FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the Years Ended
December 31, 2022 and 2021 and Independent Auditors' Report

FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

Index to Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Translated from Chinese

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (the "Company"), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion and other auditors' reports set forth in Major Accounting Items, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we are independent of the Company, fulfilling our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31 2022 are stated as follows:

Inventory evaluation

The value of inventory is affected by market supply and demand. In addition, the allocation of inventory cost elements and the estimated amount of net realizable value are subject to the subjective judgment of the management. Therefore, the accountants pay special attention to the cost and net realizable value and the appropriateness of the loss of devaluation of inventories by management in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standards (IAS2).and the reasonableness of the management to appropriate allowance for inventory demmvaluation losses.

The principal audit procedure performed by the accountant is to obtain inventory entry data and perform detailed tests to verify that the raw material cost, labor input and manufacturing costs of the inventory have been reasonably allocated to the appropriate inventory items. The accountants compare the actual sales price of the inventory at the end of the period with its book value in a sampling manner to verify whether the inventory has been evaluated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The accountants also compare the inventory quantity data obtained from annual inventory check with accounting record to test the existence and completeness of inventory in the end of year; By participating in and observing the annual perpetual inventory, accountants assess the appropriateness of allowance for inventory devaluation losses .

Other major accounting issue

The financial statements in year 2022 and 2021 of some investee companies accounted for using the equity method, were not audited by us but other accountants; therefore, the accountants' opinions in the Company's financial statements and the relevant information disclosed in Note 13 are based on the audit reports of other accountants. The Company's equity investment in the above-mentioned investee companies as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, were NT$500,679 thousand and NT$438,892 thousand respectively, accounting for 5.45% and 5.44% of the total assets,. The comprehensive benefits recognized by the equity method in 2022 and 2021 were NT$49,023 thousand and NT$52,654 thousand, respectively, accounting for 15.03% and 16.41% of the total comprehensive benefits.

Responsibilities of management and governance units for Parent Company Only financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company only financial statements in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

When preparing parent company only financial statements, the management's responsibilities also include assessing the company's ability to continue as going concern, disclosure of related matters, and the adoption of the accounting basis as a going concern, unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or in addition to liquidation or there is no other practical and feasible plan but to do so.

The governing unit (including the audit committee) of the Company is responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and

events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinions.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and, the timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Sung-Yu Liu and Zi-Yu Chen

SOLOMON & CO., CPAs.
Taichung, Taiwan
Republic of China
March 13, 2023

<u>Notice to Readers</u>

The accompanying standalone financial statements are intended only to present the standalone financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such standalone financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China. For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying standalone financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and standalone financial statements shall prevail.

FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Year ended December 31			
		2022		2021	
	Assets	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents(Note 6(1))	$ 806,371	8.8	$ 680,210	8.4
1110	Current financial asset at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6(2))	5,173	0.1	4,543	0.1
1150	Notes receivable, net(Note 6(3))	460,688	5.0	449,010	5.6
1160	Notes receivable due from related parties, net(Note 7(4))	261,273	2.8	160,839	2.0
1170	Accounts receivable, net(Note 6(4))	867,904	9.4	888,204	11.0
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net(Note 7(4))	514,817	5.6	445,869	5.5
1200	Other receivables(Note 7(4))	28,832	0.3	36,166	0.4
1220	Current tax assets	25	—	25	—
1310	Inventories, net(Note 6(5))	2,436,531	26.5	1,739,439	21.6
1400	Current biological assets	13,644	0.2	41,705	0.5
1410	Prepayments	34,081	0.4	12,953	0.2
1470	Other current assets(Notes 6(1)、8)	1,445	—	—	—
	Total current Assets	5,430,784	59.1	4,458,963	55.3
	Non-current assets				
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method(Note 6(6))	878,660	9.6	809,132	10.0
1600	Property, plant and equipment(Note6(7)、8)	2,730,805	29.7	2,666,933	33.1
1755	Right-of-use asset(Note6(8))	60,650	0.7	74,018	0.9
1780	Intangible assets	32,298	0.4	11,342	0.1
1830	Non-current biological assets	4,426	—	—	—
1840	Deferred tax assets(Note6(13))	33,630	0.4	31,581	0.4
1920	Guarantee deposits paid	12,546	0.1	12,893	0.2
1990	Other non-current assets (Note6(4))	1,274	—	2,120	—
	Total non-current assets	3,754,289	40.9	3,608,019	44.7
	Total assets	$ 9,185,073	100.0	$ 8,066,982	100.0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

(With Solomon & Co., audit report dated March 13, 2023)

FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Year ended December 31			
		2022		2021	
	Liabilities and Equity	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities				
2100	Short-term loans(Note 6(9))	$ 2,005,096	21.7	$ 705,620	8.7
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable6(10)	—	—	100,000	1.2
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss(Note 6(2))	2,490	—	—	—
2130	Current Contract liabilities(Note6(17))	7,062	0.1	11,689	0.1
2150	Notes payable(Note7(4))	249,213	2.7	242,365	3.0
2170	Accounts payable(Note7(4))	184,667	2.0	249,075	3.1
2200	Other payables(Note7(4))	261,910	2.9	225,755	2.8
2230	Current tax liabilities	50,928	0.6	21,771	0.3
2280	Current lease liabilities(Note6(8))	24,024	0.3	23,283	0.3
2322	Current portion of long-term loans(Note6(11))	503,333	5.5	490,000	6.1
2399	Other current liabilities	4,605	0.1	4,124	0.1
	Total current Liabilities	3,293,328	35.9	2,073,682	25.7
	Non-current liabilities				
2540	Long-term loans(Note 6(11))	816,667	8.9	920,000	11.4
2571	Deferred tax liabilities - land value increment tax	416,032	4.5	416,032	5.2
2580	Non current lease liabilities(Note 6(8))	37,270	0.4	51,178	0.6
2640	Net defined benefit liability-non current(Note 6(12))	561	—	4,266	0.1
2645	Guarantee deposits received	1,656	—	1,561	—
2650	Investments accounted loss for using equity method(Note6(6))	234,367	2.6	188,086	2.3
	Total non-current liabilities	1,506,553	16.4	1,581,123	19.6
	Total liabilities	4,799,881	52.3	3,654,805	45.3
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (Note 6(14))				
3110	Share capital	3,220,139	35.1	3,220,139	39.9
3200	Capital surplus	15,030	0.2	14,358	0.2
3300	Retained earnings	1,161,612	12.6	1,191,180	14.8
3400	Other equity interest	(4,854)	(0.1)	(6,765)	(0.1)
3500	Treasury shares(Note 6(15))	(6,735)	(0.1)	(6,735)	(0.1)
	Total equity	4,385,192	47.7	4,412,177	54.7
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 9,185,073	100.0	$ 8,066,982	100.0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

(With Solomon & Co., audit report dated March 13, 2023)

FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amounts)

		2022		2021	
		Amount	%	*Amount*	%
4100	Net operating revenue (Note 6(17))	$ 15,964,576	100.0	$ 14,224,076	100.0
5000	Operating costs (Note6(5))	(14,694,829)	(92.1)	(12,935,604)	(90.9)
5910	Unrealized profit (loss) from sales	(3,200)	–	–	–
5860	Gains(Losses) on changes in fair value less costs to sell of biological assets for current period	(1,430)	–	(10,647)	(0.1)
	Gross Profit	1,265,117	7.9	1,277,825	9.0
6000	Operating Expenses				
6100	Selling expenses	(622,553)	(3.9)	(612,183)	(4.3)
6200	Administrative expenses	(227,504)	(1.4)	(230,804)	(1.6)
6300	Research and development expenses	(56,555)	(0.4)	(35,998)	(0.3)
6450	Overdue credit(impairment loss)gain on reversal (Note 6(4))	(3,100)	–	10,000	0.1
		(909,712)	(5.7)	(868,985)	(6.1)
	Net operating profit	355,405	2.2	408,840	2.9
7000	Non-operating income and expenses				
7100	Interest income	1,321	–	217	–
7010	Other income (Note 6(18))	31,051	0.2	40,424	0.3
7020	Other gains and losses (Note6(19))	22,687	0.1	7,165	0.1
7050	Financial costs (Note6(20))	(38,867)	(0.2)	(22,666)	(0.2)
7060	Share of Profit or Loss of Associates & Joint Ventures Accounted for Using Equity Method (Note6(6))	21,087	0.2	(40,884)	(0.2)
		37,279	0.3	(15,744)	–
7900	Profit before income tax	392,684	2.5	393,096	2.8
7950	Income tax expense (Note6(13))	(70,754)	(0.5)	(70,279)	(0.5)
	Profit	321,930	2.0	322,817	2.3
8300	Other comprehensive income				
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	2,278	–	(744)	(0.1)
8321	Other comprehensive income, before tax,actuarial gain (losses) on defined benefit plans for Using Equity Method	495	–	(620)	–
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(456)	–	149	–
8360	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
8361	Exchange differences on translation	2,388	–	(1,009)	–
8399	Income tax benefit related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	(477)	–	202	–
	Other comprehensive income(net income after tax)	4,228	–	(2,022)	(0.1)
8500	Total comprehensive income	$ 326,158	2.0	$ 320,795	2.2
	Earnings per share				
9750	Basic earnings per share(dollar) (Note6(16))	$	1.00	$	1.00

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

(With Solomon & Co., audit report dated March 13, 2023)

FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

			Retained Earnings				*Other equity interest*		
	Shares	***Capital Surplus***	***Legal reserve***	***Special Reserve***	***Earnings (Accumulated***	***Total***	***Foreign Currency Translation Reserve***	***Treasury Shares***	***Total Equity***
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 3,220,139	$ 14,358	$ 267,003	$ 233,273	$ 690,952	$ 1,191,228	$ (5,958)	$ (6,735)	$ 4,413,032
Appropriation of earnings:									
Legal reserve	–	–	61,599	–	(61,599)	–	–	–	–
Cash dividends to shareholders	–	–	–	–	(321,650)	(321,650)	–	–	(321,650)
Profit for the 2021	–	–	–	–	322,817	322,817	–	–	322,817
Other comprehensive loss for the 2021	–	–	–	–	(1,215)	(1,215)	(807)	–	(2,022)
Balance at December 31, 2021	3,220,139	14,358	328,602	233,273	629,305	1,191,180	(6,765)	(6,735)	4,412,177
Appropriation of earnings:									
Legal reserve	–	–	32,160	–	(32,160)	–	–	–	–
Cash dividends to shareholders	–	–	–	–	(353,815)	(353,815)	–	–	(353,815)
From share of changes in equities of subsidiaries	–	672	–	–	–	–	–	–	672
Profit for the 2022	–	–	–	–	321,930	321,930	–	–	321,930
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	2,317	2,317	1,911	–	4,228
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 3,220,139	$ 15,030	$ 360,762	$ 233,273	$ 567,577	$ 1,161,612	$ (4,854)	$ (6,735)	$ 4,385,192

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements

(With Solomon & Co., audit report dated March 13, 2023)

FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	$ 392,684	$ 393,096
Adjustments for		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation expense	180,876	187,425
Expected credit loss	3,100	(10,000)
Change in fair value less cost to sell of biological assets	1,430	10,647
Allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence loss	8,300	3,500
Net loss (gains) on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through profit or loss	3,100	(442)
Interest expense	38,867	22,666
Dividend income	(691)	(353)
Interest income	(1,321)	(217)
Share of loss (profit) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(21,087)	40,884
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(399)	(972)
Unrealized profit from sales	3,200	—
Reversal of impairment loss recognized in profit or loss, property, plant and equipment	—	10,649
Gain of lease modification	—	(8)
Gain on Sale of Investments	—	(687)
Other adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	183	172
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	215,558	263,264
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets		
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,240)	4,998
Notes receivable (include related parties)	(112,601)	(89,422)
Accounts receivable (include related parties)	(51,259)	(277,755)
Other receivables (include related parties)	10,896	9,363
Inventories	(705,392)	(314,677)
Biological assets	21,069	43,380
Prepayments	(18,154)	39,916
Other Current assets	1,363	—
Changes in operating liabilities		
Notes payable (include related parties)	6,848	113,712
Accounts payable (include related parties)	(64,408)	32,359
Other payables (include related parties)	16,124	(39,255)
Contract liabilities	(4,627)	5,627
Other current liabilities	481	(551)
Net defined benefit liability	(1,427)	(2,252)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(902,327)	(474,557)
Total adjustments	(686,769)	(211,293)
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	(294,085)	181,803
Interest received	1,321	218
Interest paid	(37,455)	(22,752)
Dividend received	42,734	66,971
Income tax refund (paid)	(44,579)	(105,625)
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(332,064)	120,615

（Carried over）

(Brought forward)

	2022	2021
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Decrease (increase) in financial assets	–	88
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	790	1,740
Acquisitions of investments accounted for using equity method	(47,410)	(196,425)
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(209,080)	(112,267)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	1,536	–
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	347	1,803
Acquisition of intangible assets	(18,986)	–
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(272,803)	(305,061)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	1,299,476	333,206
Short-term notes and bills payable	(100,000)	100,000
Proceeds from long-term debt	400,000	450,000
Repayment of long-term debt	(490,000)	(415,000)
Payment of lease liabilities	(24,728)	(21,241)
Cash dividends paid	(353,815)	(321,650)
Decrease in quarantee deposits received	95	8
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	731,028	125,323
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	126,161	(59,123)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	680,210	739,333
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 806,371	$ 680,210

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

(With Solomon & Co., audit report dated March 13, 2023)

FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO., LTD.
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. **Organization**

FWUSOW INDUSTRY CO., LTD. (the Company) was incorporated in February, 1955. Its shares were listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange (TSE) in December, 1990.

The main operating activities of the Company are

I. Animal and vegetable oil refining and processing business.

II. Manufacturing, processing and trading of feed and general feed additives.

III. The breeding and processing business of livestock and poultry (except goat milk and mutton).

IV. Manufacturing, processing, and trading of processed agricultural foods, milled foods, and baked processed foods such as rice, beans, and wheat.

V. Canned food, frozen food, beverages, condiments (bonito flavor, chicken flavor), dairy products (except goat milk), sugar and sugar products and other food manufacturing, processing and trading business.

VI. Manufacturing, processing, and trading of organic fertilizers.

VII. Warehousing and labor transportation supply industry, refrigeration industry and supermarket operation

VIII. Warehousing industry.

2. **The Date and Procedure for the Authorization Of Financial Statements**

The accompanying parent company only financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2023.

3. **Application Of New And Revised International Financial Reporting Standards**

A. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the

Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have a significant effect on the Company's accounting policies.

B. The IFRSs endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) for application starting from 2022 are as follows:

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023Note 1)
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023(Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023(Note 3)

Note 1:The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 2:The amendments will be applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 3:Except for deferred taxes that were recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments were applied prospectively to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2022.

C. The IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: A seller-lessee shall apply the Amendments to IFRS 16 retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company only financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

I. Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

II. Basis of Preparation

A. Measurement Bases

Except for the following items, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial instruments that are measured at fair values

(b) Biological assets measured at fair value less costs to sell.

(c) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

The company uses the currency of the main economic environment in which it operates as its functional currency. The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information expressed in New Taiwan Dollars are in units of New Taiwan Dollars Thousands.

III. Foreign currency

A. Foreign currency transaction

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, nonmonetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

B. Translation of foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including the goodwill and fair value adjustment generated at the time of merge and acquisition, shall be converted into the functional currency of the parent company only financial statements at the reporting date. Income and expenses are converted into functional currency of the parent company only financial statements at the average exchange rate in the current period, and the exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income

When the disposal of a foreign operation causing a loss of control, loss of joint control, or significant influence, the cumulative exchange difference related to the foreign operation is entirely reclassified as profit or loss. If the disposal involves any subsidiary of the foreign operations, the relevant accumulated exchange difference shall be reclassified into the non-controlling interests on a pro rata basis. If the disposal involves any affiliate or joint venture of the foreign operations, the relevant accumulated exchange difference shall be reclassified into income or loss on a pro rata basis.

If no repayment program is defined with respect to monetary item receivable or payable of the foreign operations and it is impossible to settle in the foreseeable future, the foreign currency exchange gain or loss generated therefor shall be held as a part of the net investment of the foreign operations and recognized as other comprehensive profit or loss.

IV. Classification of current and non-current items

Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

(a) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(b) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(c) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

Liability that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liability; otherwise they are classified as non-current liability:

(a) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(b) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(c) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

V. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Time deposits with maturities less than 3 months and held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purpose are classified as cash equivalents.

VI. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value with transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, when the financial assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value but through profit or loss. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

A. Financial Assets

Measurement category

On regular way purchases or sales of financial assets, the derivates are recognized and derecognized on settlement date basis, the other financial assets are recognized and derecognized on trade date basis.

Financial assets held by the Company are classified into financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortized cost.

(1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Financial asset at FVTPL)

Financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is mandatorily classified or designated at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss does not incorporate any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 6(20).

(2) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following two conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

(a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

(b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, and trade receivables at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost, which equals to gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for:

(a) For purchased or created credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by multiplying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate by the amortized cost of the financial asset.

(b) For financial assets that are not purchased or initiated credit impairment but subsequently become credit impairment, interest income is calculated by multiplying the effective interest rate by the cost of financial assets amortization.

Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses the expected credit losses of the financial assets (including accounts receivable) measured at amortized cost at each balance sheet date.

The loss allowance for accounts receivable is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. For other financial assets, when the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to expected credit loss resulting from possible default events of a financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date. If, on the other hand, there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized at an amount equal to expected credit loss resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Expected credit loss is the weighted average credit loss based on the risk of default. The 12-month expected credit loss refers to the expected credit loss caused by the possible default event of the financial instrument within 12 months after the reporting date, and the lifetime expected credit loss represents the expected credit loss caused by all possible default events during the expected lifetime of the financial instrument. The impairment loss of all financial assets is adjusted through a loss allowance account.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(1) Classification of liabilities or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity based on the substance of the contractual agreement and the definition of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

An equity instrument refers to any contract that evidence a residual interest in the assets after deducting all its liabilities from its assets.

The equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the amount obtained after deducting the cost of direct issuance.

Interests and losses or benefits related to financial liabilities are recognized as profit and loss and listed under non-operating income and expenses.

Financial liabilities are reclassified into equity at the time of conversion, and conversion does not recognize gain or loss.

(2) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss

Such financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the time of initial recognition, and transaction costs are recognized as profit or loss when incurred; subsequent evaluations are measured at fair value, and any gain or loss (including related interest expenses), which is reported under non-operating income and expenses.

(3) Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are not held for trading and are not designated as those measured at fair value through profit and loss (including long-term and short-term borrowings, accounts payable and other payables). The original recognition is measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs; The subsequent evaluation adopts the effective interest rate method to measure the cost after amortization. Interest expenses that have not been capitalized as the cost of assets are reported under non-operating income and expenses.

(4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognizes financial liabilities when contractual obligations have been fulfilled, cancelled or expired.

