

Taiwan Steel Union Co., Ltd.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Taiwan Steel Union Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only financial statements of Taiwan Steel Union Co., Ltd. (the “Company”), which comprise the parent company only balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we 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 parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matter of the Company's parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Revenue recognition

The Company's sales revenue from major customers was NT\$1,308,851 thousand, representing 58% of the Company's net sales revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022. Since sales revenue has significant changes compared to 2021, we identified the authenticity of sales revenue from major customers as a key audit matter. The accounting policy on the revenue recognition is disclosed in Note 4 to the parent company only financial statements.

The main audit procedures that we performed in respect of sales revenue from major customers included the following:

1. We obtained an understanding of the related internal controls on revenue recognition and tested the operating effectiveness of the related controls.
2. We selected samples from the transaction documents of sales revenue from major customers, including sales orders, shipping documents and receipts of payment, to confirm the authenticity of revenue recognition.
3. We received sales confirmation letters from major customers to verify the existence of revenue.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

We communicate with those charged with 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 identify during our audit.

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

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

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Shao-Chun Wu and Done-Yuin Tseng.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 22, 2023

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 711,887	15	\$ 626,933	15
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 7 and 20)	407,432	9	4,432	-
Notes receivable, net (Notes 4 and 8)	396	-	-	-
Trade receivables from unrelated parties, net (Notes 4 and 8)	101,903	2	103,770	3
Trade receivables from related parties, net (Notes 4, 8 and 23)	2,921	-	2,013	-
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 8)	5,782	-	3,433	-
Inventories (Notes 4 and 9)	139,052	3	118,476	3
Other current assets (Notes 12)	17,125	1	6,440	-
Total current assets	<u>1,386,498</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>865,497</u>	<u>21</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 10)	2,107,533	45	2,070,816	51
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 11, 20, 23 and 24)	1,117,066	24	1,077,069	27
Other intangible assets (Note 4)	2,032	-	2,082	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 18)	10,402	-	14,722	-
Prepayments for machinery and equipment (Notes 4 and 20)	44,172	1	33,062	1
Refundable deposits (Note 4)	10,695	-	850	-
Other financial assets - non-current (Notes 4, 20 and 24)	7,000	-	5,000	-
Other non-current assets (Note 12)	1	-	2	-
Total non-current assets	<u>3,298,901</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>3,203,603</u>	<u>79</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 4,685,399</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,069,100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade payables (Note 4)	\$ 43,127	1	\$ 31,632	1
Trade payables to related parties (Notes 4 and 23)	-	-	733	-
Other payables (Notes 4, 13 and 23)	111,470	2	82,802	2
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 18)	153,932	3	111,464	3
Other current liabilities (Notes 13 and 23)	32,155	1	43,412	1
Total current liabilities	<u>340,684</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>270,043</u>	<u>7</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4, 14 and 20)	4,165	-	9,088	-
Guarantee deposits	10,565	1	786	-
Total non-current liabilities	<u>14,730</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9,874</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u><u>355,414</u></u>	<u><u>8</u></u>	<u><u>279,917</u></u>	<u><u>7</u></u>
EQUITY				
Ordinary shares	1,112,709	24	1,112,709	27
Capital surplus	998,985	21	998,985	25
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	480,201	10	423,639	10
Unappropriated earnings	1,738,090	37	1,253,850	31
Total equity	<u>4,329,985</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>3,789,183</u>	<u>93</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 4,685,399</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,069,100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

