Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Stock Code: 9802)

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Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Board of Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, as well as the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of the year ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with 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) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis of Opinion

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing standards accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements” section below. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norms of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled 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 consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the content of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon. We do not provide a separate opinion on those matters.

Key audit matters for the Group’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, are stated as follows:

Sales Revenue Recognition

Description

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements (Note 4 (28)) for the accounting policy on sales revenue. The revenue of the Group the year ended December 31, 2022, was $24,181,233 thousand.

The Group is engaged in the production and sale of sports and leisure outdoor shoes. The sales income is mainly generated from exporting business. In terms of the trading conditions of sales revenue, control over the goods is transferred when the exporting goods are delivered to the forwarders designated by the customers.

The Group had 56% sale growth achieved in the years ended December 31, 2022. The sales revenue recognition date for exporting business will impact the financial statements significantly and involves manual control; therefore, we believe that the correctness of income recognition is one of this year's key audit matters.

Corresponding Audit Procedures

Our audit procedures for the specific aspects described in the key audit matter above are summarized as follows:

1. We understood and evaluated the operating procedures and internal controls for the sale of goods, so as to evaluate the effectiveness of management's control over the recognition of sales revenue.
2. We examined the income recognition of exporting business and checked the supporting documents and invoices within to ensure the correctness of the sales.
3. We examined the significant export sales return and check the sales return documents (credit memos) within to confirm the accuracy of income recognition of exporting business.

Allowance for Inventory Valuation Losses

Description

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policy on inventory evaluation (Note 4(12)), the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions on inventory evaluation (Note 5(2)), and the description of the allowance for inventory valuation losses (Note 6(4)). As of December 31, 2022, the inventory balance of the Group was $4,985,071 thousand, and the allowance for inventory valuation losses was $91,777 thousand.

The Group measures inventories that are aged over a certain period of time and individually identified with impairment at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The net realizable value used in the evaluation of such inventories often involves subjective judgment. Considering that the Group's allowance for inventory valuation losses has a significant impact on the financial statements, we classify the allowance for inventory valuation losses as one of this year's key audit matters.

Corresponding Audit Procedures

Our audit procedures for the specific aspects described in the key audit matter above are summarized as follows:

1. We understood and evaluated the reasonableness of the Group's subsequent inventory evaluation and provision of obsolescence losses.
2. We reviewed the Group's annual inventory plans and participated in the annual inventory checks to assess the effectiveness of management's differentiation and control over obsolete inventory.
3. We obtained the inventory aging report and checked it against the relevant supporting documents of the inventory change date, and verified whether the aging range of the inventory was correctly classified.
4. We obtained the net realizable value report of various inventories to verify whether the calculation logic was used consistently; we also tested the reference data of the estimated net realizable value of the inventory, including checking the supporting documents such as sales prices and purchase prices, and recalculated and evaluated the rationality of the allowance for inventory valuation losses.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and applicable IFRS, IAS, IFRIC, and SIC that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management deems necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements to be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Group as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate or to suspend the business of the Group if there are no other practical options.

Those in charge of governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance means a high degree of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards 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 the consolidated financial statements.

When conducting the audit work per the auditing standards accepted in the Republic of China, we exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism. We also:

1. Identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures in response to the risks, and obtained evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Understood the internal control related to the audit in order to design the appropriate audit procedures in the circumstances, but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonability of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Concluded, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether management's use of the going concern basis of accounting was appropriate and whether there were significant uncertainties in the events or circumstances that could cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosure is inappropriate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions were based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluated the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated statements, including related notes, and whether the consolidated statements represented the underlying transactions and events in a matter that achieved fair presentation.
6. Obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the financial information of business entities within the Group in order to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for guiding, supervising, and implementing the audit of the Group, and for expressing an opinion on the audit of the Group.

We communicated with those in charge of governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings (including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified during our audit).

We provided those in charge of governance a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements for independence under the Norms of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China. We also communicated with them regarding all relationships and other matters (including relevant protection measures) that could reasonably be thought to bear on our independence.

From the matters communicated with those in charge of governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, and were therefore the key audit matters. We described these matters in our auditor's 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 Hua-Ling Liang and Mei-Lan Liu.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 23, 2023

Notes to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated statement of financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles and practices accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
				Amount	%		Amount	%
	Current assets							
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$	2,195,379	10	$	1,114,952	7
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)		27	-		-	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3)		4,229,321	18		3,335,859	19
1200	Other receivables			433,399	2		212,600	1
130X	Inventories	6(4)		4,985,071	22		3,897,515	22
1410	Prepayments			83,047	-		181,074	1
1470	Other current assets	6(7) and 8		211,448	1		153,917	1
11XX	**Total current assets**			12,137,692	53		8,895,917	51
	Non-current assets							
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)		5,938	-		7,607	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(5) and 8		8,748,836	38		7,320,208	41
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(6)		1,800,651	8		1,168,839	7
1780	Intangible assets			16,132	-		11,468	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(23)		57,525	-		58,378	-
1900	Other non-current assets	6(7) and 8		111,898	1		138,249	1
15XX	**Total non-current assets**			10,740,980	47		8,704,749	49
1XXX	**Total assets**		$	22,878,672	100	$	17,600,666	100

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(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2022 Amount	%	December 31, 2021 Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(8) and 8	$ 3,476,180	15	$ 3,122,600	18
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(17)	76,777	1	76,092	-
2170	Accounts payable		2,942,863	13	2,512,476	14
2200	Other payables	6(9)	1,906,178	8	1,374,273	8
2230	Current tax liabilities		602,312	3	158,029	1
2280	Current lease liabilities		19,614	-	14,704	-
2320	Current portion of other long-term liabilities	6(10)	26,992	-	489,956	3
2399	Other current liabilities, others		43,752	-	21,358	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		9,094,668	40	7,769,488	44
	Non-current liabilities					
2500	Non-current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)	-	-	700	-
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(11)	-	-	100,000	1
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6(23)	3,027	-	1,595	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		944,426	4	477,801	3
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(12)	209,974	1	208,606	1
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		1,157,427	5	788,702	5
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		10,252,095	45	8,558,190	49
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company					
	Share capital	6(14)				
3110	Ordinary share		1,907,235	8	1,861,950	10
	Capital surplus	6(15)				
3200	Capital surplus		5,677,352	25	5,256,344	30
	Retained earnings	6(16)				
3310	Legal reserve		907,119	4	684,352	4
3320	Special reserve		554,857	2	975,266	5
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		4,040,897	18	1,231,980	7
	Other equity					
3400	Other equity interest		(403,300)	(2)	(927,442)	(5)
3500	Treasury shares	6(14)	(57,583)	-	(57,583)	-
31XX	**Total equity attributable to owners of the parent company**		12,626,577	55	9,024,867	51
36XX	**Non-controlling interests**		-	-	17,609	-
3XXX	**Total Equity**		12,626,577	55	9,042,476	51
	Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contractual Commitments	9				
	Significant Events after the End of the Reporting Period	11				
3X2X	**Liabilities and total equity**		$ 22,878,672	100	$ 17,600,666	100

The notes set out below form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except for Earnings Per Common Share)

	Item	Notes	2022 Amount	2022 %	2021 Amount	2021 %
4000	Operating revenue	6(17)	$ 24,181,233	100	$ 15,544,261	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4)	(18,595,052)	(77)	(12,740,640)	(82)
5950	Gross profit from operations		5,586,181	23	2,803,621	18
	Operating expenses	6(22)				
6100	Selling expenses		(420,498)	(2)	(311,978)	(2)
6200	Administrative expenses		(1,086,916)	(4)	(823,351)	(6)
6300	Research and Development expenses		(229,542)	(1)	(198,382)	(1)
6000	Total operating expenses		(1,736,956)	(7)	(1,333,711)	(9)
6900	Net operating income		3,849,225	16	1,469,910	9
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(18)	12,012	-	9,466	-
7010	Other income	6(19)	92,247	-	87,069	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(20)	510,378	2	(146,473)	(1)
7050	Finance costs	6(21)	(85,495)	-	(30,394)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		529,142	2	(80,332)	-
7900	**Profit from continuing operations before tax**		4,378,367	18	1,389,578	9
7950	Tax expenses	6(23)	(982,817)	(4)	(204,907)	(1)
8200	**Profit**		$ 3,395,550	14	$ 1,184,671	8
	Other comprehensive income(loss), net					
	Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Exchange differences on translation		$ 524,233	2	($ 91,331)	(1)
8300	**Other comprehensive income, net**		$ 524,233	2	($ 91,331)	(1)
8500	**Total comprehensive income**		$ 3,919,783	16	$ 1,093,340	7
	Profit attributed to:					
8610	Owners of the parent company		$ 3,395,585	14	$ 1,185,166	8
8620	Non-controlling interests		($ 35)	-	($ 495)	-
	Comprehensive income attributable to:					
8710	Owners of the parent company		$ 3,919,727	16	$ 1,094,911	7
8720	Non-controlling interests		$ 56	-	($ 1,571)	-
	Basic earnings per share	6(24)				
9750	Total basic earnings per share		$	18.10	$	6.39
	Diluted earnings per share					
9850	Total diluted earnings per share		$	17.84	$	6.26

The notes set out below form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Equity Attributed to Owners of Parent									
				Retained Earnings							
	Notes	Ordinary share	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements	Treasury shares	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance, January 1, 2021		$ 1,861,950	$ 5,256,344	$ 601,681	$ 852,629	$ 795,740	($ 837,187)	($ 57,583)	$ 8,473,574	$ 41,743	$ 8,515,317
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	1,185,166	-	-	1,185,166	(495)	1,184,671
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	(90,255)	-	(90,255)	(1,076)	(91,331)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	1,185,166	(90,255)	-	1,094,911	(1,571)	1,093,340
Distribution of earnings for the six-month period ended December 31, 2020	6(16)										
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	37,151	-	(37,151)	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(15,442)	15,442	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary shares		-	-	-	-	(315,410)	-	-	(315,410)	-	(315,410)
Distribution of earnings for the six-month period ended June 30, 2021	6(16)										
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	45,520	-	(45,520)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated		-	-	-	138,079	(138,079)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary shares		-	-	-	-	(228,208)	-	-	(228,208)	-	(228,208)
Changes in non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,563)	(22,563)
Balance, December 31,2021		$ 1,861,950	$ 5,256,344	$ 684,352	$ 975,266	$ 1,231,980	($ 927,442)	($ 57,583)	$ 9,024,867	$ 17,609	$ 9,042,476
Balance, January 1, 2022		$ 1,861,950	$ 5,256,344	$ 684,352	$ 975,266	$ 1,231,980	($ 927,442)	($ 57,583)	$ 9,024,867	$ 17,609	$ 9,042,476
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	3,395,585	-	-	3,395,585	(35)	3,395,550
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	524,142	-	524,142	91	524,233
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	3,395,585	524,142	-	3,919,727	56	3,919,783
Distribution of earnings for the six-month period ended December 31, 2021	6(16)										
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	72,997	-	(72,997)	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(47,824)	47,824	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary shares		-	-	-	-	(556,605)	-	-	(556,605)	-	(556,605)
Distribution of earnings for the six-month period ended June 30, 2022	6(16)										
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	149,770	-	(149,770)	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(372,585)	372,585	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary shares		-	-	-	-	(227,705)	-	-	(227,705)	-	(227,705)
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(10)(14)(15)(25)	45,285	421,008	-	-	-	-	-	466,293	-	466,293
Changes in non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,665)	(17,665)
Balance, December 31, 2022		$ 1,907,235	$ 5,677,352	$ 907,119	$ 554,857	$ 4,040,897	($ 403,300)	($ 57,583)	$ 12,626,577	$ -	$ 12,626,577