When derecognizing financial liabilities, the difference between the book value and the total consideration paid or payable (including any transferred non-cash assets or liabilities) is recognized as gain and loss which is reported under non-operating income and expenses.

(5) Mutual offset of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset only when the company has the statutory right to offset and intend to settle on a net amount or to realize assets and settle liabilities at the same time, and then financial assets and liabilities are offset and expressed on the balance sheet as a net amount.

VII. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. When comparing lower of cost and net realizable value, except for the comparison of same inventory, it shall be made item by item. The cost of inventories, using weighted average method, includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production cost and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. The cost of finished goods and work in process will be allocated production costs based on normal production. Net realized value is the estimated by the difference of the selling price in the ordinary course of business and the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

VIII. Biological assets

Biological assets are initially recognized and measured at their fair value less costs to sell at each report date. The selling cost means that any additional cost can be directly attributed to the disposal assets except for the financial cost and income tax. Gains or losses from initial recognition of biological assets and subsequent changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognized profit or loss in current period.

IX. Investment in associates

Affiliated company refers to the company that the Company has significant influence on its financial and operating policies but has no control. When the company holds 20% to 50% of the voting rights of the investee, it is assumed to have significant influence.

Under the equity method, the original acquisition is recognized at cost, which includes transaction costs. The book value of the investment in the related company includes the goodwill arising from the acquisition less any accumulated impairment loss.

The financial report includes the Company’s share of profit and loss and other comprehensive income of the equity accounted investee after making adjustments to the company’s accounting policy consistency, from the date significant influence commence to the date significant influence ceases.

Unrealized benefits arising from transactions between the company and affiliated companies have been eliminated to the extent of the company's equity in the investee company. The method of eliminating unrealized losses is the same as that of unrealized benefits, but only when there is no evidence of impairment.

When the company shall recognize the loss of the affiliated company in proportion to or exceed its equity in the affiliated company, it shall stop recognizing its losses. Only when legal obligations, constructive obligations or payments have been made on behalf of the investee have occurred, additional losses and related liabilities are recognized.

X. Investment in subsidiaries

When preparing individual financial reports, the Company adopts the equity method to evaluate investee companies with control. Under the equity method, the current profit and loss and other comprehensive profit and loss of the individual financial report are prepared on the basis of the consolidated financial report. The current profit and loss and other comprehensive profit and loss in the financial report are the same attributable to the owners of the parent company, and the owner's equity of the individual financial report is prepared on the basis of the merger. The equity attributable to the owners of the parent company in the financial report is the same.

Changes in the ownership and equity of the subsidiary by the Company that do not result in the loss of control shall be treated as equity transactions with the owner.

XI. Property, Plant and Equipment

A. Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditures that can be directly attributable to the acquisition of assets. The cost of self-built assets includes raw materials and direct labor, any cost to bring the asset to the usable state for its intended use, the cost of dismantling and removing and restoring the location, and the borrowing cost of the capitalized assets that meet the requirements. The software purchased to integrate the functions of the related equipment is also capitalized as part of the equipment.

When property, plant and equipment are in different categories and the difference is significant to the total cost, it would be appropriate to adopt different depreciation rate or method as separate item.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in net profit or loss in other income or loss.

B. Subsequent cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the expenditure can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replacement is derecognized. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred.

C. Depreciation

The property, plant and equipment were depreciated on straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is evaluated by major identical category. Only when the useful lives of the assets in that category are different from the rest. Thus that different category shall be depreciated separately. Depreciation is recognized as profit or loss.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment in current and comparative period are as follows:

(1) Buildings 3～53years

(2) Machinery and equipment 3～25years

(3) Transportation equipment 3～12 years

(4) Office and Other equipment 3～40 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed~~,~~ and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If the expected value is different from original estimation, it will be adjusted appropriately when necessary. Such adjustment shall be accounted for a change in accounting estimation.

XII. Lease

The company assesses whether the contract belongs to (or includes) a lease at the date of contract establishment.

A. The company is the lessor

When the lease clause transfers almost all the risks and rewards attached to the ownership of the asset to the lessee, it is classified as a financial lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Under finance leases, lease payments include fixed payments and variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate. The net lease investment is measured by the sum of the present value of the lease payment receivable and the unguaranteed residual value plus the original direct cost which is expressed as a financial lease receivable. Finance income is allocated to each accounting period to reflect the fixed rate of return that the combined company's unexpired net lease investment can obtain in each period.

Under operating leases, lease payments after deducting lease incentives are recognized as income on a straight-line basis during the relevant lease period. The original direct cost incurred in obtaining an operating lease is added to the book value of the underlying asset and recognized as an expense during the lease period on a straight-line basis.

B. The company is the lessee

Except for the lease payments of low-value underlying asset leases and short-term leases that are subject to the applicable recognition exemption, the lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis during the lease period, and other leases are recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the lease start date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost (including the original measured amount of the lease liability and the lease payment paid before the lease start date), and subsequently measured at the cost after deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and the remeasured amount of the lease liability is adjusted. Right-of-use assets are separately expressed on the balance sheet.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the lease start date to the end of the service life or the expiration of the lease term, whichever is earlier.

Lease liabilities were originally measured by the present value of lease payments (including fixed payments and substantive fixed payments). If the implicit interest rate of the lease is easy to determine, the lease payment is discounted using that interest rate. If the interest rate is not easy to determine, use the lessee's incremental borrowing interest rate.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured on the amortized cost basis using the effective interest method, and the interest expense is amortized during the lease period. If changes in the lease period lead to changes in future lease payments, the company will re-measure the lease liabilities and relatively adjust the right-of-use asset. However, if the book value of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero, the remaining remeasured amount is recognized in profit and loss. Lease liabilities are separately expressed on the balance sheet.

The variable rent in the lease agreement that is not dependent on the index or rate is recognized as an expense in the period in which it occurs.

XIII. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Company measures whether impairment occurred in non-financial assets, except for inventories, deferred income tax assets, employee benefits and biological assets at the end of every reporting date, and estimates the recoverable amount. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount (fair value less cost to sell and value in use) for the individual asset, then the Company will evaluate the impairment based on the recoverable amount from the asset's cash-generating unit.

The recoverable amount is determined by the higher value of an individual asset or a cash-generating unit less costs to sell or its value in use. If, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to its recoverable amount and recognized an impairment loss. An impairment loss shall be recognized immediately in current period.

The Company should assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of that asset. An impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill shall be reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset shall be increased to its recoverable amount. That increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Regarding inventory, deferred income tax assets, assets generated from employee benefits, and non-financial assets other than biological assets, the company assesses whether impairment has occurred at the end of each reporting period, and estimates the recoverable amount of assets with signs of impairment. If the recoverable amount of an individual asset cannot be estimated, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs to assess the impairment.

XIV. Treasury Stock

The Company acquires its outstanding shares, the acquisition cost is debited to the treasury stock account (including any directly attributable costs). When treasury stock is sold, the excess of the selling price over the carrying amount is credited to the capital surplus from treasury stock transactions account. If the carrying amount exceeds the selling price, the excess is first offset against capital surplus from the same class of treasury stock transactions, and the remainder, if any, is debited to retained earnings. The carrying amount of treasury stock is calculated by using the weighted-average approach according to the same class of treasury stock (common stock or preferred stock).

When the Company's treasury stock is the capital surplus - premium on stock account and capital stock account should be debited proportionately according to the share ratio. The carrying value of treasury stock in excess of the sum of its par value and premium on stock should first be offset against capital surplus from the same class of treasury stock transactions, and the remainder, if any, debited to retained earnings. The sum of the par value and premium on treasury stock in excess of its carrying value should be credited to capital surplus from the same class of treasury stock transactions.

XV. Revenue recognition

1. Sales of goods

A. The Company manufactures and sells animal feeds, cooking oil, agricultural livestock products and related consumer food. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, which also means that the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer’s acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customers, and either the customers have accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

B. Revenue from sales of goods is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts, sales discounts and allowances. The volume discount or sales allowance is usually offered by client’s purchase volume. Based on historical experience of sales discounts offered, revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that no significant reversal will occur. The estimation is reassessed at each reporting date. The credit term of 30 to 60 days after shipment is consistent with market practice, which is deemed not involved major financial arrangement in the sales contracts. The down payment receiving from selling products is deemed as contractual liability to fulfill the Company's obligation.

C. A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

2. Financing components

The contract between the Company and client is the obligation to transfer goods or services to the client and payment term is within one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

XVI. Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as pension expense in the period when employees render service.

B. Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefit expense in the period they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liability (asset) represents the actual deficit (surplus) in the Company's defined benefit plan. Net defined benefit asset is recognized to the extent of a contribution refund to the plan or deduction in future payments.

C. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed at the undiscounted amount in exchange for service rendered by employees. A liability is reliably estimated and recognized for the amount of short-term cash bonus or employee dividend plan expected to be paid when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past service provided by the employee.

XVII. Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for tax related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year, and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are not recognized for the following conditions:

A. The initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination which affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction.

B. Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements which is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

C. Temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the following criteria are met:

A. The Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

B. The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

   i. The same taxable entity; or

   ii. Different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

XVIII. Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company’s basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share are calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company, divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share are calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company, divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as employee stock bonus.

XIX. Operating segments

The Company has disclosed the information on operating segments in its consolidated financial statements. Hence, no further information is disclosed in the parent company only financial statements.

5. Critical Accounting Judgments And Key Sources Of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the parent company only financial statements in conformity with “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” requires management to make judgments, estimations and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimations.