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

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2022	2021		
	Amount	%	Amount	%
SALES (Notes 4, 16 and 23)	\$ 2,275,962	100	\$ 1,670,051	100
COST OF GOODS SOLD (Notes 9, 14, 17 and 23)	<u>868,303</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>644,874</u>	<u>39</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>1,407,659</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>1,025,177</u>	<u>61</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 14, 17 and 25)				
Selling and marketing expenses	150,284	7	139,722	8
General and administrative expenses	<u>95,322</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>91,548</u>	<u>6</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>245,606</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>231,270</u>	<u>14</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>1,162,053</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>793,907</u>	<u>47</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Share of the profit or loss of subsidiary accounted for using the equity method (Note 4 and 10)	36,717	2	(69,765)	(4)
Interest income (Note 4)	3,161	-	256	-
Other income (Notes 4 and 17)	573	-	5,450	-
Net foreign exchange gain (loss) (Notes 4 and 26)	19,747	1	(1,564)	-
Other expenses	(60)	-	(8)	-
Loss on disposal of assets (Note 4)	<u>(816)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,445)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>59,322</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(69,076)</u>	<u>(4)</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,221,375	54	724,831	43
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 18)	<u>237,220</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>159,962</u>	<u>9</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>984,155</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>564,869</u>	<u>34</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 14)	2,163	-	940	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 18)	<u>(433)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(188)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	<u>1,730</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>752</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	\$ 985,885	43	\$ 565,621	34
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 19)				
Basic	\$ 8.84		\$ 5.08	
Diluted	\$ 8.81		\$ 5.06	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. (Concluded)

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Dividends Per Share)

	Ordinary Shares (Note 15)	Capital Surplus (Note 15)	Legal Reserve (Note 15)	Unappropriated Earnings (Note 15)	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	\$ 1,112,709	\$ 998,985	\$ 382,810	\$ 1,062,871	\$ 3,557,375
Appropriation of 2020 earnings					
Legal reserve	—	—	40,829	(40,829)	—
Cash dividends - NT\$3 per share	—	—	—	(333,813)	(333,813)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	—	—	—	564,869	564,869
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	—	—	—	752	752
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2021	—	—	—	565,621	565,621
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	1,112,709	998,985	423,639	1,253,850	3,789,183
Appropriation of 2021 earnings					
Legal reserve	—	—	56,562	(56,562)	—
Cash dividends - NT\$4 per share	—	—	—	(445,083)	(445,083)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	—	—	—	984,155	984,155
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	—	—	—	1,730	1,730
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022	—	—	—	985,885	985,885
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	\$ 1,112,709	\$ 998,985	\$ 480,201	\$ 1,738,090	\$ 4,329,985

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

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 1,221,375	\$ 724,831
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation expense	102,541	98,583
Amortization expense	1,925	1,855
Interest income	(3,161)	(256)
Share of the profit or loss of subsidiary	(36,717)	69,765
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	816	3,445
Write-down of inventories	3,295	5,340
Unrealized foreign currency exchange loss, net	1,594	171
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Notes receivable	(396)	314
Trade receivables	(635)	52,774
Other receivables	(2,106)	(1,553)
Inventories	(23,489)	(30,114)
Other current assets	(10,685)	7,306
Trade payables	10,762	(301)
Other payables	18,172	394
Other current liabilities	(11,257)	28,892
Net defined benefit liabilities	(2,760)	16
Cash generated from operations	<u>1,269,274</u>	<u>961,462</u>
Interest received	2,918	383
Income taxes paid	<u>(190,865)</u>	<u>(168,454)</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>1,081,327</u>	<u>793,391</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(398,000)	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	-	270,410
Acquisition of subsidiaries	-	(900,000)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(90,416)	(48,309)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,923	1,109
Increase in refundable deposits	(9,845)	(587)
Payments for intangible assets	(1,875)	(1,583)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	(7,000)	9,425
Decrease in other non-current assets	1	1
Increase in prepayments for machinery and equipment	<u>(55,857)</u>	<u>(29,578)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(561,069)</u>	<u>(699,112)</u>

(Continued)

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from guarantee deposits received	\$ 9,779	\$ 786
Dividends paid	<u>(445,083)</u>	<u>(333,813)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(435,304)</u>	<u>(333,027)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	84,954	(238,748)
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>626,933</u>	<u>865,681</u>
CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 711,887</u>	<u>\$ 626,933</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements. (Concluded)

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Taiwan Steel Union Co., Ltd (the “Company”) was established in April 1995 and incorporated in August of the same year.

The Company’s main business is to dispose and reuse general industrial waste and hazardous industrial waste as well as manufacture and trade non-ferrous metal (zinc oxide) and non-metallic mineral products.