The notes set out below form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		$ 4,378,367	$ 1,389,578
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit or loss			
Depreciation expense	6(5) (6) (22)	948,611	767,257
Amortization expense	6(22)	17,307	18,591
Expected credit (gain) loss	12(2)	(13,580)	23,960
Net loss on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2) (20)	591	2,132
Interest expense	6(21)	85,495	30,394
Interest income	6(18)	(12,012)	(9,466)
Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	6(20)	1,892	2,853
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Net changes in operating assets			
Accounts receivable		(606,804)	(1,209,543)
Other receivables		(201,298)	(29,660)
Inventories		(729,575)	(1,259,325)
Prepayments		107,091	(54,485)
Other current assets		(2,116)	(24,481)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		71,871	76,950
Accounts payable		257,853	873,741
Other payables		284,590	175,756
Other current liabilities		20,308	5,392
Other non-current liabilities		(3,142)	(3,081)
Cash flows generated from operating		4,605,449	776,563
Interest received		11,682	9,220
Interest paid		(69,622)	(18,696)
Income tax paid		(551,172)	(160,581)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		3,996,337	606,506

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(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost		($ 59,466)	($ 10,404)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(25)	(1,552,405)	(2,000,647)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		11,526	6,700
Increase in refundable deposits		(18,613)	(6,166)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(7,133)	(1,140)
Acquisition of use-of-right assets	6(6)	(66,806)	(268,734)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets		21,189	(48,708)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,671,708)	(2,329,099)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in short-term borrowings	6(26)	11,434	1,857,924
Proceeds from long-term debt	6(26)	-	100,532
Repayments of long-term debt	6(26)	(107,836)	-
Payments of lease liabilities	6(6)(26)	(19,713)	(45,869)
Cash dividends paid	6(26)	(784,813)	(705,033)
Changes in non-controlling interests		(17,665)	(22,563)
Net cash flows (used in) generated from financing activities		(918,593)	1,184,991
Effects of exchange rate changes		(325,609)	84,726
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,080,427	(452,876)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,114,952	1,567,828
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		$ 2,195,379	$ 1,114,952

The notes set out below form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, Unless otherwise specified)

1. Company History

Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was established in November 2009 in British Cayman Islands. The office is located at No. 76, Section 3, Yunlin Road, Douliu City, Yunlin County. The main business activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) are the production and sale of sports and leisure outdoor footwear.

2. The Date of Authorisation for Issuance of the Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorisation

These consolidated financial statements were reported to the Board of Directors on February 23, 2023.

3. Application of the New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by FSC and became effective from 2022 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date Set by the IASB
Amendments to IFRS 3, ‘Reference to the conceptual framework’	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16, ‘Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use’	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, ‘Onerous contracts— cost of fulfilling a contract	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Group’s assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Group

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2023 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date Set by the IASB
Amendments to IAS 1, ‘Disclosure of accounting policies’	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, ‘Definition of accounting estimates’	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, ‘Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction’	January 1, 2023

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Group’s assessment.

Amendments to IAS 12, ‘Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction’

The amendments require an entity to recognise deferred tax on particular transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The Group recognise a deferred tax asset and liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as of January 1, 2022. The potential impacts of these amendments are an increase in deferred tax assets by $99,500 and $188,369 and deferred tax liabilities by $67,477 and $156,153, and an increase in retained earnings by $32,023 and $32,216 as of January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022, respectively. And a decrease in income tax expense by $193, and an increase in earnings per share by $0.001 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date Set by the 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 IAS
Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback'	January 1, 2024
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – 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

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(1) Compliance Statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs").

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

(A) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

(B) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(C) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non- controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(D) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.

(E) When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Group remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

			Percentage of ownership		
Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main business activities	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Notes
The Company	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited (Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.)	Holding company; Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production and Sales	100	100	
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.	Fujian Laya Outdoor Products Co., Ltd. (Fujian Laya)	Import/export trading	100	100	
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.	Hong Kong Laya Outdoor Products (Hong Kong Laya)	Holding Company	-	100	Note 1
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.	Fujian Sunshine Footwear Co., Ltd. (Sunshine)	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production and Sales	100	100	
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.	Sunny Footwear Co., Ltd. (Sunny)	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production and Sales	100	100	
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.	Hubei Sunsmile Footwear Co., Ltd. (Sunsmile)	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production and Sales	100	100	
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.	Fulgent Sun Footwear Co., Ltd. (Fulgent Sun)	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production	100	100	

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main business activities	Percentage of ownership December 31, 2022	Percentage of ownership December 31, 2021	Notes
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd. (Sunbow)	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production and Sales	100	100	
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.	Lin Wen Chih Sunstone Enterprises Co., Ltd. (Sunstone)	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production and Sales	100	91.27	Note 2
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.	NGOC HUNG Footwear Co., Ltd. (NGOC HUNG)	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production	100	100	
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.	Eversun Footwear Co., Ltd. (Eversun)	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production	100	100	Note 3
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.	PT. SUN BRIGHT LESTARI	Start-up stage not yet in operation	100	100	Note 4
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K.	Laya Chemical Engineering Co., Ltd. (Laya Chemical)	Start-up stage not yet in operation	100	-	Note 5
Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Lin Wen Chih Sunlit Enterprises Co., Ltd. (Sunlit)	Land lease	100	100	Note 6

Note 1: The liquidation process was completed in April 2022.

Note 2: The Group purchased 8.73% equity of Sunstone from unrelated parties in January 2022.

Note 3: The Group obtained the control of Eversun in August 2021, and has included it in the consolidated financial statements since the date of obtaining the control.

Note 4: The Group had established PT. SUN BRIGHT LESTARI in Indonesia in 2021, and has included it in the consolidated financial statements since then.

Note 5: The Group had established Laya Chemical in Taiwan in 2022, and has included it in the consolidated financial statements since then.

Note 6: A total of 51% of the equity is registered in the name of a related party who is a Cambodian in response to the local law and regulations. The Group has already taken relevant preservation measures.

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None

D. Adjustment for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None

E. Significant restrictions: None

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None

(4) Foreign currency translation

The functional currencies of the Group's subsidiaries in the Republic of China, the People's Republic of China, and Southeast Asia are NTD, RMB, VND, IDR, and USD. The consolidated financial statements are presented using "NTD" as the reporting currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

(A) 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 recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(B) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

(C) 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 recognised 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 recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non- monetary 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.

(D) All other foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income 'other income and expenses – net' or 'other gains and losses'.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the group entities, associates and joint arrangements that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(A) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

(B) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and

(C) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

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

(A) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(B) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

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

(D) 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.

The Group classifies assets that do not meet any of the above criteria as non-current assets.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(A) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;

(B) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

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

(D) 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.

The Group classifies liabilities that do not meet any of the above criteria as non-current liabilities.

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, 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 that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(7) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Group recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets at amortized cost

A. Financial assets at amortized cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(A) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

(B) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortized cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

D. The Group's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost (including forward-looking information) , at each reporting date, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(12) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant, and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Property, plant, and equipment are subsequently measured in cost mode with depreciation amortized using the straight-line method based on the period of depreciation except land for which no depreciation is to be amortized. If each component of property, plant, and equipment is significant, it is depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	2～50 years
Machinery and equipment	3～20 years
Transport equipment	3～11 years
Office equipment	2～15 years
Other equipment	2～21 years

(14) Leasing arrangements (lessee)－right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low- value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate.

Lease payments are comprised of the following:

(A) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;

(B) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate.

The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

(A) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;

(B) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(15) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 to 15 years.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(17) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(18) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(19) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term.

B. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(20) Convertible bonds payable

Convertible bonds issued by the Group contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Group's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares), call options and put options. The Group classifies the bonds payable upon issuance as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the contract terms. They are accounted for as follows:

A. The embedded call options and put options are recognised initially at net fair value as 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'. They are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value on each balance sheet date; the gain or loss is recognised as the gain or loss on valuation of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'.

B. The host contracts of bonds are initially recognised at the residual value of total issue price less the amount of 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' as stated above. Any difference between the initial recognition and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable and subsequently is amortised in profit or loss as an adjustment to the 'finance costs' over the period of circulation using the effective interest method.

C. The conversion right embedded in the convertible corporate bonds payable issued by the Group is in line with the definition of equity. When it is originally recognised, it is recognised and booked in the "capital surplus - stock options" for the issuance amount net of the aforementioned "financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" and "net corporate bonds payable." Also, it will not be re-measured in the future.

D. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance are allocated to each liability component in proportion to the initial carrying amount of each abovementioned item.

E. When bondholders exercise conversion options, the liability component of the bonds (including bonds payable and 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss') shall be remeasured on the conversion date. The issuance cost of converted common shares is the total book value of the abovementioned liability component and 'capital surplus—share options.

When the holders of corporate bonds can execute the right of puts within the next year, the corporate bonds payable should be classified as current liabilities. The corporate bonds payable that are without the right of put exercised after the deadline for exercising the right of puts should be reversed to non-current liabilities.

(21) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(22) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(23) Non-hedging and embedded derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(24) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pension

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Group calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(25) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(26) <u>Share capital</u>

A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

B. When the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. When such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(27) <u>Dividends</u>

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(28) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods—wholesale

(A) The Group is engaged in the production and sale of sports and leisure outdoor shoes. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the wholesaler, the wholesaler has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the wholesaler'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 wholesaler, and either the wholesaler has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(B) A receivable is recognised 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.

B. Financial components

The Group has contracts signed with customers to have the promised commodity or service delivered and the payment made within one year or shorter; therefore, the Group has not adjusted the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.