The Company has considered the economic implications of COVID-19 pandemic on critical accounting estimates and will continue evaluating the impact on its financial position and financial performance as a result of the pandemic. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation：

1. Note 6(4)，Assessment of impairment of accounts receivable
2. Note 6(5)，Valuation of Inventory

3. Note 6(12)，Measurement of net definite benefit liabilities
4. Note 6(13)，Realization of Deferred Income Tax Assets。

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand	$ 877	$ 905
Checking accounts	6,886	4,035
Demand deposits	674,208	653,406
Foreign currency deposit	124,400	21,864
	$ 806,371	$ 680,210

(2) Current financial asset at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Listed OTC stock and fund	$ 4,969	$ 4,849
Unquoted shares	84,493	83,373
Adjustments for change	(84,289)	(83,679)
	$ 5,173	$ 4,543

Current financial liability at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Forward exchange contracts	$ 2,490	$ —

The Company entered into forward exchange contracts to manage exposures due to fluctuations of foreign exchange rates.

For forward foreign exchange contracts that have not yet expired, the following instructions:

	December 31, 2022		
	Currency	Maturity Date	Contract Amounts (Thousand)
Forward foreign exchange buying contracts	USD exchange NTD	2023.01	USD 2,000

The company's estimated net profit and loss on derivative financial products in 2022 and 2021 are (2,490) thousand dollars and 0 thousand dollars.

In 2022and 2021, the net gains and losses recognized by offsetting contracts of derivative financial asset transactions were 18,331 thousand dollars and 0 thousand dollars, respectively.

(3) Notes receivable

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
Notes receivable	$	461,358	$	449,218
Less: Loss allowance		(697)		(208)
	$	460,688	$	449,010

(4) Accounts receivable (including overdue receivables)

Current:

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
Accounts receivable	$	873,417	$	890,006
Less: Loss allowance		(5,513)		(1,802)
	$	867,904	$	888,204

Non-current：

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
overdue receivables	$	1,253	$	9,497
Less: Loss allowance		(1,253)		(9,497)
	$	—	$	—

The average credit period for sales of goods was 60 days. No interest was charged on accounts receivable. In determining the recoverability of trade receivables, the Company considered any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable since the date credit was initially granted to the end of the reporting period. The company will first review the credit rating of customers for new transactions~~,~~ and obtain sufficient guarantees when necessary to reduce the default risk of financial losses. The company will use other publicly available financial information and historical transaction records to rate major customers. The Company's credit exposures and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty credit limit that are reviewed and approved by the accounting department annually.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.。The expected credit losses on accounts receivable are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The Company estimates expected credit losses based on past due days. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Company's different customer base.

The Company writes off accounts receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For accounts receivable that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of accounts receivable based on the Company's provision matrix.

December 31, 2022

	Current	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 120 days	Over 120 days	Total
Expected Credit Loss	0%-0.02%	0%-1%	0%-5%	100%	100%	
Carrying amount	$ 2,072,776	$ 30,937	$ 7,407	$ 154	$ 1,253	$ 2,112,527
lifetime expected credit losses	(2,539)	(1,795)	(2,104)	(154)	(1,253)	(7,845)
Amortized cost	$ 2,070,237	$ 29,142	$ 5,303	$ –	$ –	$ 2,104,682

December 31, 2021

	Current	1 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 120 days	Over 120 days	Total
Expected Credit Loss	0%-0.2%	0%-2%	0%-6%	100%	100%	
Carrying amount	$ 1,899,765	$ 37,159	$ 8,376	$ 1,014	$ 9,497	$ 1,955,811
lifetime expected credit losses	(750)	(448)	(180)	(1,014)	(9,497)	(11,889)
Amortized cost	$ 1,899,051	$ 36,711	$ 8,196	$ –	$ –	$ 1,943,922

Change information of loss allowance：

	2022	2021
Opening balance	$ 11,889	$ 24,772
Overdue credit impairment loss	3,100	(10,000)
Non recoverable receivable	(7,144)	(2,883)
Ending balance	$ 7,845	$ 11,889

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Raw materials	$ 1,062,721	$ 415,759
Materials	71,166	59,226
Semi-manufactures	32,631	28,551
Manufactures	855,947	410,493
Inventory in transit - materials	445,381	848,425
	2,467,846	1,762,454
Less: allowance for inventory write-down	(31,315)	(23,015)
Net inventories	$ 2,436,531	$ 1,739,439

The cost of inventories recognized as expense for the year:

	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold	$ 14,640,261	$ 12,891,269
Costs of conversion	2,610	2,965
Loss on decline in market value	8,300	3,500
Net loss on physical inventory	36,581	28,456
Income from disposal of leftover and scraps	(397)	(749)
loss on inventory retired	–	1,620
Others	7,474	8,543
	$ 14,694,829	$ 12,935,604

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

Investments accounted for using equity method-subsidiaries are provided as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Subsidiary company	$ 510,189	$ 462,574
Associates	368,471	346,558
	$ 878,660	$ 809,132

1. Investments in subsidiaries

   A. Investments accounted for using equity method

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Investee	Carrying amount	share holding ratio %	Carrying amount	share holding ratio %
FWUSOW NEW INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	$ 171,458	99.07	$ 170,600	99.07
WONDERFUL INVESTMENT CO.	129,294	85.70	124,114	85.70

Investee	December 31, 2022 Carrying amount	share holding ratio %	December 31, 2021 Carrying amount	share holding ratio %
ZILLION HOLDING CO.	5,566	100.00	5,386	100.00
WANJISHENG AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY CO.,	203,871	98.71	162,474	100.00
	$ 510,189		$ 462,574	

B. Investments accounted for using equity method credit balance

Investee	December 31, 2022 Carrying amount	share holding ratio %	December 31, 2021 Carrying amount	share holding ratio %
CHARMING FOOD INTERNATIONAL MARKETING CO., LTD.	$ (234,367)	72.75	$ (188,086)	72.75

(a) The above-mentioned long-term equity investment and its related investment gains and losses evaluated according to the equity method are calculated based on the financial statements of the investee company that have been verified by an accountant during the same period.

(b) In 2018, the Company sold land to its subsidiary, Charming Food International Marketing Co., Ltd. deferred recognition of disposal benefits in accordance with the IFRS 10 Bulletin, and accounted for its disposal benefits of 294,128 thousand dollars for investment deductions using the equity method. The net investment using the equity method is negative, and the third party is subsequently disposed of in the subsidiary to realize its benefits.

(c) Charming Food International Marketing Co., Ltd. reduced its capital in March 2021 to make up for the loss of 270,000 thousand dollar . In the same year, the Company made a new investment of 196,425 thousand dollars based on its shareholding ratio.

(d) In December 2021, the Company increased its investment in Wanjisheng Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd. by 100,000 thousand dollars, and obtained a 100% shareholding ratio based on the investment cost. The Company is mainly engaged in livestock breeding and other businesses. In accordance with the provisions of International Accounting Standard No. 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements", the Company has control over the investee and constitutes a parent subsidiary company, the investee company shall be included in the preparation scope of the consolidated statement.

(e) In November 2022, the Company further invested 47,410 thousand shares in the subsidiary WANJISHENG AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY CO., which did not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately cause the decrease in percentage of ownership to 98.71%.

2. Investments in associates

The Company's associates are as follows:

Investee	December 31, 2022 Carrying amount	December 31, 2022 Share holding ratio %	December 31, 2021 Carrying amount	December 31, 2021 share holding ratio %
CENTRAL UNION OIL CORP.	$ 296,808	32.33	$ 276,418	32.33
CHIATON INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	71,663	37.50	70,140	37.50
	$ 368,471		$ 346,558	

Details of share of profit and loss of associate are as follows:

	2022	2021
The company's share of the net profit of the associated companies for the current period	$ 67,723	$ 53,315
The company's share of other comprehensive profits and losses of associated companies	$ 495	$ (620)

Details of financial information of associate are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total assets	$ 3,175,596	$ 3,249,718
Total liability	2,064,322	2,207,735
Net assets	$ 1,111,274	$ 1,041,983

	2022	2021
Revenues	$ 11,884,589	$ 10,571,559
Net profit	$ 204,261	$ 159,543
Share of profit (loss) of associates for using	$ 1,531	$ (1,916)

equity method

(7) Property, plant and equipment

1. Capitalization amount and interest rate range of borrowing costs for property, plant and equipment:

	2022	2021
Capitalization amount	$ 1,244	$ 393
Capitalization interest rate	1.59%	1.03%

2. Details of property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
Cost：							
At January 1, 2022	$ 1,343,331	$ 1,669,878	$ 2,444,152	$ 115,452	$ 313,624	$ 30,534	$ 5,916,971
Additions	–	974	876	697	2,729	222,423	227,699
Reclassifications	–	20,914	53,385	2,511	(10,332)	(74,690)	(8,442)
Disposals	–	(830)	(23,260)	(3,956)	(3,202)	–	(31,248)
December 31, 2022	$ 1,343,331	$ 1,690,936	$ 2,475,153	$ 114,704	$ 302,819	$ 178,037	$ 6,104,980
At January 1, 2021	$ 1,339,331	$ 1,766,976	$ 2,445,785	$ 119,831	$ 282,504	$ 56,238	$ 6,010,665
Additions	–	814	8,636	2,727	23,618	62,986	98,781
Reclassifications	4,000	8,676	17,823	663	19,194	(88,690)	(38,334)
Disposals	–	(106,588)	(28,092)	(7,769)	(11,692)	–	(154,141)
December 31, 2021	$ 1,343,331	$ 1,669,878	$ 2,444,152	$ 115,452	$ 313,624	$ 30,534	$ 5,916,971