The Company obtained the permission document of treating electric arc furnace dust for general use since December 28, 2017. The Company’s shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) since January 30, 2018.

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying parent company only financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on February 22, 2023.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Company’s accounting policies.

- b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2023

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

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

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

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

As of the date the accompanying parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company has assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

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

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

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

The accompanying parent company only financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an

asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

When preparing these parent company only financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiary. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owners of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent company only basis were made to investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss of subsidiary, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiary and the related equity items, as appropriate, in these parent company only financial statements.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Cash unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorized for issue; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

d. Foreign currencies

In preparing the parent company only financial statements of the entities in the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

e. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials and finished goods and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

f. Investments in subsidiary

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiary.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of equity of subsidiary.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

Except for freehold land which is not depreciated, the depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

h. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable

amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount (less amortization and depreciation) that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial asset

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

a) Measurement categories

Financial asset is classified as financial assets at amortized cost.

Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- i. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such financial asset.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including notes receivable and trade receivables).

The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit loss (ECL) for notes receivable and trade receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit loss that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company):

- i. Internal or external information shows that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.
- ii. When a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Revenue recognition

The Company identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized as revenue and trade receivables when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific locations or when the goods are shipped because it is the time when the customer has the ownership of the goods and bears the risks.

Revenue from waste disposal and clean-up is recognized when the service is rendered, and when the performance obligations are fulfilled.

A contract liability is recognized when the Company receives consideration from a customer, has obligations to transfer products to a customer, or has obligations to perform services for a customer.

l. Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as a deduction from the carrying amount of the relevant assets and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

m. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

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

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Company's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

n. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

According to the Income Tax Act in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

6. CASH

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 72	\$ 72
Demand deposits	<u>711,815</u>	<u>626,861</u>
	<u><u>\$ 711,887</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 626,933</u></u>

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Current</u>		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than three months	<u><u>\$ 407,432</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,432</u></u>

8. NOTES RECEIVABLE, TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Notes receivable from unrelated parties	<u><u>\$ 396</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
<u>Trade receivables from unrelated parties</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 102,062	\$ 103,929
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(159)</u>	<u>(159)</u>
	<u><u>\$ 101,903</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 103,770</u></u>
Trade receivables from related parties	<u><u>\$ 2,921</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,013</u></u>
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Tax refund receivable	\$ 5,263	\$ 3,433
Others	<u>519</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>\$ 5,782</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,433</u></u>

The average credit period of sales of goods is 60 to 90 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables. The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with entities that have good credit ratings and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company uses other publicly available financial information or its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company obtains credit reports from independent rating agencies for those customers who

have higher risk. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix approach considering the past default experience of the customer, the customer's current financial position, economic condition of the industry in which the customer operates. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Company's different customer base.

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

The following table details the loss allowance of notes receivable and trade receivables.

	Not Past Due
<u>December 31, 2022</u>	
Expected credit loss rate	0%
Gross carrying amount	\$ 105,379
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(159)</u>
Amortized cost	<u><u>\$ 105,220</u></u>
<u>December 31, 2021</u>	
Expected credit loss rate	0%
Gross carrying amount	\$ 105,942
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(159)</u>
Amortized cost	<u><u>\$ 105,783</u></u>

The movements of the allowance for impairment loss recognized on notes receivable and trade receivables were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Beginning and ending balance	<u><u>\$ 159</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 159</u></u>

9. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Raw materials	\$ 82,859	\$ 64,419
Finished goods	<u>56,193</u>	<u>54,057</u>
	<u><u>\$ 139,052</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 118,476</u></u>

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was \$746,399 thousand and \$574,887 thousand, respectively.

The cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 included inventory write-down of \$3,295 thousand and \$5,340 thousand, respectively.

10. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

Investment in subsidiary

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Investee	% of Ownership	
	December 31	
Taiwan Steel Resources Co., Ltd. (“TSR”)	\$ 2,107,533	\$ 2,070,816
TSR	100	100

The investments in subsidiary accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss of the investments for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were based on the subsidiary’s financial statements which have been audited for the same years.