(29) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to the government grant and that the grant will be received. If the nature of the government grant is to compensate the Group for expenses incurred, the government grant will be recognised in profit and loss on a systematic basis during the period when the related expenses are incurred. Government grants related to property, plant, and equipment are recognised as non-current liabilities and are amortised to profit and loss over the estimated useful lives of the related assets using the straight-line method.

(30) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group's chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Key Sources of Assumption Uncertainty

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Group must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Group evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

6. Explanation of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 4,910	$ 10,062
Checking deposit & demand deposits	1,628,836	784,622
Time deposits	561,633	320,268
Total	$ 2,195,379	$ 1,114,952

A. The financial institutions of the Group have good credit quality, and the Group has dealings with several financial institutions to distract credit risk; therefore, the default is almost unlikely.

B. The Group classifies time deposits with an original maturity of more than 3 months and not meeting short-term cash commitments as financial assets at amortized cost and presents them under "other current assets".

C. For restricted bank deposits of the Group, please refer to Note 6(7).

(2) Financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current items:		
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss - Convertible corporate bond redemption and sale rights	$ 27	$ -
Non-current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss - Listed company stock	$ 5,938	$ 7,607

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-current items:		
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss - Convertible corporate bond redemption and sale rights	$ -	($ 700)

A. The convertible corporate bonds the Group held the right to redeem and sell for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, with recognised gains and losses, were $1,078 and ($450), respectively.

B. The shares of listed OTC companies the Group held for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, with recognised losses, were $1,669 and $1,682, respectively.

C. The Group has not pledged any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(3) Accounts receivable, net

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts receivable	$ 4,245,464	$ 3,363,009
Less: Allowance for impairment	(16,143)	(27,150)
	$ 4,229,321	$ 3,335,859

A. The age analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current	$ 3,869,409	$ 3,079,004
Overdue 0 to 90 days	350,406	261,485
Overdue 91 to 180 days	14,408	5,577
Overdue 181 to 365 days	2,681	896
Over 365 days past due	8,560	16,047
Total	$ 4,245,464	$ 3,363,009

The above information is based on the number of overdue days for the aging analysis.

B. The balances of accounts receivable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were generated by the customer contracts. The balance of accounts receivable from the customer contracts as of January 1, 2021 was $2,270,550.

C. The amount of the maximum credit risk of the Group's accounts receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, regardless of the collateral or other credit enhancements held, was the book value of each type of accounts receivables.

D. For relevant credit risk information, please refer to Note 12(2).

(4) Inventories

	December 31, 2022		
	Cost	Allowance for inventory market decline and obsolescence	Carrying amounts
Merchandise inventory	$ 13	($ 1)	$ 12
Raw material	1,216,850	(27,799)	1,189,051
Work in process	1,621,349	(31,224)	1,590,125
Finished goods	1,741,646	(32,753)	1,708,893
Inventory in-transit	496,990	-	496,990
Total	$ 5,076,848	($ 91,777)	$ 4,985,071

	December 31, 2021		
	Cost	Allowance for inventory market decline and obsolescence	Carrying amounts
Merchandise inventory	$ 1,521	$ -	$ 1,521
Raw material	904,972	(37,119)	867,853
Work in process	1,181,198	(19,550)	1,161,648
Finished goods	1,129,632	(21,266)	1,108,366
Inventory in-transit	758,127	-	758,127
Total	$ 3,975,450	($ 77,935)	$ 3,897,515

The cost of inventories recognised by the Group as expense in the current period is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,2022	Year Ended December 31,2021
Cost of inventories sold	$ 18,567,729	$ 12,758,872
Inventory valuation losses (gain from price recovery)	13,842	(15,989)
Inventory scrap loss	4,219	6,606
Others	9,262	(8,849)
	$ 18,595,052	$ 12,740,640

The Group recognised a reduction in the cost of goods sold due to a rebound in the net realizable value of inventory due to the degraded part of the inventory that had been listed as loss of price for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(5) Property, plant, and equipment

	2022					
Cost	Opening Balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Transfer in the period	Effect of exchange rate changes	Ending Balance
Land	$ 282,330	$ 25,052	$ -	$ -	$ 31,629	$ 339,011
Buildings	4,469,900	231,284	(1,343)	488,599	316,496	5,504,936
Machinery equipment	3,995,352	898,961	(49,989)	283,119	277,376	5,404,819
Transportation equipment	85,753	12,734	(8,834)	725	5,767	96,145
Office equipment	46,373	11,142	(1,421)	-	2,955	59,049
Others	1,692,739	397,486	(55,980)	8,764	139,219	2,182,228
Construction in progress and to-be-inspected equipment	975,269	280,104	-	(898,386)	58,214	415,201
	$ 11,547,716	$ 1,856,763	($ 117,567)	($ 117,179)	$ 831,656	$ 14,001,389

Accumulated depreciation	Opening Balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Transfer in the period	Effect of exchange rate changes	Ending Balance
Buildings	($ 1,317,524)	($ 219,546)	$ 287	$ -	($ 63,140)	($ 1,599,923)
Machinery equipment	(1,677,192)	(319,900)	48,260	-	(89,895)	(2,038,727)
Transportation equipment	(54,734)	(8,236)	8,770	-	(3,273)	(57,473)
Office equipment	(36,828)	(5,562)	1,158	-	(2,139)	(43,371)
Others	(1,141,230)	(322,542)	45,674	-	(94,961)	(1,513,059)
	($ 4,227,508)	($ 875,786)	$ 104,149	$ -	($ 253,408)	($ 5,252,553)
	$ 7,320,208					$ 8,748,836

	2021					
Cost	Opening Balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Transfer in the period	Effect of exchange rate changes	Ending Balance
Land	$ 283,615	$ -	$ -	$ 6,759	($ 8,044)	$ 282,330
Buildings	4,051,113	184,252	(10,392)	301,187	(56,260)	4,469,900
Machinery equipment	3,304,171	719,289	(61,143)	73,935	(40,900)	3,995,352
Transportation equipment	76,776	14,091	(4,218)	-	(896)	85,753
Office equipment	41,854	5,735	(852)	125	(489)	46,373
Others	1,441,162	287,794	(59,861)	50,325	(26,681)	1,692,739
Construction in progress and to-be-inspected equipment	396,630	805,606	-	(216,805)	(10,162)	975,269
	$ 9,595,321	$ 2,016,767	($ 136,466)	$ 215,526	($ 143,432)	$ 11,547,716

Accumulated depreciation	Opening Balance	Increase in the period	Decrease in the period	Transfer in the period	Effect of exchange rate changes	Ending Balance
Buildings	($ 1,152,227)	($ 182,143)	$ 8,042	$ -	$ 8,804	($ 1,317,524)
Machinery equipment	(1,462,164)	(281,753)	54,093	-	12,632	(1,677,192)
Transportation equipment	(51,290)	(8,193)	4,221	-	528	(54,734)
Office equipment	(34,655)	(3,389)	850	-	366	(36,828)
Others	(974,217)	(244,760)	59,707	-	18,040	(1,141,230)
	($ 3,674,553)	($ 720,238)	$ 126,913	$ -	$ 40,370	($ 4,227,508)
	$ 5,920,768					$ 7,320,208

A. For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 the Group no interest capitalized.

B. For property, plant, and equipment provided by the Group as collateral as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, please refer to Note 8.

(6) Leasing arrangements - lessee

A. The Group leases various assets including land, buildings, and business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 3 to 50 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. There are no restrictions except that the leased assets may not be used as loan guarantees.

B. The carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Carrying amounts		Carrying amounts	
Land	$	998,700	$	837,416
Buildings		801,951		331,279
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)		-		144
	$	1,800,651	$	1,168,839

	Year Ended December 31,2022		Year Ended December 31,2021	
	Depreciation expenses		Depreciation expenses	
Land	$	26,982	$	24,322
Buildings		45,814		22,610
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)		29		87
	$	72,825	$	47,019

C. The Group's right-of-use assets increased $634,667 and $280,169 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

D. The profit and loss item related to the lease contract are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,2022		Year Ended December 31,2021	
Items affecting profit and loss:				
Interest expense on lease liability	$	8,553	$	4,818
Cost relates to short-term lease contract		4,228		11,120

E. The Group's total cash outflow for leases were $23,941 and $56,989 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(7) Other current assets and other non-current assets

Items	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Current:				
Financial assets at amortized cost - Restricted bank deposits	$	5,410	$	1,725
Financial assets at amortized cost - Time deposits		155,716		87,092
Others		50,322		65,100
Total	$	211,448	$	153,917

Item	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-current:		
Prepaid land and equipment	$ 70,313	$ 72,811
Refundable deposits	28,692	8,965
Others	12,893	56,473
Total	$ 111,898	$ 138,249

Note: For other current assets and other non-current assets provided by the Group as collateral as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, please refer to Note 8.

(8) Short-term borrowings

Loan Type	December 31, 2022	Interest rate range	Collateral
Credit loans	$ 3,476,180	1.403%~4.890%	Note

Loan Type	December 31, 2021	Interest rate range	Collateral
Credit loans	$ 3,122,600	0.530%~0.741%	Note

Note: For property, plant, and equipment provided by the Group as collateral as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, please refer to Note 8.

(9) Other payables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accrued salaries	$ 934,168	$ 654,264
Payables on equipment	498,157	313,476
Dividends	227,705	228,208
Others	246,148	178,325
	$ 1,906,178	$ 1,374,273

(10) Bonds payable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Domestic fifth unsecured convertible corporate bonds	$ 27,200	$ 500,000
Less: Discount on corporate bonds payable	(208)	(10,044)
Subtotal	26,992	489,956
Less: Current bonds payable (Current portion of long-term liabilities)	(26,992)	(489,956)
Total	$ -	$ -

The fifth unsecured convertible corporate bonds in the Republic of China, issued by the Board of Directors of the Company on April 30, 2020, were as follows:

A. The conditions for issuing the fifth unsecured convertible corporate bonds of the Company were as follows:

(A) With the approval of the competent authority, the Company raised and issued the 5th unsecured convertible corporate bonds in Taiwan, totaling $500,000, with a par value of $100,000 and a coupon interest rate of 0%. The convertible corporate bond was issued for 3 years and circulated from August 17, 2020 to August 17, 2023. When the convertible corporate bond matures, it will be repaid in cash at the face value of the bond. The convertible corporate bond was listed at Gre Tai Securities Market Exchange on August 17, 2020.

(B) The convertible corporate bondholder may at any time request the Company for conversion to its common stock from the next 3 months after the issuance of the bond to the expiration date, except for the period of suspension of the transfer according to the regulations or decrees. The rights and obligations of the convertible corporate bondholder are the same as those of the original common stock.