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
At January 1, 2022	$ (26,643)	$ (1,156,818)	$ (1,783,310)	$ (98,645)	$ (184,622)	$ –	$ (3,250,038)
Additions	–	(46,322)	(79,444)	(6,277)	(22,951)	–	(154,994)
Gain on reversal of impairment loss	–	–	(13,932)	–	13,932	–	–
Disposals	–	813	22,994	3,863	3,187	–	30,857
At December 31, 2022	$ (26,643)	$ (1,202,327)	$ (1,853,692)	$ (101,059)	$ (190,454)	$ –	$ (3,374,175)
At January 1, 2021	$ (26,643)	$ (1,158,796)	$ (1,723,434)	$ (98,958)	$ (156,675)	$ –	$ (3,164,506)
Additions	–	(52,122)	(67,773)	(7,351)	(34,488)	–	(161,734)
Gain on reversal of impairment loss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
Disposals	—	54,100	7,897	7,664	6,541	—	76,202
At December 31, 2021	$ (26,643)	$ (1,156,818)	$ (1,783,310)	$ (98,645)	$ (184,622)	$ —	$ (3,250,038)
Book Value:							
December 31, 2022	$ 1,316,688	$ 488,609	$ 621,461	$ 13,645	$ 112,365	$ 178,037	$ 2,730,805
December 31, 2021	$ 1,316,688	$ 513,060	$ 660,842	$ 16,807	$ 129,002	$ 30,534	$ 2,666,933

3. The information about the property, plant and equipment is pledged as collateral is disclosed in Note 8.
4. The land and building in Zhuzi Douliu City, Yunlin County owned by the Company was in agriculture and animal husbandry category, which was registered under personal name. The Company had agreement to pledge the property to the Company as collateral.

(8) Lease arrangements

(a)Right-of-use assets

	Land	Building	Transportation equipment	Total
Cost：				
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 12,539	$ 13,142	$ 80,236	$ 105,917
Addition	497	2,048	9,016	11,561
Lease Modifying	—	—	(7,034)	(7,034)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 13,036	$ 15,190	$ 82,218	$ 110,444
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:				
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 4,668	$ 4,005	$ 23,226	$ 31,899
Depreciation	1,655	3,314	19,960	24,929
Decrease	—	—	(7,034)	(7,034)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 6,323	$ 7,319	$ 36,152	$ 49,794
Book value:				
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 6,713	$ 7,871	$ 46,066	$ 60,650
Cost：				
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 13,598	$ 5,769	$ 19,760	$ 39,127
Increase	—	7,373	63,781	71,154
Decrease	(1,059)	—	(3,305)	(4,364)

	Land		Building		Transportation equipment		Total	
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	12,539	$	13,142	$	80,236	$	105,917
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:								
Balance at January 1, 2021	$	3,342	$	2,042	$	8,653	$	14,037
Depreciation		1,584		1,963		17,878		21,425
Decrease		(258)		—		(3,305)		(3,563)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	4,668	$	4,005	$	23,226	$	31,899
Book value:								
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	7,871	$	9,137	$	57,010	$	74,018

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company did not undergo major sub-leases and impairments.

(b)Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Book value of lease liabilities				
current	$	24,024	$	23,283
non-current	$	37,270	$	51,178

The discount rate of leasing liability was both 1.03% in above accounting years.

(c)Material lease-in activities and terms

The Company leases buildings for the use of warehouse and offices with lease terms of 1 to 9 years. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and buildings at the end of the lease terms. In addition, the Company is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor’s consent.

(d)Other lease information

	2022		2021	
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$	157	$	3,257
Low-value asset lease expenses	$	38	$	27
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	$	5,036	$	1,260
Total cash (outflow) for leases	$	30,993	$	26,020

The Company leased transportations and equipment which meets the threshold to waive the recognition of ownership assets and leasing liability.

(9)Short-term loans

Nature of loan	December 31, 2022	interest rates range from	Maturity year	Collateral
Bank loans				
Purchase loans	$ 225,096	5.48%～6.03%	2023.01～2023.06	NONE
Credit loans	1,780,000	1.32%～1.86%	2023.01～2023.08	NONE
	$ 2,005,096			

Nature of loan	December 31, 20210	interest rates range from	Maturity year	Collateral
Bank loans				
Purchase loans	$ 220,620	0.76%～0.99%	2022.02～2022.08	NONE
Credit loans	485,000	0.90%～1.00%	2022.01～2022.08	NONE
	$ 705,620			

(10) Short-term commercial paper payable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021,
Commercial paper payable	$ —	$ 100,000
Discount	—	—
	$ —	$ 100,000
Interest rate range	—	0.89%~0.90%
Maturity year	—	2022.01~2022.02

1. Short-term commercial paper payable pledged as collateral are set out in Note 8.

2. The above short-term bills payable are guaranteed by financial institutions.

(11)Long-term loans

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Collateralize loans	$ 75,000	$ 175,000
Credit loans	1,245,000	1,235,000
Less: Current portion of long-term loans payable	(503,333)	(490,000)
Long-term debt payable	$ 816,667	$ 920,000
Interest rate range	1.51%～1.86%	0.88%～1.11%
Maturity year	2023.4～2027.6	2022.5～2026.2
Unspent amount	$ 430,000	$ 340,000

(12)Plan of post-retirement benefits

A. Defined benefit plans

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total present value of obligations	$ 13,826	$ 15,212
Fair value of project assets	(13,265)	(10,946)
Recognized definite benefit obligation liabilities	$ 561	$ 4,266

The Company's employee retirement plan based on the Labor Standards Law is a definite benefit plan. According to the plan, a monthly retirement reserve fund is allocated at 10% of the total salary of the employees, which is managed by the Labor Retirement Reserve Supervision Committee, and deposited in the special retirement reserve account of the Trust Department of Bank of Taiwan in the name of the committee. The retirement payment of each employee subject to the Labor Standards Law is calculated based on the base number of years of service and the average salary of the six months before retirement.

(a) Statement of changes present value of a defined benefit obligation

	2022	2021
present value of a defined benefit	$ 15,212	$ 14,929
employee benefits expense	—	(636)
Current service cost and interest	114	74
Recognition of other comprehensive income	(1,500)	845
present value of a defined benefit	$ 13,826	$ 15,212

(b) Composition of project asset composition

The retirement fund allocated by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is coordinated and managed by the Labor Retirement Fund Supervisory Committee of the Labor Committee of the Executive Yuan. According to the provisions of the "Labor Retirement Fund Revenue and Expenditure and Utilization Measures", the use of the fund and its annual final accounting distribution of the lowest income, shall not be lower than the income calculated based on the two-year fixed deposit interest rate of the local bank.

Details of employee benefit plan bank account:

	2022	2021
Fair value of planned assets at the beginning of the period	$ 10,946	$ 9,155
Allocated amount	1,450	2,274
Interest income	91	51
Benefits paid from plan assets	—	(636)
Plan asset return	778	102
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	$ 13,265	$ 10,946

(c)Recognition as an profit and loss

	2022	2021
Current service cost	$ —	$ —
Interest cost	114	74
Interest income	(91)	(51)
Employee retirement benefits	$ 23	$ 23

(d)Actuarial gains and losses recognized as other comprehensive gains and losses (before tax)

	2022	2021
Accumulated balance on January 1	$ 159,818	$ 159,074
Recognized during the period	(2,278)	744
Accumulated balance on December 31	$ 157,540	$ 159,818

(e)Actuarial assumptions

The Company is exposed to the following risks due to the pension system of the "Labor Standards Law":

1). Investment risk: The Labor Fund Utilization Bureau of the Ministry of Labor invests labor retirement funds in domestic (foreign) equity securities, debt securities, and bank deposits through its own use and entrusted operations, but the company's planned assets can be allocated to the amount of The income calculated based on the interest rate not lower than the local bank's 2-year fixed deposit rate.

2). Interest rate risk: The decline in the interest rate of government bonds will increase the present value of defined welfare obligations, but the return on debt investment of planned assets will also increase, and the impact of the two on the net defined welfare liabilities will partially offset the effect.

3). Salary risk: The calculation to determine the present value of the benefit obligation refers to the future salary of the plan members. Therefore, the increase in the salary of the plan members will increase the present value of the determined benefit obligation.

The present value of the company's determined welfare obligations is actuarially calculated by qualified actuaries. The major assumptions on the measurement date are as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.38%	0.75%
Expected salary increase rate	2.25%	2.25%

(f)When calculating and determining the present value of welfare obligations, the Company must use judgments and estimates to determine relevant actuarial assumptions on the balance sheet date, including employee turnover rates and future salary changes. Any change in actuarial assumptions may materially affect the amount of the company's determined welfare obligations.

Assuming that the discount rate changes by 0.5%, there will be the following effects:

	2022	
	Increase	Decrease
Net defined benefit liability	$ 415	$ (435)

	2021	
	Increase	Decrease
Net defined benefit liability	$ 494	$ (517)

The Company expects to allocate 450 thousand dollar to the determined benefit plan within one year after December 31, 2022.

B. Defined contribution plans

The company's definite allocation plan is based on the labor pension regulations, and is allocated to the labor insurance bureau's labor pension individual account at a rate of 6% of the labor's monthly salary. After the fixed amount is allocated to the Labor Insurance Bureau under this plan, there is no statutory or constructive obligation to pay additional amounts.

The pension expenses under the Company's 2022 and 2021 pension plans are 19,377 thousand dollar and 19,025 thousand dollar respectively, which have been transferred to the Labor

Insurance Bureau.