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Reclassified Amount	Ending Balance
<u>Cost</u>					
Land	\$ 550,606	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 550,606
Land improvements	61,407	-	-	-	61,407
Buildings	476,559	25,072	(4,920)	-	496,711
Machinery equipment	2,211,882	54,062	(13,336)	44,365	2,296,973
Transportation equipment	162,725	14,121	(3,410)	-	173,436
Miscellaneous equipment	43,774	7,277	(571)	-	50,480
Construction in progress	-	380	-	-	380
	<u>3,506,953</u>	<u>\$ 100,912</u>	<u>\$ (22,237)</u>	<u>\$ 44,365</u>	<u>3,629,993</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Land improvements	55,832	\$ 1,738	\$ -	\$ -	57,570
Buildings	235,618	22,734	(4,263)	-	254,089
Machinery equipment	1,987,866	60,269	(11,701)	-	2,036,434
Transportation equipment	122,448	12,815	(2,963)	-	132,300
Miscellaneous equipment	28,120	4,985	(571)	-	32,534
	<u>2,429,884</u>	<u>\$ 102,541</u>	<u>\$ (19,498)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>2,512,927</u>
					\$ 1,117,066
					\$ 1,077,069

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Reclassified Amount	Ending Balance
<u>Cost</u>					
Land	\$ 550,606	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 550,606
Land improvements	60,928	479	-	-	61,407
Buildings	476,784	4,500	(4,725)	-	476,559
Machinery equipment	2,197,262	28,157	(29,833)	16,296	2,211,882
Transportation equipment	161,009	2,113	(397)	-	162,725
Miscellaneous equipment	34,222	8,183	(1,043)	2,412	43,774
Construction in progress	117	-	-	(117)	-
	<u>3,480,928</u>	<u>\$ 43,432</u>	<u>\$ (35,998)</u>	<u>\$ 18,591</u>	<u>3,506,953</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
Land improvements	52,630	\$ 3,202	\$ -	\$ -	55,832
Buildings	217,167	21,966	(3,515)	-	235,618
Machinery equipment	1,958,134	56,572	(26,840)	-	1,987,866
Transportation equipment	110,116	12,648	(316)	-	122,448
Miscellaneous equipment	24,698	4,195	(773)	-	28,120
	<u>2,362,745</u>	<u>\$ 98,583</u>	<u>\$ (31,444)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>2,429,884</u>
		<u>\$ 1,118,183</u>			<u>\$ 1,077,069</u>

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Land improvements	2-13 years
Buildings	
Main buildings	25-50 years
Others	2-48 years
Machinery equipment	2-20 years
Transportation equipment	5-12 years
Miscellaneous equipment	2-12 years

Property, plant and equipment used by the Company and pledged as collateral for bank borrowings are set out in Note 24.

12. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Current</u>		
Prepayments	\$ 14,082	\$ 5,429
Tax overpaid retained	2,812	392
Temporary payments	<u>231</u>	<u>619</u>
	<u>\$ 17,125</u>	<u>\$ 6,440</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Long-term prepayments	\$ 1	\$ 2

13. OTHER PAYABLES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Other payables</u>		
Payables for salaries and bonuses	\$ 43,102	\$ 31,592
Payables for purchases of equipment	15,954	5,458
Payables for remuneration of directors	6,658	7,200
Payables for annual leave	2,982	3,138
Payables for donations	1,734	1,984
Others	<u>41,040</u>	<u>33,430</u>
	<u><u>\$ 111,470</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 82,802</u></u>
<u>Other current liabilities</u>		
Contract liabilities (Note 16)	\$ 31,780	\$ 43,066
Temporary credits (receipts under custody)	<u>375</u>	<u>346</u>
	<u><u>\$ 32,155</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 43,412</u></u>

14. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, the Company makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 8% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the parent company only balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 29,588	\$ 29,219
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(25,423)</u>	<u>(20,131)</u>
Deficit	<u><u>4,165</u></u>	<u><u>9,088</u></u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u><u>\$ 4,165</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,088</u></u>