(C) The conversion price of the convertible corporate bond is set at $112 per share at the time of issue, and the conversion price of the convertible corporate bond is determined according to the prescribed model stipulated in the conversion method, and the conversion price will be in case of the Company's anti-dilution clause. It will be adjusted according to the model set out in the conversion method.

(D) Within 40 days before the convertible corporate bond is issued 2 full years, the bondholder may require the Company to redeem the convertible corporate bond in cash at 101.0025% of the face value of the bond.

(E) When the convertible corporate bond is issued 3 months from the next day to the first 40 days after the expiration of the issuance period, the 30 consecutive business days of the closing price of the common stock of the Company will exceed 30% of the conversion price at that time; the Company will notify the creditors within 30 business days thereafter and withdraw the outstanding bonds in cash on the basis of the day of recovery based on the bond value. When the convertible corporate bond is issued 3 months, When the balance of the convertible corporate bond is less than 10% of the total issued in the first 40 days before the expiration of the issuance period, the Company will have to withdraw all its bonds in cash at any time thereafter based on the denomination of the bonds.

(F) As per the conversion method, all of the Company's recovered (including purchased from the Securities Merchants Business Offices), repaid or converted convertible corporate bond will be revoked, no longer be sold or issued, and the attached conversion rights will be revoked accordingly.

B. As of December 31, 2022, the convertible corporate bond of $472,800 was converted to 4,529 thousand shares of common stock. After the issuance of the convertible corporate bond, when the common stock issued by the Company has increased or the Company distributes cash dividends on the common stock, the Company should adjust the conversion price of this bond based on the ratio of current price per share on the ex-dividend date according to the prescribed formula. At present, the conversion price for the convertible corporate bond is $103 per share.

C. When issuing the convertible corporate bond, the Company will, in accordance with the International Accounting Standards No.32, separate the conversion rights of equity from the constituent elements of the liabilities, and account for the “capital surplus - stock options.” The balance on December 31, 2022 was $2,622. The other is the right to buy back and sell back. According to the International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9, because of the economic characteristics of the goods that are in debt with the principal contract, the relationship between economic characteristics and risk is not closely related, so it is separated and list as the net account of “financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.” The effective interest rate of the principal contract obligation after separation is 1.261%.

(11) Long-term borrowings

The Group had no long-term loans as of December 31, 2022.

Loan Type	Loan period and repayment method	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2021
Credit loan	Monthly interest payment from June 7, 2021 to June 7, 2023; principal can be repaid at any time; the principal was repaid earlier on July ,2022.	0.7413%	None	$ 100,000

(12) Other non-current liabilities

Item	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Non-current:				
Deferred government grant income	$	116,626	$	117,240
Other non-current liabilities, others		93,348		91,366
Total	$	209,974	$	208,606

(13) Pension

A. Since July 1, 2005, the Group's subsidiary and second-tier subsidiary Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K., Taiwan Branch have set up a defined retirement scheme according to the "Labor Pension Act," which is applicable to employees of this nationality. The Group has paid the labor pension to 6% of the monthly salary of the labor pension system applicable to the employee's choice of the "Labor Pension Act," the personal accounts of the Bureau of Labor Insurance, and the payment of employees' pensions are collected on the basis of the pensions of employees' personal pensions and the amount of accumulated income or by a pension. As of the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the pensions recognised by the Group in accordance with the above regulations were $7,720 and $6,882, respectively.

B. In accordance with the regulations of the People's Republic of China, the Group's second-tier subsidiaries in China set aside the pension monthly at 16%~19% of the total local staff's salaries (Sunny and Sunshine: 16%~18%; Sunsmile: 16%~19%; Fujian Laya: 16%). Each employee's pension is managed and arranged by the government, and the Group is solely obliged to set aside the pension. As of the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the pensions recognised by the Group's second-tier subsidiaries in China in accordance with the above regulations were $112,736 and $87,865, respectively.

C. The Group's second-tier subsidiaries are subject to the relevant local regulations. According to the local government regulations, the pension fund for employees' retirement pension is payable monthly at a certain percentage of the total wage and paid to the relevant competent authorities. The Group has no further obligation except monthly payment. As of the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the pensions recognised by the Group in accordance with the above regulations were $204,660 and $193,029, respectively.

D. The Group's second-tier subsidiaries are subject to the relevant local regulations. According to the local government regulations, the pension fund for social security pension is payable monthly at a certain percentage of the total wage and paid to the relevant competent authorities. The Group has no further obligation except monthly payment. As of the year ended December 31, 2022, the pensions recognised by the Group in accordance with the above regulations was $6,419.

(14) Share capital

A. On December 31, 2022, the Company's rated capital was $3,000,000, divided into 300 million shares, and the paid-in-capital was $1,907,235 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share.

The adjustment made to the Company's outstanding common stock shares at the beginning and end of the period were as follows:

Unit: Thousand shares

	2022	2021
January 1	185,535	185,535
Conversion of convertible corporate bonds	4,529	-
December 31	190,064	185,535

B. Treasury shares

(A) Reason for buyback and number of treasury shares bought back:

Shareholder	Reason for Buyback	December 31, 2022	
		Number of Shares (in Thousands)	Carrying amounts
The Company	Transfer to employees	660	$ 57,583

Shareholder	Reason for Buyback	December 31, 2021	
		Number of Shares (in Thousands)	Carrying amounts
The Company	Transfer to employees	660	$ 57,583

(B) According to the Securities and Exchange Act, the number of shares bought back under shall not exceed 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares of the Company. The total amount of the shares bought back shall not exceed the amount of retained earnings plus premium on capital stock plus realized capital surplus.

(C) According to the Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares held by the Company shall not be pledged; before the transfer, the shareholder's rights shall not be enjoyed.

(D) According to the Securities and Exchange Act, the shares bought back by the Company shall be transferred to employees within 5 years from the date of buyback. The shares not transferred within the said time limit shall be deemed as not issued by the Company, and amendment registration shall be processed for cancellation. Where the buyback is required to maintain the company's credit and shareholders' rights and interests, amendment registration for cancellation shall be retired within six months from the date of buyback.

(15) Capital surplus

A. According to the Company Act, the excess of the income from the issuance of shares in excess of the coupon amount and the capital surplus of the received gift shall, in addition to being used to make up for the loss, be issued to new shares or cash in proportion to the original shares of the shareholders when the Company has no accumulated losses. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, the above capital surplus is limited to 10% of the total amount of paid-in-capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

B. The changes in capital surplus were as follows:

	2022			
	Issue Premium	Stock Options	Others	Total
January 1	$ 5,207,597	$ 48,201	$ 546	$ 5,256,344
Convertible corporate bonds converted to common stocks	466,587	(45,579)	-	421,008
December 31	$ 5,674,184	$ 2,622	$ 546	$ 5,677,352

	2021			
	Issue Premium	Stock Options	Others	Total
January 1 and December 31	$ 5,207,597	$ 48,201	$ 546	$ 5,256,344

(16) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, stipulating that the Company may, at the end of each semi-fiscal year, distribute earnings in the form of stock dividends upon supermajority resolution in the shareholders' meeting or in the form of cash dividends upon the Board of Directors' resolution. The company shell not set aside exceeding than 3% and lower than 0.1% of the remaining earnings as directors' remuneration and less than 3% of the remaining profits as bonuses to the employees of the Company and subsidiaries. The Company shell make up the loss when company still has accumulated losses. The Company shall (1) first make up the loss over the years, set aside a legal surplus reserve at 10% of the remaining earnings until the accumulated legal surplus reserve equals the Company's paid-in-capital; (2) set aside a special surplus reserve in accordance with the rules of the public offering company or at the request of the competent authority.

B. When the Company's earnings are distributed, dividends distributed to shareholders should not be less than the balance of the remaining earnings net of 20% of the amounts in the preceding (1) (2), wherein the cash dividend issued should not be less than 20% of the dividends.

C. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall not distribute dividends or assign dividends or other assignments in respect of the realized or unrealized benefits of the Company, the premium account for the issuance of shares, or other payments permitted by the Cayman Company Act; provided that the legal surplus reserve is more than 25% of paid-in-capital, only the legal surplus reserve shall be accumulated as the above allocation and shall be limited to the portion of the legal surplus reserve in excess of 25% of the paid-in-capital.

D. (A) When the Company distributes earnings, it should make special surplus reserve accumulated in respect of the debit balance of other equity on the balance sheet date in accordance with the provisions of the laws. When the debit balance of subsequent other equity is reversed, the amount reversed may be included in the earnings available for distribution

(B) Upon the first application of the IFRSs, a special surplus reserve set aside in letter No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012 is to be reversed when the Company subsequently uses, disposes of or reclassifies the related assets.

E. The appropriations of earnings for 2020 which have been resolved in the shareholders' meeting on August 27, 2021 respectively, were as follows:

	For the second half year of 2020		For the first half year of 2020	
Board resolution date	February 26, 2021		December 28, 2020	
Legal reserve appropriated	$	37,151	$	52,606
(Reversal) Allowance for Special reserve	($	15,442)	$	169,454
Cash dividends	$	315,410	$	389,623
Dividends per share (NT$)	$	1.70	$	2.10

F. The appropriations of earnings for 2021 which have been resolved in the shareholders' meeting on May 27, 2022 respectively, were as follows:

	For the second half year of 2021		For the first half year of 2021	
Board resolution date	February 25, 2022		December 28, 2021	
Legal reserve appropriated	$	72,997	$	45,520
(Reversal) Allowance for Special reserve	($	47,824)	$	138,079
Cash dividends	$	556,605	$	228,208
Dividends per share (NT$)	$	3.00	$	1.23

G. The appropriations of interim earnings for the year of 2022 which have been resolved by the Board of Directors respectively, were as follows:

	For the second half year of 2022	For the first half year of 2022
Board resolution date	February 23, 2023	December 28, 2022
Legal reserve appropriated	$ 189,788	$ 149,770
Reversal for Special reserve	($ 151,555)	($ 372,585)
Cash dividends	$ 1,140,422	$ 227,705
Dividends per share (NT$)	$ 6.00	$ 1.20

In accordance with the FSC Letter No.1010012865 dated April 6, 2012, for the net deduction to other shareholders' equity, the special surplus reserve of the same amount that is set aside from profit or loss and undistributed earnings should not be distributed; however, the Company has set aside special surplus reserve upon the first application of the IFRSs, and should therefore set aside a special surplus reserve to make up the difference between the amount already set aside and the net deduction to other shareholders' equity.

Before the record date of the appropriations of interim earnings for the second half year of 2021, because the conversion of convertible corporate bonds, changing in shareholders' dividends rate to NT$2.94 per share, which authorized the Chairman to act at his/her own discretion by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2022.