(13)Income tax

1. Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss：

	2022	2021
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 78,536	$ 78,619
Amount of tax impact of income tax adjustment items		
Permanent differences	(4,423)	(15,998)
Temporary differences	2,142	(14,173)
Income tax credits	—	(220)
Adjustments for prior years	(2,519)	(198)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	—	11,637
Deferred income tax expenses adjusted this year	(2,982)	10,612
Income tax expense	$ 70,754	$ 70,279

2. Deferred income tax

The analysis of deferred income tax assets (liabilities) is as follows：

	2021			
	Balance on January 1	Profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	Balance as of December 31
Temporary differences				
Deferred Bad Debt Losses	$ 4,954	—	—	$ 4,954
Inventory Valuation Losses	5,041	1,946	—	6,987
Unrealized Gain or Loss	(163)	(225)	—	(388)
Net changes in equity of investment accounted for using equity method	19,273	—	—	19,273
Impairment loss recognized under the cost method	7,218	—	—	7,218
Fixed asset impairment loss	(468)	—	—	(468)
Others	(3,521)	1.261	—	(2,260)
Defined benefit plans actuarial loss	(12)	—	(456)	(468)
Conversion difference in the conversion of financial statements of foreign operating organizations	(741)	—	(477)	(1,218)
	$ 31,581	$ 2,982	$ (933)	$ 33,630

	2021			
	Balance on January 1	Profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	Balance as of December 31
Temporary differences				
Deferred Bad Debt Losses	$ 4,954	—	—	$ 4,954
Inventory Valuation Losses	2,212	2,829	—	5,041
Unrealized Gain or Loss	7	(170)	—	(163)
Net changes in equity of investment accounted for using equity method	32,455	(13,182)	—	19,273
Impairment loss recognized under the cost method	7,218	—	—	7,218
Fixed asset impairment loss	(468)	—	—	(468)
Others	(3,432)	(89)	—	(3,521)
Defined benefit plans actuarial loss	(161)	—	149	(12)
Conversion difference in the conversion of financial statements of foreign operating organizations	(943)	—	202	(741)
	$ 41,842	$ (10,612)	$ 351	$ 31,581

3. Deductible temporary differences and unused taxable loss balances that are not recognized as deferred income tax assets:

	2022	2021
Net investment income or loss accounted for using equity method	$ 41,296	$ 41,296
Net investment income or loss accounted for using cost method	7,690	7,690
	$ 48,986	$ 48,986

4. The income tax settlement declaration of the company's for-profit business has been approved by the auditing agency until 2020.

(14) Capital and other equity

A. Issuance of ordinary shares

In 2022 and 2021, the total amount of the company's rated share capital is 500,000 dollar, each with a par value of 10 dollars, and the issued shares are all 322,014 thousand ordinary shares.

B. Capital Surplus

Details of capital reserve balance:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Treasury stock trading	$	5,996	$	5,996
Change in ownership interests in subsidiaries		672		—
Others		8,362		8,362
	$	15,030	$	14,358

According to the provisions of the Company Law, the capital reserve must be given priority to make up for the losses before it can be issued to new shares or cash in proportion to the shareholders' original shares based on the realized capital reserve. The "realized capital reserve" mentioned in the preceding paragraph includes the excess of the issuance of stocks in excess of the par value and the income received from donations. In accordance with the issuer's guidelines for the handling of securities raised and issued, the total amount of the capital reserve that can be allocated for replenishment each year shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital.

C. Retained earnings

If the company makes a profit in the year, it shall allocate 2% for employee remuneration, and the remuneration of directors and supervisors shall be no more than 5%. After review and approval by the Salary and Remuneration Committee, it shall be submitted to the board of directors for resolution. Employee compensation and the distribution of directors and supervisors' compensation shall be reported to the shareholders meeting. However, when the Company still has accumulated losses, it shall retain the amount of the loss to be made up before the allocation, and then allocate the compensation for employees and directors and supervisors in proportion to the preceding paragraph.

If the Company has surpluses after its annual accounts, in addition to paying income tax and making up previous losses in accordance with the law, it should first set aside 10% of the statutory surplus reserve, and deduct the shareholders' equity (including foreign operating institutions). The balance of the conversion difference in the conversion of financial statements, unrealized gains and losses of financial assets available for sale, and the cumulative balance of hedging tool benefits and losses that are the effective hedging part of cash flow hedging) shall be set to special surplus reserve. If there is a subsequent reduction in the amount of deductions for shareholders' equity, the reduced amount can be transferred from the special surplus reserve back to the undistributed surplus. If there is a balance available for the current period, the shareholder's dividend will be based on the current period's distributable amount and the accumulated undistributed surplus in the previous year. The allocated surplus and the undistributed surplus adjustment amount of the current year shall be allocated 40% to 90%, of which the cash dividend shall not be less than 10% of the total dividend. If the cash dividend per share is less than 0.1 dollar, the payment shall be made as a stock dividend.

(a)Legal reserve

According to the Company law, the company shall allocate 10% of its net profit after tax as a statutory surplus reserve until it is equal to the total capital. When the company has no losses, it may be approved by the shareholders' meeting to issue new shares or cash with the statutory surplus reserve, but only if the reserve exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital.

(b)Appropriated Retained Earnings

When the Company first adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards recognized by the FSC, it chose to apply the IFRS No. 1 "First-time Application of International Financial Reporting Standards" exemption item, and accounted for the unrealized revaluation increase and accumulation under shareholders' equity Conversion adjustments (benefits), and the fair value on the conversion date is used as the recognized cost to increase the retained surplus amount to 243,814 thousand dollars. The same amount is set forth in accordance with the FCA's April 6, 2012 Jin Guan Zheng Fa Zi Order No. 1010012865 When using, disposing of, or reclassifying related assets, the proportion of the special surplus reserve that was originally set aside may be converted to distribute the surplus. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of this special surplus reserve is 233,273 thousand dollars.

In accordance with the provisions of the letter and order mentioned in the previous paragraph, when the company distributes distributable surplus, the difference between the net deduction of other shareholders' equity in the current year and the balance of the special surplus reserve mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be calculated from the current profit and loss The undistributed surplus in the previous period shall be added to the special surplus reserve; the amount of other shareholder equity deductions accumulated in the previous period will not be distributed to the special surplus reserve from the undistributed surplus in the previous period. If there is a subsequent reversal of the deduction of other shareholders' equity, the reversal part of the surplus may be distributed.

(c)Disposition of net income

Details of the company passed the 2021 and 2020 annual earnings distribution proposal and dividend distribution on June 17, 2022 and July 29, 2021 through the resolutions of the shareholders' meeting

	Surplus distribution		Dividend per share(dollar)	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Legal reserve	$ 32,160	$ 61,599	—	—
Cash dividends	353,815	321,650	1.10	1.00
	$ 385,975	$ 383,249		

D. Other equity

The items listed under other equity are the cumulative amount of net after-tax in the financial statements of the company's foreign operating organizations.

(15)Treasury stock

Reason	2022			
	Beginning	Increase	Decrease	The end
Transfer shares to employees	364,000	—	—	364,000

A. Ordinary Stock

(a) The company's board of directors resolved on April 7, 2020 to buy back 10,000,000 common shares in order to transfer shares to employees. The price per share is scheduled to be between 13.00 dollars and 26.00 dollars, and the total amount of shares to be repurchased is expected to be capped at 476,765 Thousand dollars. As of June 6, 2020, 364,000 shares have been executed, accounting for 0.11% of the total issued shares of the company. The average repurchase price is 18.50 dollars, and the repurchase cost is 6,735 thousand dollars.

(b) Treasury stock shall not be pledged, nor does it entitle voting rights or receive dividends, in compliance with Securities and Exchange Law of the ROC.

(16)Earnings Per Share

	2022	2021
	After tax	After tax
Consolidated net income attributed to stockholders of the company	$ 321,930	$ 322,817

	2022	2021
Number of issued shares at the beginning of the period(thousand)	322,014	322,014
Stock repurchase	(364)	(364)
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period(thousand)(B)	321,650	321,650
Basic(A/B)(dollar)	$ 1.00	$ 1.00

(17)Customer contract revenue

A. Customer contract revenue

	2022	2021
Animal Feeds	$ 7,685,151	$ 6,985,774
Food	7,046,141	5,933,724
Others	1,233,284	1,304,578
	$ 15,964,576	$ 14,224,076

B. Contract balance

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current contract liabilities		
Advance sales receipts	$ 7,062	$ 11,689

	2022	2021
Contract liabilities from the beginning of the year		
Merchandise sales	$ 11,689	$ 6,062

(18)Other revenue

	2022	2021
Rent revenue	$ 12,328	$ 12,988
Investment revenue	691	353
Income from subsidies and tax refunds	4,714	8,140
Service revenue	3,597	7,779
Bad debt recovery income	1,105	2,950
Others revenue	8,616	8,214
	$ 31,051	$ 40,424

(19) Other benefits and losses

	2022	2021
Foreign currency exchange gains and losses	$ 30,168	$ 18,786
financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	(3,100)	442
Gain on disposal of financial assets	—	687
Gain on disposal of property plant and equipment	399	972
Impairment loss on non-financial assets.	—	(10,649)
lease modify income	—	8
other	(4,780)	(3,081)
	$ 22,687	$ 7,165

(20)Financial costs

	2022	2021
Interest on bank loans	$ 39,368	$ 21,533
Interest on lease liabilities	743	1,526
Minus：Capitalization of interest	(1,244)	(393)
	$ 38,867	$ 22,666

(21)Financial Instruments

1. Credit risk

(a) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. Requirement credit risk comes from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, and deposits in banks and financial institutions. There are also credit risks from wholesale and retail customers, including unpaid receivables and promised transaction.

The Company's customers is significantly concentrated in a few customers. In 2022 and 2021, a small number of companies accounted for 36.4% and 30.6% of invoices receivable, respectively, consisting of 3 customers.