Movements in net defined benefit liability were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2021	<u>\$ 29,010</u>	<u>\$ (18,998)</u>	<u>\$ 10,012</u>
Service cost			
Current	798	-	798
Net interest expense (income)	86	(57)	29
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>884</u>	<u>(57)</u>	<u>827</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(265)	(265)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(675)	-	(675)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(675)</u>	<u>(265)</u>	<u>(940)</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(811)</u>	<u>(811)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>29,219</u>	<u>(20,131)</u>	<u>9,088</u>
Service cost			
Current	784	-	784
Net interest expense (income)	186	(130)	56
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>970</u>	<u>(130)</u>	<u>840</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,562)	(1,562)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(601)	-	(601)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(601)</u>	<u>(1,562)</u>	<u>(2,163)</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,600)</u>	<u>(3,600)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 29,588</u>	<u>\$ (25,423)</u>	<u>\$ 4,165</u>

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government/corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salaries of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rates	1.2%	0.65%
Expected rates of salary increase	3%	3%
Mortality rate	Taiwan Life Insurance Industry 6th Mortality Table	Taiwan Life Insurance Industry 5th Mortality Table
Turnover rate	0.58%	0.54%

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions occur and all other assumptions remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation will increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	\$ (481)	\$ (516)
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 492</u>	<u>\$ 529</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	\$ 482	\$ 516
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (474)</u>	<u>\$ (506)</u>

The above sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions will occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	\$ 658	\$ 636
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	6 years	7 years

15. EQUITY

a. Share capital

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	160,000	160,000
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 1,600,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,600,000</u>
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	111,271	111,271
Shares issued	<u>\$ 1,112,709</u>	<u>\$ 1,112,709</u>

The authorized shares included 2,000 thousand shares allocated for the exercise of employee share options.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 997,847	\$ 997,847
Expired employee share options	<u>1,138</u>	<u>1,138</u>
	<u><u>\$ 998,985</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 998,985</u></u>

Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and to once a year). Expired employee share options can only be used to offset a deficit.

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the Articles, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. According to the Article 240-5 of the Company's Articles, if two thirds of directors or more attended the meeting and over half of the directors who attended approve the resolution, the Company may authorize the board of directors to appropriate part or of all of the accrued dividends or bonuses, by cash, and a report shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting. For the policies on the distribution of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors, refer to compensation of employees and remuneration of directors in Note 17-d.

In addition, under the dividends policy set forth in the Articles, the Company may distribute dividends in cash or shares. If the Company decides to distribute in cash, in principle, the cash dividends shall not be lower than 10% of share dividends.

Appropriation of earnings to legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

The Company held shareholders' meetings on May 26, 2022 and August 18, 2021, and the appropriations of earnings for 2021 and 2020 have been approved in the meetings, respectively, as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT\$)	
	For the Year Ended December 31		For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Legal reserve	\$ 56,562	\$ 40,829		
Cash dividends	445,083	333,813	\$ 4	\$ 3

The appropriation of earnings for 2022, which were proposed by the Company's board of directors on February 22, 2023, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	Dividends Per Share (NT\$)
Legal reserve	\$ 98,588	
Cash dividends	723,261	\$ 6.5

The appropriation of earnings for 2022 will be resolved by the shareholders in their meeting to be held on May 30, 2023.

16. REVENUE

a. Revenue from contracts with customers

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Revenue from sale of Zinc	\$ 2,047,361	\$ 1,557,620
Revenue from waste disposal	228,314	112,400
Other operating revenue	287	31
	<u>\$ 2,275,962</u>	<u>\$ 1,670,051</u>

b. Contract balance

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Notes receivable and trade receivables (Note 8)	\$ 105,220	\$ 105,783	\$ 159,047
Contract liabilities (Note 13)	\$ 31,780	\$ 43,066	\$ 14,222