Before the record date of the appropriations of interim earnings for the first half year and second half year of 2022, if the number of outstanding shares is affected by the conversion of convertible corporate bonds, the issuance of restricted stock for employees, or other factors, resulting in a change in shareholders' dividends and a need for modification, it should be reported to the Board of Directors, which should authorize the Chairman to act at his/her own discretion.

For more information on the distribution of earnings resolved in the shareholders' meeting, refer to the "Market Observation Post System" of Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

(17) Operating revenue

	Year Ended December 31,2022	Year Ended December 31,2021
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 24,181,233	$ 15,544,261

A. Breakdown of customer contract income

The income of the Group originates from the transfer of goods at a certain point. Income can be broken down according to the type of business. For relevant information, please refer to Note 14(2).

B. Contract liabilities

The contract liabilities related to customer contract income recognised by the Group were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Contract liabilities			
- Advance sales receipts	$ 76,777	$ 76,092	$ 52,618

Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period:

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period - Advance sales receipts	$ 76,092	$ 51,733

(18) Interest revenue

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Interest on bank deposits	$ 12,012	$ 9,466

(19) Other revenue

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Government grant	$ 19,713	$ 44,015
Other revenue - others	72,534	43,054
	$ 92,247	$ 87,069

(20) Other gains and losses

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Losses on disposals of property, plant, and equipment	($ 1,892)	($ 2,853)
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	529,229	(113,113)
Losses on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss	(591)	(2,132)
Other losses	(16,368)	(28,375)
	$ 510,378	($ 146,473)

(21) Finance costs

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Bank borrowings	$ 73,262	$ 19,440
Convertible bonds	3,680	6,136
Lease liabilities	8,553	4,818
	$ 85,495	$ 30,394

(22) Expenses by nature

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Employee benefits		
Salary	$ 6,635,999	$ 4,695,289
Labor and health insurance	194,039	181,064
Pension	331,535	287,776
Others	110,056	87,463
	7,271,629	5,251,592
Depreciation	948,611	767,257
Amortization	17,307	18,591
	$ 8,237,547	$ 6,037,440

A. Under the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, the Company may allocate a surplus not exceeding 3% of the remaining surplus as the directors’ remuneration and 0.1%~3% of the remaining profits as employees’ compensation for the employees of the Company and subsidiaries.

B. The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration estimate of the Company in the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $20,000 and $10,000, respectively. The above amounts were accounted for as operating expenses. The above employees’ compensation and directors' remuneration are assessed on the basis of the ratio set out in the Articles of Incorporation, taking into account such factors as net income as of the current period after consideration of the legal surplus reserve.

   The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for the year ended December 31, 2021 approved by the Board of Directors are consistent with those recognised in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

   Information on employees' compensation and directors' remuneration approved by the Board of Directors is available on the MOPS.

(23) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(A) Components of income tax expense:

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 973,516	$ 193,710
Underestimated (overestimated) income tax in prior periods	7,016	(972)
Total current tax	980,532	192,738
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,285	12,169
Total deferred tax	2,285	12,169
Income tax expense	$ 982,817	$ 204,907

(B) Relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate (Note)	$ 1,298,092	$ 360,635
Income tax effect of items removed according to law	34,787	10,103
Tax-free income under the Income Tax Act	(121,820)	(78,917)
Underestimated (overestimated) income tax in prior periods	7,016	(972)
Income tax effect of unrecognised deferred income tax assets and liabilities	(239,928)	(85,462)
Adjustments on deferred tax assets and liabilities	4,670	(480)
Income tax expense	$ 982,817	$ 204,907

Note: The basis for computing the applicable tax rate The statutory tax rate is the rate applicable in the parent company’s country.

B. Amount of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences and tax losses were as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2022	January 1	Recognised in profit and loss (Note)	December 31
Deferred tax assets:			
- Temporary differences:			
Allowance for inventory market decline and obsolescence	$ 8,413	($ 3,923)	$ 4,490
Deferred income after tax	19,813	2,855	22,668
Others	26,517	(2,082)	24,435
Loss carryforwards	3,635	2,297	5,932
Subtotal	$ 58,378	($ 853)	$ 57,525
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Others	($ 1,595)	($ 1,432)	($ 3,027)
Subtotal	($ 1,595)	($ 1,432)	($ 3,027)

Year Ended December 31, 2021	January 1	Recognised in profit and loss (Note)	December 31
Deferred tax assets:			
- Temporary differences:			
Allowance for inventory market decline and obsolescence	$ 7,681	$ 732	$ 8,413
Deferred income after tax	24,722	(4,909)	19,813
Others	31,193	(4,676)	26,517
Loss carryforwards	6,142	(2,507)	3,635
Subtotal	$ 69,738	($ 11,360)	$ 58,378
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Others	($ 786)	($ 809)	($ 1,595)
Subtotal	($ 786)	($ 809)	($ 1,595)

Note: The effect of tax rate changes is included.

C. The Company has not recognise deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences related to the investments of certain subsidiaries. The temporary differences of unrecognised deferred income tax liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $4,983,313 and $3,250,561, respectively.

D. The profit-seeking enterprise income tax returns of Capital Concord Enterprises Limited (H.K.), Taiwan Branch for the year ended December 31, 2020 have been approved by the tax authorities.

(24) Earnings per share

	Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	After-tax amount	Weighted average number of shares in circulation (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NT$)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 3,395,585	187,616	$ 18.10
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	3,395,585	187,616	
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Convertible corporate bonds	3,680	2,712	
Employees' compensation	-	171	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 3,399,265	190,499	$ 17.84

	Year Ended December 31, 2021		
	After-tax amount	Weighted average number of shares in circulation (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NT$)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 1,185,166	185,535	$ 6.39
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	1,185,166	185,535	
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Convertible corporate bonds	6,136	4,726	
Employees' compensation	-	191	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 1,191,302	190,452	$ 6.26

(25) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Additions to property, plant and equipment	$ 1,739,584	$ 2,232,292
Less: Prepayments for land and equipment, beginning of period	(72,811)	(328,604)
Add: Prepayments for land and equipment, end of period	70,313	72,811
Add: Payables on equipment, beginning of period	313,476	337,623
Less: Payables on equipment, end of period	(498,157)	(313,476)
Cash paid during the period	$ 1,552,405	$ 2,000,647

B. Financing activities with no cash flow effects:

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Share capital converted from convertible corporate bonds	$ 45,285	$ -
Declared cash dividends not yet paid	$ 227,705	$ 228,208

(26) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Long and short-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Convertible corporate bonds (Note)	Dividends Payables	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1, 2022	$ 3,222,600	$ 492,505	$ 489,956	$ 228,208	$ 4,433,269
Changes in cash flow from financing	(96,402)	(19,713)	-	(784,813)	(900,928)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	447,099	(462,964)	784,310	768,445
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	349,982	44,149	-	-	394,131
December 31, 2022	$ 3,476,180	$ 964,040	$ 26,992	$ 227,705	$ 4,694,917

	Long and short-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Convertible corporate bonds (Note)	Dividends Payables	Total liabilities from financing activities
January 1, 2021	$ 1,322,960	$ 527,719	$ 489,956	$ 389,623	$ 2,730,258
Changes in cash flow from financing	1,958,456	(45,869)	-	(705,033)	1,207,554
Changes in other non-cash items	-	16,253	-	543,618	559,871
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	(58,816)	(5,598)	-	-	(64,414)
December 31, 2021	$ 3,222,600	$ 492,505	$ 489,956	$ 228,208	$ 4,433,269

Note: The portion due within one year is included.

7. Related Party Transactions

Key management compensation

	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Year Ended December 31, 2021
Short-term employee benefits	$ 87,440	$ 75,693

8. Pledged Assets

	Book amount		
Assets	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Collateral
Land	$ 109,791	$ 98,958	Short-term borrowings
Buildings	155,393	145,619	Short-term borrowings
Financial assets at amortized cost (recognised in other current assets and other non-current assets)	7,800	5,352	Performance bond and performance guarantee of the power supply agreement
Refundable deposits (recognised in other non-current assets)	28,692	8,965	Land lease deposits and others
	$ 301,676	$ 258,894	

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognised Contractual Commitments

Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	Total contract price	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	$ 635,865	$ 1,254,836

	Outstanding amount	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	$ 159,449	$ 337,532

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

In order to improve capital expenditure of the new Indonesian plant and enrich the Group's mid-term operating capital. The Group's subsidiaries, Capital Concord Enterprises Limited H.K., signed a syndicated loans with Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd served as mandated lead arranger and other joint bank on February 3, 2023. The borrowing amount is US$83 million. The credit period is 5 years from the first utilization date.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

Based on the characteristics of the current industry and the future development of the Company, and considering factors such as changes in the external environment, the Group plans for the working capital, research and development expenses, and dividends needed in the future to ensure that the Group can continue to operate, provide feedback to shareholders, take into account the interests of other stakeholders, and maintain the best capital structure to enhance shareholders' value in the long run. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend amount paid to shareholders, issue new shares, return cash to shareholders, or buy back shares of the Group. The Group monitors funds by reviewing the asset-liability ratio periodically. The Group's capital is the "total equity" shown in the balance sheet, which is also equal to the "total assets less the total liabilities." The Group's asset-liability ratio as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total liabilities	$ 10,252,095	$ 8,558,190
Total assets	$ 22,878,672	$ 17,600,666
Debt ratio	44.81%	48.62%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 5,938	$ 7,607
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	27	-
	$ 5,965	$ 7,607
Financial assets at amortized cost/ loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,195,379	$ 1,114,952
Accounts receivable	4,229,321	3,335,859
Other receivables	433,399	212,600
Financial assets at amortized cost - current	161,126	88,817
Refundable deposits	28,692	8,965
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current	2,390	3,627
	$ 7,050,307	$ 4,764,820

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial labilities		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss		
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	$ -	$ 700
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Short-term borrowings	$ 3,476,180	$ 3,122,600
Accounts payable	2,942,863	2,512,476
Other payables	1,906,178	1,374,273
Long-term borrowings	-	100,000
Corporate bonds payable	26,992	489,956
	$ 8,352,213	$ 7,599,305
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	$ 964,040	$ 492,505

B. Risk management policies

(A) The Group’s financial risk management objectives are to manage exchange rate risk, price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. In order to minimize the relevant financial risks, the Group strives to identify, assess, and avoid market uncertainties, so as to minimize the potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

(B) The Group's important financial activities are reviewed by the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee according to relevant regulations and the internal control system. During the implementation of the financial plan, the Group must comply with the relevant financial operations procedures in relation to the overall financial risk management and segregation of duties.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(A) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

a. The Group is a multinational operation and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from transactions with different functional currencies by the Company and its subsidiaries, which are mainly the USD and RMB, and partially the VND and IDR. The relevant exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities, and net investments in foreign operation.