2. Liquidity risk

The following table is an analysis of the contractual maturity date of financial liabilities, including estimated interest, but does not include the impact of the net agreement.

December 31, 2022

	Book value	cash flow	under one year	1~5 years	five years and above
non-derivative financial liability					
Short-term loans and finance bills	$ 2, 005,096	$ 2, 005,096	$ 2, 005,096	$ —	$ —
Notes payable and account payable	443,880	433,880	433,880	—	—
Other payable	261,910	261,910	261,910	—	—
Lease liability	61,294	61,811	24,553	37,258	—
Long-term loans	1,320,000	1,320,000	503,333	816,667	—
	$ 4,082,180	$ 4,082,697	$ 3,228,772	$ 853,925	$ —

December 31, 2021

	Book value	cash flow	under one year	1~5 years	five years and above
non-derivative financial liability					
Short-term loans and finance bills	$ 805,620	$ 805,620	$ 805,620	$ —	$ —
Notespayable and account payable	491,440	491,440	491,440	—	—
Other payable	225,755	225,755	225,755	—	—
Lease liability	74,461	77,195	23,648	53,547	—
Long-term loans	1,410,000	1,410,000	490,000	920,000	—
	$ 3,007,276	$ 3,010,010	$ 2,036,463	$ 973,547	$ —

The Company does not expect the cash flow analysis on the due date to occur significantly earlier, or the actual amount will be significantly different.

3. Foreign currency risk

(a)The Company undertook transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arose.

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Foreign currency	exchange rate	New Taiwan dollar	Foreign currency	exchange rate	New Taiwan dollar
Financial asset						
Currency units						
USD	4,843	30.71	148,728	1,760	27.68	48,717
Financial liability						
Currency units						
USD	7,330	30.71	225,104	7,970	27.68	220,610

The Company's monetary items have a significant impact due to exchange rate fluctuations, and the total exchange gains and losses for 2022 and 2021 respectively are 30,168 thousand dollars and 18,786 thousand dollars.

(b)Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exchange rate risk mainly comes from foreign currency denominated cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, loans, accounts payable, expenses payable and other payables, etc., resulting in foreign currency exchange gains and losses during conversion. In December 31,2022 and 2021, when the new Taiwan dollar depreciated or appreciated by 1% relative to the U.S. dollar, and all other factors remained unchanged, the net profit after tax in 2022 and 2021 would increase 763 thousand or decrease 1,719 thousand.

4. Interest rate analysis

The Company's analysis method for floating interest rate liabilities assumes that the amount of liabilities out of circulation at the reporting date is in circulation throughout the year. The rate of change used by the company when reporting interest rates internally to key management is an increase or decrease of 1% in interest rates, which also represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible range of changes in interest rates.

If interest rates increase or decrease by 1% on the reporting date, and all other variables remain unchanged, the company’s net profit for 2022 and 2021 will decrease or increase by 33,251 thousand and 22,156 thousand, mainly due to the company's floating interest rate loan.

5. Fair value

A. Fair value and book amount

The management of the Company believes that the financial assets and financial liabilities measured by the Company's amortized cost in the financial statements are close to their fair value.

B. Fair value measurement

The determination of the fair value of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities is based on the following methods and assumptions:

i. The stocks of listed (counter) companies are financial assets and financial liabilities that have standard terms and conditions and are traded in an active market, and their fair values are determined with reference to market quotes.

ii. The fair value of stocks of unlisted (counter) companies without an active market is estimated by the market method, and the judgment is made with reference to recent fund-raising activities, evaluations of similar companies, company technological development, market conditions and other economic indicators.

iii. The fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities is determined by the generally accepted evaluation model based on discounted cash flow analysis.

C. level of fair value

Level 1: Public quotation of the same asset or liability in an active market.

Level 2: Except for the public quotes included in the first level, the input parameters of assets or liabilities are directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3: Input parameters of assets or liabilities are not based on observable market data.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2022				
Current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	$ 4,053	$ －	$ 1,120	$ 4,543
Current Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	－	(2,490)	－	(2,490)
	$ 4,053	$ (2,490)	$ 1,120	$ 2,683
December 31, 2021				
Current Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	$ 4,543	$ －	$ －	$ 4,543

(a) Fair value evaluation for measuring financial instruments

Non hedge Derivative financial instruments

It is based on evaluation models that are widely accepted by market users, such as discount method and option pricing model. Forward foreign exchange contracts are usually evaluated based on the current forward exchange rate.

(b) Transfer between the first level and the second level

There was no transfer of the second-tier financial assets to the first-tier situation in 2022 and 2021.

(c) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

	2022	
	Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	合計
Balance, beginning of year	$ –	$ –
Purchases	1,120	1,120
Balance at December 31,2022	$ 1,120	$ 1,120

The Company’s policy to recognize the transfer into and out of fair value hierarchy levels is based on the event or changes in circumstances that caused the transfer.

D. Quantitative information of fair value measurement of significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

December 31, 2022	Fair value	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	$ 1,120	The latest issuance of common stock for cash	N/A	N/A	N/A

E. Classification of Financial Instruments

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets		
Amortized cost		
Cash and Cash equivalents	$ 806,371	$ 680,210
Accounts receivable and notes receivable	2,104,682	1,943,922
other receivable	28,832	36,166
Refundable Deposits	12,546	12,893
financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	5,173	4,543

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial liabilities		
financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,490	—
Amortized cost		
Short-term loans	2,005,096	805,620
Accounts payable and notes payable	433,880	491,440
other payable	261,910	225,755
Long-term loans	1,320,000	1,410,000
deposits received	1,656	1,561

(22)Financial risk management

The Company's main financial instruments include accounts receivable and accounts payable. The Company's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze the exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

A. Market risk

The purpose of the company's financial derivative transactions is to avoid the risks of foreign currency net assets or net liabilities due to exchange rate or interest rate fluctuations, because the profits and losses arising from exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations will generally offset the profits and losses of hedging projects. Therefore, the market price risk should not be significant.

B. Credit risk

Financial assets are potentially affected by the company's counterparty's failure to perform contractual obligations. Financial assets with positive fair values at the balance sheet date are evaluated for credit risk. The Corporation only transacts with financial institutions and companies with good credit ratings. Therefore, no significant credit risk is anticipated.

C. Liquidity Risk

The company has obtained sufficient loan credit lines from financial institutions and the working capital is still sufficient to cover it, so there is no liquidity risk due to the inability to raise funds to fulfill contractual obligations.

D. Cash flow risk from changes in interest rates

If the long-term and short-term bank borrowings undertaken by the company are debts with floating interest rates, changes in market interest rates will cause the effective interest rates of the long-term and short-term bank borrowings to change accordingly, which will cause fluctuations in future cash flows.

The company manages interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate combination of fixed and floating interest rates and using interest rate exchange contracts. The company regularly evaluates hedging activities to make them consistent with the interest rate view and established risk appetite to ensure that the most cost-effective hedging strategy is adopted.

(23)Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern while maximizing the returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of its net debt (loan after deduction of cash and cash equivalents) and equity. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

7、RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

A. Parent company and ultimate controller: The company is the ultimate controller of the company and its subsidiaries

B. Compensation of key management personnel

	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	$ 20,105	$ 17,640
Post-employment benefits	448	388
	$ 20,553	$ 18,028

C. Related Party Transactions

Company	Relationship
FWUSOW NEW INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	Subsidiaries
CHARMING FOOD INTERNATIONAL MARKETING CO., LTD.	Subsidiaries
WAN JI SHENG AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Subsidiaries
CENTRAL UNION OIL CORP.	Associates
CHIATON INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	Associates
CHIA FHA HSING AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Substantive Related Parties
CHIA YUH TRADING CO., LTD.	Substantive Related Parties
ALWAYS FOOD RESTAURANT CO., LTD.	Substantive Related Parties
CHIA FA INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	Substantive Related Parties
CHIA LI ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Substantive Related Parties
CHIA YOU ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Substantive Related Parties
Cing Yue Chen	Substantive Related Parties
Tsung Lin Hung	Substantive Related Parties
Jhuang Shang Wun	Substantive Related Parties

D. The significant transactions between the Company and its related parties, other than those disclosed in other notes, are summarized as follows:

1. Net revenue

	2022	2021
Related Parties	Amount	Amount
Subsidiaries	$ 1,013,735	$ 938,153
CENTRAL UNION OIL CORP.	3,090,055	2,814,378
Associates	1,345	1,450
Substantive Related Parties	50,122	26,012
	$ 4,155,257	$ 3,779,993

Prices and credit terms for such sales were similar to those given to third parties.

(a) Selling price: According to current prices and product individually negotiated.

(b) Payment terms: The average payment period is about 60~90 days, which is not significantly different from the general company.

2. Purchases

Related Parties	2022 Amount	2021 Amount
Subsidiaries	$ 48,025	$ 32,867
CENTRAL UNION OIL CORP.	268,860	315,514
Associates	902	72
Substantive Related Parties	46,849	—
	$ 364,636	$ 348,453

Prices and credit terms for such purchases were generally comparable to those given by other suppliers

(a) Purchase prices: According to current prices and product individually negotiated.

(b) Payment terms: The average payment period is about 15~30 days, which is not significantly different from the general company.