b. To avoid the decrease in foreign currency assets and future fluctuations in cash flows caused by exchange rate movements, the Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge the exchange rate risk. This kind of derivative financial instrument can be used to assist the Group in reducing but not entirely eliminating the impact of foreign currency exchange rate movements.

c. The Group’s business involves the use of various non-functional currencies (the Company and some subsidiaries’ functional currency is NTD, whereas some subsidiaries’ functional currencies are RMB, USD, VND and IDR); as a consequence, it is subject to exchange rates fluctuation. Assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies and significantly affected by the exchange rates fluctuation and market risk were as follows:

(Foreign currency: Functional currency)	December 31, 2022			Sensitivity Analysis		
	Foreign currency (in thousand)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount	Range of change	Impact on Profit and Loss	Impact on Other Comprehensive Income
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD : RMB	$ 136,483	6.9026	$ 4,191,390	1%	$ 41,914	$ -
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
NTD : USD	$ 1,915,207	0.0326	$ 1,915,207	1%	$ 19,152	$ -

(Foreign currency: Functional currency)	December 31, 2021			Sensitivity Analysis		
	Foreign currency (in thousand)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount	Range of change	Impact on Profit and Loss	Impact on Other Comprehensive Income
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD : RMB	$ 123,621	6.3565	$ 3,421,818	1%	$ 34,218	$ -
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
NTD : USD	$ 1,569,581	0.0361	$ 1,569,581	1%	$ 15,696	$ -

d. The Group's monetary items were significantly impacted by the exchange rate changes, and the total exchange gains and losses (including realized and unrealized) for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $529,229 and $(113,113), respectively.

Price risk

a. The Group's equity instruments exposed to price risk are financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. To manage the price risk of investment in equity instruments, the Group diversifies its portfolio based on the limits set by the Group.

b. The Group's investments in equity instruments comprise domestic publicly quoted entities, and the prices of these equity instruments are affected by uncertainties in the future value of the investment targets. If the prices of these equity instruments were 5% higher or lower, with all other variables held constant, the Group's net income for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 from gains or losses on equity instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss would have increased or decreased $297 and $380, respectively.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

a. The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from the short-term borrowings, short-term notes and bills payable, and long-term borrowings issued at floating rates, which exposes the Group to the cash flow interest rate risk. For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's loans issued at floating rates were mainly denominated in NTD and USD.

b. The Group's loans are measured at amortized cost and re-priced based on the contractual interest rates, which expose the Group to the risk of changes in future market interest rates.

c. If the loan interest rate increased or decreased 0.1%, with all other variables held constant, net income for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have decreased or increased $2,781 and $2,578, respectively, due to the changes in interest expenses caused by the loans issued at floating rates.

(B) Credit risk

a. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to the Group's financial loss from customers' or financial instruments' counterparties' failure to fulfill contractual obligations. The main reason is that the counterparties are unable to settle the accounts receivable per payment terms.

b. The Group has established a management and credit risk analysis for each new customer, before making the payment and delivery of the Company's individual business within the stipulated payment and delivery of delivery policies according to the internal defined credit policy. The internal risk control is evaluated by considering its financial situation, past experience and other factors to assess the credit quality of customers. The limits of individual risks are formulated by the Board of Directors based on internal or external ratings, and the utilization of credit line is regularly monitored. The main credit risks come from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, deposits at banks and financial institutions, as well as credit risks from customers, including uncollected accounts receivable. For banks and financial institutions, only institutions with good credit ratings will be accepted as trading partners.

c. The Group adopts the IFRS 9 to provide the following assumptions whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since their initial recognition: When the contract payments are overdue for more than 30 days according to the agreed payment terms, the credit risk is increased significantly since the financial assets are initially recognised.

d. When the investment target for the independent credit rating has been lower for two grades, the Group will determine that the credit risk of the investment target is increased significantly.

e. Based on the internally specified accounting policies of the Group, it is deemed as a breach of contract when the contractual payments are overdue for more than 365 days in accordance with stipulated payment terms.

f. The Group has classified customers' accounts receivable on the characteristics of customers' ratings and adopts a simplified approach to estimate expected credit losses based on the reserve matrix.

g. After recourse procedures, the Group writes off the recoverable financial assets that cannot be reasonably expected; nonetheless, the Group will keep legal recourse to secure its creditor's rights The group had no creditors' rights that had been written off but still could be recourse as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

h. The Group adjusts the loss rate established on the history of certain periods and current information for prospective considerations to estimate the loss allowance for accounts receivable. The reserve matrixes as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

December 31, 2022	Expected Loss Rate	Total Carrying Amount	Allowance for Loss
Current	0.00%	$ 3,869,409	$ -
Overdue 0 to 90 days	1.13%	350,406	3,946
Overdue 91 to 180 days	16.40%	14,408	2,363
Overdue 181 to 365 days	47.52%	2,681	1,274
Over 365 days past due	100.00%	8,560	8,560
Total		$ 4,245,464	$ 16,143

December 31, 2021	Expected Loss Rate	Total Carrying Amount	Allowance for Loss
Current	0.00%	$ 3,079,004	$ -
Overdue 0 to 90 days	3.46%	261,485	9,042
Overdue 91 to 180 days	26.36%	5,577	1,470
Overdue 181 to 365 days	65.96%	896	591
Over 365 days past due	100.00%	16,047	16,047
Total		$ 3,363,009	$ 27,150

i. Changes in the loss allowance for accounts receivables using the simplified approach are stated as follows:

	2022	2021
	Accounts receivable	Accounts receivable
January 1	$ 27,150	$ 4,820
(Reversal) allowance of Impairment loss	(13,580)	23,960
Write-offs due to uncollectible	-	(1,263)
Effect of foreign exchange	2,573	(367)
December 31	$ 16,143	$ 27,150

(C) Liquidity risk

a. The cash flow forecast is performed by each operating entity of the Group and compiled by the Group's treasury. The Group's treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times.

b. The Group's treasury invests surplus cash in interest-bearing demand deposits and time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient headroom as determined by the aforementioned forecasts.

c. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group had unused borrowing facilities of $3,990,200 and $2,626,520, respectively.

d. The following table is the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities, classified according to the relevant maturity date; the non-derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contract maturity date; the derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the expected maturity date; the amounts of contractual cash flows disclosed in the following table are the undiscounted amount.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2022	Less than 6 months	7 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 2,981,279	$ 505,580	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	2,942,863	-	-	-	-
Other payables	1,857,116	49,062	-	-	-
Corporate bonds payable	-	27,200	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	11,434	18,056	46,087	178,046	784,450

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2021	Less than 6 months	7 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Short-term borrowings	$ 2,890,122	$ 236,332	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	2,512,476	-	-	-	-
Other payables	1,359,934	14,339	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	-	-	101,062	-	-
Corporate bonds payable	-	500,000	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	9,718	9,651	17,289	70,704	421,261

(3) Fair value information

A. The levels of evaluation techniques used to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Company's investment in listed stocks is included in Level 1.

Level 2: Direct or indirect observable input value of assets or liabilities, except for quotations in Level 1. The fair value of derivatives invested by the Group is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs value of assets or liabilities. Convertible corporate bonds invested by the Group is included in Level 3.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

(A) The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, short-term borrowings, short-term notes and bills payable, accounts payable, and other payables are a reasonable approximation of their fair values (except those stated in the following table). The interest rate of long-term borrowings (including those overdue within one year or one operating cycle) is close to the market interest rate; therefore, the carrying amount should be a reasonable basis for estimating fair value:

	December 31, 2022	
		Fair Value
	Carrying amount	Level 3
Corporate bonds payable	$ 26,992	$ 27,016

	December 31, 2021	
		Fair Value
	Carrying amount	Level 3
Corporate bonds payable	$ 489,956	$ 490,627

(B) The methods and assumptions of fair value estimate are as follows

Convertible bonds payable: The coupon rate of convertible corporate bonds issued by the Group is similar to the market rate, so the fair value is measured at the discounted value of expected cash flows, which is equivalent to the carrying amount.

C. The Group categorizes financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value on the basis of the nature, characteristics, risks, and fair value of the assets and liabilities. The related information is as follows:

December 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
- Listed company stock	$ 5,938	$ -	$ -	$ 5,938
- Redemption right of convertible corporate bonds	-	-	27	27
Total	$ 5,938	$ -	$ 27	$ 5,965

December 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
- Listed company stock	$ 7,607	$ -	$ -	$ 7,607
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
- Redemption right of convertible corporate bonds	$ -	$ -	($ 700)	($ 700)

D. The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value were as below:

(A) For the Level 1 instruments which the Group uses market quoted prices as their fair values and which are listed stocks by characteristics, their closing prices are used as market quoted prices.

(B) The cash flow expected to be received by the corporate bonds payable according to the underlying assets are measured by the discounted present value of the market interest rate at the balance sheet date.

E. There was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 for the year ended December 1, 2022 and 2021.

F. The following table shows the changes in Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
	Non-derivative equity instruments	Non-derivative equity instruments
January 1	($ 700)	($ 250)
Gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (Note)	1,078	(450)
Current conversion	(351)	-
December 31	$ 27	($ 700)

Note: Recognised in other gains and losses.

G. Evaluation process regarding fair value Level 3 is conducted by the Group's treasury, by which the independence of fair value of financial instruments is verified through use of independent data source in order that such valuation results are close to market conditions, and that the data source is independent, reliable, consistent with other resources, and representative of the exercisable price. In addition, multiple actions are regularly taken to ensure the reasonableness of the fair value valuation, e.g., calibrating the valuation model, conducting retrospective testing, updating the inputs and data for the valuation model, and making any necessary fair value adjustments.

H. Below states the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs of the valuation model used in the measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, as well as the sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs:

	Fair Value as of December 31, 2022	Evaluation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted Average)	Relation between Inputs and Fair Value
Hybrid instruments:					
Redemption right of corporate bonds	$ 27	Binomial tree evaluation model	Volatility	41.71%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value.

	Fair Value as of December 31, 2021	Evaluation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted Average)	Relation between Inputs and Fair Value
Hybrid instruments:					
Redemption right of corporate bonds	($ 700)	Binomial tree evaluation model	Volatility	39.17%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value.

I. The evaluation models and parameters chosen by the Group after careful evaluation may lead to different results when different evaluation models or parameters are used. For financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3, if the evaluation parameters change, the impact on current profits and losses were as follows:

			December 31, 2022	
			Recognised in Profit and Loss	
	Inputs value	Changes	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Financial Liabilities				
Hybrid instruments	Volatility	±5%	$ 11	($ 8)

			December 31, 2021	
			Recognised in profit and loss	
	Inputs value	Changes	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
Financial Liabilities				
Hybrid instruments	Volatility	±5%	$ 100	($ 300)

13. <u>Supplementary Disclosures</u>

(1) <u>Significant transactions information</u>

A. Loans to Others: Please refer to Appendix 1.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to Appendix 2.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (Not including subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures): Please refer to Appendix 3.