3. Receivables from related parties

Item	Company	December 31, 2022 Amount	December 31, 2021 Amount
Notes receivable	CHARMING FOOD	$ 214,160	$ 157,970
	WAN JI SHENG	46,659	—
	Substantive Related Parties	454	2,869
		$ 261,273	$ 160,839
Accounts receivable	CHARMING FOOD	$ 59,881	$ 48,952
	WAN JI SHENG	43,586	43,259
	Subsidiaries	2,676	1,956
	CENTRAL UNION OIL CORP.	403,450	348,038
	Associates	618	—
	Substantive Related Parties	4,988	4,046
		515,199	446,251
Less: allowance for loss		(382)	(382)
NET		$ 514,817	$ 445,869

Item	Company	December 31, 2022 Amount		December 31, 2021 Amount	
Other receivable	FWUSOW NEW	$	55	$	—
	CENTRAL UNION OIL CORP.		43		—
	CHARMING FOOD		2,829		9,435
	WAN JI SHENG		—		7,745
	CHIATON		10,687		7,125
		$	13,614	$	24,305

4. Payables to related parties

Item	Company	December 31, 2022 Amount		December 31, 2021 Amount	
Accounts payable	Subsidiaries	$	7,066	$	2,298
	CENTRAL UNION OIL CORP.		6,114		32,767
	Substantive Related Parties		1,223		—
		$	14,403	$	35,065
Other payable	Subsidiaries	$	691	$	467
	Associates		5,830		5,829
	Substantive Related Parties		467		564
		$	6,988	$	6,944

5. Manufacturing expenses and Operating cost

Company	2022 Amount		2021 Amount	
Manufacturing expenses				
CENTRAL UNION	$	236,840	$	224,161
Substantive Related Parties		1,078		1,353
Operating cost－Other expenses				
Subsidiaries		9,807		8,379
Associates		—		102
Substantive Related Parties		4,754		5,936
	$	252,479	$	239,931

The above-mentioned processing fees and other expenses are the processing expenses of entrusting CENTRAL UNION OIL CORP. and CHIA FHA HSING, and the production and management expenses of seconded personnel from CHIA FHA HSING enterprises to engage in the production and management of compound feed. They are settled once a month and the payment period is one month.

6. Lease agreement

Related Party Categories	2022	2021
Right-of-use asset		
Subsidiaries	$ 359	$ 719
Substantive Related Parties	4,182	2,990
	$ 4,541	$ 3,709

Related Party Categories	2022	2021
Lease obligations		
Subsidiaries	$ 364	$ 723
Substantive Related Parties	4,326	3,126
	$ 4,690	$ 3,849
Interest expense		
Subsidiaries	$ 8	$ —
Substantive Related Parties	54	42
	$ 62	$ 42

7. Non- operating income

	2022	2021
Endorsement guarantee fee income		
Subsidiaries	$ 6,201	$ 9,086
Associates	359	531
Rent revenue		
Subsidiaries	538	538
Associates	418	1,753
Substantive Related Parties	131	131
	$ 7,647	$ 12,039

The company collects endorsement guarantee revenue from CHARMING FOOD INTERNATIONAL

MARKETING CO., LTD., and FWUSOW NEW INDUSTRY CO., LTD., CHIA YUH TRADING CO., LTD. collect rental revenue according to the lease price, and CHARMING FOOD INTERNATIONAL MARKETING CO., LTD. collect technical guidance revenue according to the contract.

8. Consignment

Substantive Related Parties	2022 Consignment	2022 Commissions Expense	2021 Consignment	2021 Commissions Expense
Substantive Related Parties	$ 12,346	$ 255	$ 7,207	$ 137

The company entrusts CHIA YUH TRADING CO., LTD. to sell pet feed and supplies, and pay a commission of 2% each month based on the amount of the agency.

9. Acquisition/Disposal of property, plant and equipment

Related Party Categories	Acquisition Price 2022	Acquisition Price 2021
Substantive Related Parties Transportation Equipment	$ 232	$ —

Related Party Categories	Proceeds 2022	Proceeds 2021	Gains(Loss) 2022	Gains(Loss) 2021
Subsidiaries－building	$ —	$ 53,170	$ —	$ 683
Subsidiaries－office equipment	—	44,263	—	697
Substantive Related Parties Transportation Equipment	—	19	—	18
	$ —	$ 97,452	$ —	$ 1,398

10. The company endorses and guarantees information for related parties：Refer to Chinese financial statements.

8、Mortgage Assets

Item	Property	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment			
Land	Bank	$ 311,563	$ 311,563
Buildings, net	Bank	29,903	32,610
Machinery equipment, net	Bank	51	148
		$ 341,517	$ 344,321

9、Commitments And Contingent Liabilities

		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
A. The Company had outstanding usance letters of credit amounting to	USD	$ 35,134	$ 20,365
B. The balance of guaranteed bills issued for borrowing and developing letters of	NTD	4,060,000	7,130,000
credit	USD	24,000	390,000
C. Project payment payable	NTD	87,994	19,130

10、Significant Losses From Disasters：NONE。

11、Significant Subsequent Events：NONE。

12、Others：

(1) Statement of labor, depreciation and amortization by function:

	2022			2021		
	Classified as Cost of Revenue	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Cost of Revenue	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Labor cost						
Salary and bonus	$ 147,829	$ 264,119	$ 411,948	$ 146,797	$ 255,107	$ 401,904
Labor and health insurance	15,766	25,591	41,357	15,818	19,595	35,413
Pension	7,018	12,382	19,400	6,941	12,107	19,048
Board compensation	—	21,112	21,112	—	21,134	21,134
Others	6,463	17,837	24,300	6,689	17,134	23,823
Depreciation-PPE	127,801	52,122	179,923	130,926	52,233	183,159
Depreciation-Biological assets	953	—	953	4,266	—	4,266

Note 1: As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had 604 and 601 employees, respectively. There were both two year 6 non-employee directors, respectively.

Note 2: Companies whose stocks have been listed on the stock exchange or listed on the stock counter trading center for over-the-counter trading should increase the disclosure of the following information:

(a) Average labor cost for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were NT$831 thousand and NT$807 thousand, respectively.

(b) Average salary and bonus for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were NT$689 thousand and NT$676 thousand, respectively.

(c) The average salary and bonus increased by 2% year over year.

(d) The Company did not have supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2022and 2020. Therefore, there was no compensation to the supervisor.

The Company’s salary and remuneration policy is as follows:

A. Directors and managers

(a) In accordance with Article 19 of the Company's articles of association, a salary and remuneration committee was set up. The committee was empowered to evaluate the salary and remuneration policies and systems of the Company's directors, independent directors and managers, and make recommendations to the board of directors for its decision-making reference.

(b) According to Article 26 of the company's articles of association, if the Company makes a profit during the year, it shall first make up the losses and allocate no more than 5% as directors' remuneration.

(c) The remuneration of directors, independent directors and managers, including cash remuneration, stock options, dividends, retirement benefits or severance payments, various allowances and other measures with substantial incentives; should refer to the usual level of payment in the industry and consider personal performance , The reasonableness of the relationship between the company's financial status and the Company's operating performance and future risks.

B. Employee

(a) The salary payment standard refers to the salary market, the Company's operating conditions and the organizational structure; and it is adjusted in a timely manner according to the market salary dynamics, the overall economic and industrial boom changes, and government laws and regulations.

(b) The salary and remuneration of employees are determined based on their academic experience, professional knowledge and technology, professional experience and personal performance, and there is no discrimination based on their gender, race, religion, political position, marital status, or membership of a trade union.

(c) The starting salaries of freshmen and foreign workers comply with local laws and regulations.

(d) According to Article 26 of the Company's articles of association, if the company makes a profit each year, it shall first make up for its losses and allocate 2% as employee compensation.

(e) The employee reward system aims at motivating employees. According to the production, business and profit goals set by the company, employees are assessed for their personal performance, and performance bonuses are issued. At the same time, year-end bonuses are issued based on profitability.

There is no difference between the actual allotted amount of employee compensation and director compensation in 2021 and the amount of employee compensation and director compensation recognized in the 2021 individual financial report.

The estimated amount of remuneration for employees and directors and supervisors of the company for 2022 is 29,557 thousand dollars, which is based on the deduction of pre-tax benefits before the distribution of employees and directors and supervisors' remuneration at a rate of 2% and no more than 5% for employee remuneration and directors' remuneration. Supervisors' remuneration shall be reported as operating costs or operating expenses for 2022. If there is a difference between the actual distribution amount and the estimated amount, it shall be treated as a change in accounting estimates, and the difference shall be recognized as the profit and loss for 2022.

13、<u>Additional Disclosures</u>

A. Following are the additional disclosures required by the Securities and Futures Bureau for the Company:

(1) Financings provided: NONE

(2) Endorsement/guarantee provided: Refer to Chinese financial statements.

(3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates): Refer to Chinese financial statements.

(4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: NONE

(5) Acquisition of individual real estate properties at costs of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: NONE

(6) Disposal of individual real estate properties at prices of at least NT$300 million or

20% of the paid-in capital: NONE

(7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Refer to Chinese financial statements.

(8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Refer to Chinese financial statements.

(9) Information about the derivative financial instruments transaction: Refer to Chinese financial statements.

(10) Names, locations, and related information of investees over which the Company exercises significant influence (excluding information on investment in mainland China): Refer to Chinese financial statements.

B. Information on investment in mainland China

(1) The name of the investee in mainland China, the main businesses and products, its issued capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, income (losses) of the investee, share of profits/losses of investee, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee, and the limitation on investee: Refer to Chinese financial statements.

(2) Significant direct or indirect transactions with the investee, its prices and terms of payment, unrealized gain or loss, and other related information which is helpful to understand the impact of investment in mainland China on financial reports: NONE

(3) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes：NONE

C. Information of major shareholders

List of all shareholders with ownership of 5 percent or greater showing the names and the number of shares and percentage of ownership held by each shareholder: NONE

14、Operating Segments Information

The Company has provided the operating segments disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.