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Disposal of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to Appendix 4.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to Appendix 5.

I. Derivatives transactions: Please refer to Note 6(2).

J. Parent-subsidiary and Subsidiary-subsidiary business relations and significant transactions and amounts thereof: Please refer to Appendix 6.

(2) <u>Information on reinvested business</u>

Information on Invested Companies (not including investee companies in the Mainland China): Please refer to Appendix 7.

(3) <u>Information on investments in Mainland China</u>

A. Basic information: Please refer to Appendix 8.

B. Significant transactions with investee companies in Mainland China directly or indirectly through entities in a third area: Please refer to Note 13(1).

(4) <u>Major shareholders information:</u>

Major shareholders information: Please refer to Appendix 9.

14. <u>Segment Information</u>

(1) <u>General information</u>

The principal business of the Group is the production and sale of sports and leisure outdoor shoes. The Group's Board of Directors who allocates resources and assesses performance of the Group as a whole, has identified that the Group has only one reportable operating segment.

(2) <u>Segment information</u>

The Board of Directors evaluates the performance of the operating segments based on each quarter financial statements.

(3) <u>Reconciliation of segment revenue and profit or loss</u>

The Group has only one reportable operating segment. There was no reconciliation, since the segment revenue and profit are reported to the financial statements by revenue and profit.

(4) <u>Information on products and services</u>

The principal business of the Group is the production and sale of sports and leisure outdoor shoes. Since the segment's operating revenue, operating income, and identifiable assets used the account for more than 90% of total operating revenue, total operating income, and total assets, the segment is classified as a single industry.

(5) Geographical information

The Group's revenue by area is calculated based on the continent of sale. Non-current assets are classified according to the country of origin, including property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, and other non-current assets and excluding financial products and deferred tax assets.

	Year Ended December 31, 2022		Year Ended December 31, 2021	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
Domestic (Note)	$ 909,804	$ 1,718,258	$ 644,878	$ 1,581,429
Asia	1,314,760	8,959,259	825,993	7,057,335
America	9,914,108	-	6,356,999	-
Europe	11,665,317	-	7,495,826	-
Africa	139,410	-	88,403	-
Australia	237,834	-	132,162	-
Total	$ 24,181,233	$ 10,677,517	$ 15,544,261	$ 8,638,764

Note: Domestic sales refer to sales in China.

(6) Major customer information

Major customer information of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2022			Year Ended December 31, 2021	
	Income	Department		Income	Department
A	$ 4,119,241	Production and sale of shoes	A	$ 2,655,241	Production and sale of shoes
B	2,756,246	Production and sale of shoes	B	1,457,841	Production and sale of shoes
C	2,449,506	Production and sale of shoes	C	2,266,820	Production and sale of shoes
	$ 9,324,993			$ 6,379,902	

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Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Loans to others

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Appendix 1

Unit NTD thousand

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Related Party	Maximum Balance for the period	Ending Balance	Amount Actually Drawn	Interest rate	Nature of loan	Transaction Amounts	Reason for short- term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral Item	Collateral Value	Financing Limits for each borrowing company (Note 2)	Financing company's total financing Amount Limits (Note 3)	Note
1	Hubei Sunsmile Footwear Co., Ltd.	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Other receivables	Y	$ 468,094	$ 459,668	$ 459,668	1.5%~1.8%	Short-term financing	$ -	Operating capital	$ -	None	$ -	$ 877,476	$ 1,096,845	Notes 4 & 5
2	NGOC HUNG Footwear Co., Ltd..	Eversun Footwear Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	449,956	398,520	398,520	3.2%	Short-term financing	-	Build factory for sister company	-	None	-	611,628	764,535	Notes 4 & 5

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1) The Company is '0'.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Where an inter-company or inter-firm short-term financing facility is necessary, provided that such financing amount shall not exceed 40 percent of the lender's net worth.

Note 3: Loaning funds to others, provided that such financing amount shall not exceed 50 percent of the lender's net worth.

Note 4: In Q4 2022, the exchange rates for assets and profit or loss were USD: NTD=31.7100 and USD:NTD=29.8489, respectively.

Note 5: Offset in consolidated statements.

Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Provision of Endorsements and Guarantees to Others

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Appendix 2

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Unless Otherwise Specified)

		Party Being Endorsed/Guaranteed												
No. (Note 1)	Endorser/ Guarantor	Company Name	Relation (Note 2)	Limit on Endorsements/ Guarantees Provided for a Single Party (Note 3)	Maximum Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount for the Period	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount	Amount Actually Drawn	Amount of Endorsements /Guarantees Secured with Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount to Net Asset Value of the Endorser/ Guarantor Company (%)	Ceiling on Total Amount of Endorsements/ Guarantees Provided (Note 4)	Provision of Endorsements/ Guarantees by Parent Company to Subsidiary	Provision of Endorsements/ Guarantees by Subsidiary to Parent Company	Provision of Endorsements/ Guarantees to the Party in Mainland China	Note
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Fulgent Sun Footwear Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	$ 7,715,818	$ 161,075	$ 153,550	$ -	$ -	1.22%	$ 10,287,758	Y	N	N	Note 5 & 6

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company and subsidiaries are as follows:
(1) For the issuer, fill in "0".
(2) Investee companies are numbered in order starting from "1."

Note 2: The relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following seven categories (mark the category number only):
(1) A company with which the Company conducts business.
(2) A company in which the Company directly, and indirectly, holds more than 50% of the voting shares.
(3) A company which directly, and indirectly, holds more than 50% of the voting shares in the Company.
(4) Companies in which the Company directly, and indirectly, holds more than 90% of the voting shares.
(5) A company fulfilling its contractual obligations by providing mutual endorsements/guarantees for another company in the same industry or for joint builders for purposes of undertaking a construction project.
(6) A company where all capital contributing shareholders make endorsements/guarantees for their jointly invested company in proportion to their shareholding percentages.
(7) Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several security for a performance guarantee of a sales contract for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act for each other.

Note 3: The limit of endorsements/guarantees provided for a single party is 60% of the net worth of Capital Concord Enterprise Limited.

Note 4: The maximum amount available for endorsements/guarantees is 80% of the net worth of Capital Concord Enterprise Limited

Note 5: The joint guarantor of the endorsement/guarantee is Lin, Wen-Chih.

Note 6: In Q4 2022, the exchange rates for assets and profit or loss were USD:NTD=30.7100 and USD:NTD =29.8489, respectively.

Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Holding of Marketable Securities (Not Including Subsidiaries, Associates, and Joint Ventures)

December 31, 2022

Appendix 3

Unit NTD thousand
(Unless Otherwise Specified)

Securities Held by	Marketable securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	At ending				Note
				Number of Shares	Book value	Ratio of Shareholding	Fair value	
Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd.	Stock – Tainan Enterprises (CAYMAN) Co., Ltd.	None	Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - Non-current	196,315	$ 5,938	0.61	$ 5,938	-

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates, and other related derivative marketable securities within the scope of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments.

Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Purchases or Sales of Goods from or to Related Parties Reaching NT$100 Million or 20% of Paid-in Capital or More
for the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Appendix 4

Unit: NT$ Thousand
(Unless otherwise specified)

Purchaser/Seller	Name of the Counterparty	Relationship with the Counterparty	Transactions				Trade conditions different from general transactions and the reasons		Accounts and notes receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	Percentage of Total Purchases (Sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit range	Balance	Percentage of Total Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)	
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Fujian Sunshine Footwear Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	$ 3,766,528	20.26%	180 days after purchase	Note 1	Note 1	($ 2,354,368)	-80.00%	Note 2 & 3
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Hubei Sunsmile Footwear Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	1,173,868	6.31%	180 days after purchase	Note 1	Note 1	(555,631)	-18.88%	Note 2 & 3
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Sunny Footwear Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	515,095	2.77%	180 days after purchase	Note 1	Note 1	(246,458)	-8.37%	Note 2 & 3
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Fujian Laya Outdoor Products Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	1,110,359	5.97%	90 days after purchase	Note 1	Note 1	(471,149)	-16.01%	Note 2 & 3
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	4,413,892	23.74%	120 days after purchase	Note 1	Note 1	(288,645)	-9.81%	Note 2 & 3
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Fulgent Sun Footwear Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	3,367,386	18.11%	120 days after invoices issued	Note 1	Note 1	(495,047)	-16.82%	Note 2 & 3
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	NGOC HUNG Footwear Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchase	1,025,014	5.51%	120 days after invoices issued	Note 1	Note 1	(210,026)	-7.14%	Note 2 & 3
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Eversun Footwear Co., Ltd	Subsidiary	Purchase	352,879	1.90%	120 days after invoices issued	Note 1	Note 1	-	0.00%	Note 2 & 3
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sale	(1,902,553)	-7.87%	135 days after shipment	Note 1	Note 1	-	0.00%	Note 2 & 3
Fujian Laya Outdoor Products Co., Ltd.	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Sister company	Sale	(547,212)	-2.26%	90 days after shipment	Note 1	Note 1	103,398	2.44%	Note 2 & 3
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited (H.K.), Taiwan Branch	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Sale	(375,098)	-1.55%	135 days after shipment	Note 1	Note 1	119,466	2.82%	Note 2 & 3

Note 1: Sales transactions between the Group and related parties are valuated based on reasonable profits; thus, selling prices to related parties and those to non-related parties are incomparable. In terms of payment terms, there was no significant difference between related parties and non-related parties.
Note 2: In Q4 2022, the exchange rates for assets and profit or loss were USD:NTD=30.7100 and USD: NTD=29.8489, respectively.
Note 3: Offset in consolidated statements.

Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Receivables from Related Parties Reaching NT$100 Million or 20% of Paid-in Capital or More

December 31, 2022

Appendix 5

Unit: NT$ Thousand

(Unless otherwise specified)

Creditor	Name of the Counterparty	Relationship with the Counterparty	Accounts Receivable Balance from Related Party	Turnover rate	Overdue Receivable		Amount Collected Subsequent to the Reporting Period (Note 1)	Allowance for Bad Debt	Note
					Amount	Actions Taken			
Fujian Sunshine Footwear Co., Ltd.	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Parent company	$ 2,354,368	1.90	$ -	-	$ 492,946	$ -	Note 2 & 3
Sunny Footwear Co., Ltd.	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Parent company	246,458	1.78	52,251	Collection after reporting period	94,271	-	Note 2 & 3
Fujian Laya Outdoor Products Co., Ltd.	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Parent company	471,149	2.17	222,258	Collection after reporting period	121,640	-	Note 2 & 3
Hubei Sunsmile Footwear Co., Ltd.	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Parent company	555,631	3.10	-	-	76,025	-	Note 2 & 3
Hubei Sunsmile Footwear Co., Ltd.	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Parent company	459,668	-	-	-	-	-	Note 2, 3 &4
Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Parent company	288,645	18.02	-	-	258,639	-	Note 2 & 3
NGOC HUNG Footwear Co., Ltd..	Eversun Footwear Co., Ltd	Sister company	398,520	-	-	-	-	-	Note 2, 3 &4
Fulgent Sun Footwear Co., Ltd..	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Parent company	495,047	11.93	-	-	490,211	-	Note 2 & 3
NGOC HUNG Footwear Co., Ltd.	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Parent company	210,026	10.04	-	-	119,490	-	Note 2 & 3
Fujian Laya Outdoor Products Co., Ltd.	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Sister company	103,398	4.54	-	-	32,965	-	Note 2 & 3
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited (H.K.), Taiwan Branch	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	119,466	3.34	-	-	24,961	-	Note 2 & 3

Note 1: The subsequent collections represent collections from the balance sheet date to February 23, 2023.
Note 2: In Q4 2022, the exchange rates for assets and profit or loss were USD:NTD=30.7100 and USD: NTD=29.8489, respectively.
Note 3: Offset in consolidated statements.
Note 4: This amount is a loaning of funds in its nature; therefore, the turnover rate will not be calculated.

Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Parent-subsidiary and Subsidiary-subsidiary Business Relations and Significant Transactions and Amounts Thereof

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Appendix 6

Unit: NT$ Thousand

(Unless otherwise specified)

No. (Note 1)	Name of Trading Partner	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction Status			
				General Ledger Account	Amount (Note 5)	Trade terms	Percentage of Consolidated Total Revenues or Total Assets (Note 3)
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Fujian Sunshine Footwear Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	$ 2,354,368	Note 4	10.29%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Hubei Sunsmile Footwear Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	555,631	Note 4	2.43%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Sunny Footwear Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	246,458	Note 4	1.08%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Fujian Laya Outdoor Products Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	471,149	Note 4	2.06%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	288,645	Note 4	1.26%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	NGOC HUNG Footwear Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	210,026	Note 4	0.92%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Fulgent Sun Footwear Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	495,047	Note 4	2.16%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Hubei Sunsmile Footwear Co., Ltd.	1	Other payables	459,668	Note 4	2.01%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	1,902,553	Note 4	7.87%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Fujian Sunshine Footwear Co., Ltd.	1	Purchase	3,766,528	Note 4	15.58%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Hubei Sunsmile Footwear Co., Ltd.	1	Purchase	1,173,868	Note 4	4.85%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Sunny Footwear Co., Ltd.	1	Purchase	515,095	Note 4	2.13%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Fujian Laya Outdoor Products Co., Ltd.	1	Purhcase	1,110,359	Note 4	4.59%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	1	Purchase	4,413,892	Note 4	18.25%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Fulgent Sun Footwear Co., Ltd.	1	Purchase	3,367,386	Note 4	13.93%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	NGOC HUNG Footwear Co., Ltd.	1	Purchase	1,025,014	Note 4	4.24%
1	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Eversun Footwear Co., Ltd.	1	Purchase	352,879	Note 4	1.46%
2	Fujian Laya Outdoor Products Co., Ltd.	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	3	Sales	547,212	Note 4	2.26%
3	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited (H.K.), Taiwan Branch	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	1	Sales	375,098	Note 4	1.55%
4	NGOC HUNG Footwear Co., Ltd.	Eversun Footwear Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	398,520	Note 4	1.74%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for parent-subsidiary transactions are described as follows:

(1) The parent company is numbered "0."

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from "1."

Note 2: Relationships are categorized into the following three types. Please specify the type. (The same transaction shall not be disclosed repetitively. For example, if the transaction between the parent company and a subsidiary has been disclosed by the parent company, it need not be disclosed by the subsidiary.)

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Inter-subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding the percentage of the transaction amount to consolidated total revenues or total assets, it is computed based on the ending balance to consolidated total assets for balance sheet items, and on interim accumulated amount to consolidated total revenues for profit or loss items.

Note 4: Agreed on by both parties based on market conditions.

Note 5: In Q4 2022, the exchange rates for assets and profit or loss were USD:NTD=30.7100 and USD: NTD = 29.8489, respectively.

Note 6: The disclosure standard is more than $150 million for the transaction amount.

Note 7: Offset in consolidated statements.

Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Information on Investee Companies (Not Including Investee Companies in Mainland China)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Unit: NT$ Thousand

(Unless otherwise specified)

Appendix 7

Investee Company	Investor Company	Place of Registration	Main Businesses	Original Investment Amount (Note 2)		Shares Held as of year ended			Investee company current profit or loss (Note 3)	Investment gains and losses recognised in the current period (Note 3)	Note
				End of Period	End of Last Year	Number of Shares (Note 1)	Ratio	Book value (Note 3)			
Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd.	Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Hong Kong	Holding company and Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production and Sales	$ 6,585,827	$ 6,585,827	1,733,000,000	100	$12,859,697	$ 3,393,349	$ 3,393,349	Subsidiaries
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Cambodia	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production and Sales	1,518,038	1,518,038	-	100	3,134,096	186,874	186,874	Subsidiaries
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Lin Wen Chih Sunstone Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Cambodia	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production and Sales	445,848	427,675	-	100	215,466	(8,078)	(8,042)	Subsidiaries (Note 4)
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Fulgent Sun Footwear Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production	1,997,207	1,761,845	-	100	2,722,063	311,935	311,935	Subsidiaries
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	NGOC HUNG Footwear Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production	1,381,735	1,342,187	-	100	1,529,070	64,568	64,568	Subsidiaries
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Eversun Footwear Co., Ltd	Vietnam	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production	655,133	302,388	-	100	629,882	(30,951)	(30,951)	Subsidiaries
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Hong Kong Laya Outdoor Products	Hong Kong	Holding company	-	7,017	-	100	-	241	241	Subsidiaries (Note 5)
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	PT. SUN BRIGHT LESTARI	Indonesia	Start-up stage not yet in operation.	407,543	23,726	-	100	391,857	(291)	(291)	Subsidiaries
Capital Concord Enterprises Limited	Laya Chemical Engineering Co., Ltd	Taiwan	Start-up stage not yet in operation.	25,500	-	-	100	24,257	(1,243)	(1,243)	Subsidiaries
Lin Wen Chih Sunbow Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Lin Wen Chih Sunlit Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Cambodia	Land lease	210,447	184,611	-	100	219,530	1,102	1,102	Subsidiaries

Note 1: The companies with "-" in the blank had no shares issued.

Note 2: The historical exchange rate was adopted.

Note 3: In Q4 2022, the exchange rates for assets and profit or loss were USD:NTD=30.7100 and USD: NTD =29.8489, respectively.

Note 4: The Group purchased 8.73% equity of Lin Wen Chih Sunstone Enterprises Co., Ltd. from unrelated parties in January 2022.

Note 5: The liquidation process was completed in April 2022.

Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries Information on Investments in Mainland China

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Appendix 8

Unit: NT$ Thousand

(Unless otherwise specified)

Investee Company in China	Main Businesses	Paid-in Capital (Note 3)	Investment Method (Note 2)	Accumulated Amount Remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China, as of Beginning of Period (Note 5)	Amount of Investment Remitted or Recovered in Current Period (Note 5)		Amount Remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China, as of End of Period (Note 5)	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee in Current Period	Ownership Held by the Company	Investment Income (Loss) Recognised in Current Period (Notes 4 and 6)	Book Value of Investments in Mainland China, as of End of Period (Note 4)	Accumulated Amount of Investment Income Remitted Back to Taiwan, as of End of Period	Note
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Fujian Sunshine Footwear Co., Ltd.	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production and Sales	$ 723,826	2	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 562,055	100	$ 571,171	$ 2,705,612	$ -	Note 1
Hubei Sunsmile Footwear Co., Ltd.	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production and Sales	1,825,033	2	-	-	-	-	320,711	100	321,642	2,193,540	-	-
Sunny Footwear Co., Ltd.	Sports Leisure Outdoor Footwear Production and Sales	130,680	2	-	-	-	-	65,791	100	65,791	440,439	-	-
Fujian Laya Outdoor Products Co., Ltd.	Import/export trading	40,656	2	-	-	-	-	126,255	100	128,160	266,337	-	-

Note 1: Fujian Sunshine Footwear Co., Ltd. had merged Hang Cheng Company and Yue Chen Company with the approval of the local competent authority on May 17, 2011. The initial investment amount included the original investment of US$4,000 thousand (equivalent to NT$120,000 thousand) in Hang Cheng Company and Yue Chen Company.

Note 2: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories (fill in the category number):

(1) Investment in Mainland China companies by remittance through a third region;

(2) Investment in Mainland China companies through a company established in a third region; or

(3) Investment in Mainland China companies through an existing investee company in a third region.

Note 3: The historical exchange rate was adopted.

Note 4: In Q4 2022, the exchange rates for assets and profit or loss were USD:NTD=30.7100 and USD: NTD = 29.8489, respectively.

Note 5: The Company was established on the Cayman Islands, which is not subject to the limits on the principle limit in the “Principles for Conducting Investment or Technical Cooperation” of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Group has re-funded the investment in the amount of NT$2,605,976 thousand through re-investment in Hong Kong.

Note 6: Investment income (loss) recognised in current period is based on the financial statements audited by the parent company's CPAs.

Fulgent Sun International (Holding) Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Information on Major Shareholders

December 31, 2022

Appendix 9

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of shares	Percentage of Ownership(%)
Custodial Account (LASPORTIVA INT'L CO., LTD.) Used by CTBC Bank	24,120,151	12.64
Custodial Account (MEINDL INT’L CO., LTD.) Used by CTBC Bank	21,712,465	11.38

Note: If the company applies to Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation for the information in the table, an explanation of the following may be made in the note:

(1) The table lists the shareholders holding more than 5% of the company's ordinary shares and preference shares delivered in non -physical form (including treasury shares) as of the last business day of the end of each quarter, as calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. The share capital recorded in the company's financial sta tements and the company's shares delivered in non-physical form may vary due to different calculation bases.

(2) If shareholders have their shares in trust of the bank, a trustee's investment account should be indicated individually; for the declaration of an insider’s equity exceeding 10% of the company's total equity in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, shareholding includes the shares held by a shareholder plus the shares in trust and with the right to decide on their use. For information on the declaration of an insider's equity, please refer to the Market Observation Post System.