17. NET PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Other revenue

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Government grants	\$ 75	\$ 4,859
Others	<u>498</u>	<u>591</u>
	<u><u>\$ 573</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,450</u></u>

b. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 102,541	\$ 98,583
Other intangible assets	<u>1,925</u>	<u>1,855</u>
	<u><u>\$ 104,466</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 100,438</u></u>
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 98,353	\$ 93,980
Operating expenses	<u>4,188</u>	<u>4,603</u>
	<u><u>\$ 102,541</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 98,583</u></u>
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	\$ 468	\$ 506
Operating expenses	<u>1,457</u>	<u>1,349</u>
	<u><u>\$ 1,925</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,855</u></u>

c. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 129,900	\$ 108,024
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	3,582	3,184
Defined benefit plans (Note 14)	<u>840</u>	<u>827</u>
	<u><u>4,422</u></u>	<u><u>4,011</u></u>
Other employee benefits	<u><u>14,542</u></u>	<u><u>12,287</u></u>
	<u><u>\$ 148,864</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 124,322</u></u>
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	\$ 93,677	\$ 74,423
Operating expenses	<u>55,187</u>	<u>49,899</u>
	<u><u>\$ 148,864</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 124,322</u></u>

	For the Year Ended December 31,2022		
	Operating Cost	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses			
Employee salaries	\$ 80,088	\$ 39,610	\$ 119,698
Labor insurance and health insurance	6,182	2,679	8,861
Post –employment benefits	2,969	1,453	4,422
Remuneration of directors	-	10,202	10,202
Other employee benefits	4,438	1,243	5,681
	<u>\$ 93,677</u>	<u>\$ 55,187</u>	<u>\$ 148,864</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31,2021		
	Operating Cost	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses			
Employee salaries	\$ 62,918	\$ 34,931	\$ 97,849
Labor insurance and health insurance	5,457	2,458	7,915
Post –employment benefits	2,675	1,336	4,011
Remuneration of directors	-	10,175	10,175
Other employee benefits	3,373	999	4,372
	<u>\$ 74,423</u>	<u>\$ 49,899</u>	<u>\$ 124,322</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the average number employees of the Company was 117 and 107 respectively, which included 10 non- employee directors for both years. The calculation basis is consistent with employee benefits expense.

For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the average of employee benefits expense were \$1,296 and \$1,177 thousand, respectively; as of 2022 and 2021, the average of employee salaries were \$1,119 and \$1,009 thousand, respectively, and the change of the average employee salaries was 11%. The company has set up an audit committee to replace the supervisor, so there is no supervisor's remuneration. The remuneration of the directors, managers, and employees of the company is based on the positions held, the responsibilities assumed, personal performance, company operating performance, as well as the level of the same industry.

d. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Company's Articles, the Company accrues compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at rates of no less than 1% and no higher than 3%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. The compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on January 12, 2023 and January 21, 2022, respectively, are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Accrual rate	Amount	Accrual rate	Amount
Compensation of employees	2.81%	\$ 35,454	3.30%	\$ 25,001
Remuneration of directors	0.53%	6,658	0.95%	7,200

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual parent company only financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There was no difference between the actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors resolved by the Company's board of directors in 2023 and 2022 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

18. INCOME TAXES

a. Major components of income tax expense recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 233,489	\$ 165,352
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	3,199	1,683
Adjustments for prior years	<u>(3,355)</u>	<u>(1,627)</u>
	233,333	165,408
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	<u>3,887</u>	<u>(5,446)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 237,220</u>	<u>\$ 159,962</u>

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit before income tax	<u>\$ 1,221,375</u>	<u>\$ 724,831</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 244,275	\$ 144,966
Tax effect of adjusting items:		
Non-deductible expenses in determining taxable income	445	14,940
Tax-exempt income	(7,344)	-
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	3,199	1,683
Adjustments for prior years' tax	<u>(3,355)</u>	<u>(1,627)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 237,220</u>	<u>\$ 159,962</u>

b. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligation	\$ 1,817	\$ (551)	\$ (433)	\$ 833
Unrealized intercompany profit	6,105	(4,259)	-	1,846
Inventory write-downs	6,134	659	-	6,793
Payables for annual leave	628	(31)	-	597
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>38</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>333</u>
	<u>\$ 14,722</u>	<u>\$ (3,887)</u>	<u>\$ (433)</u>	<u>\$ 10,402</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021			
	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligation	\$ 2,002	\$ 3	\$ (188)	\$ 1,817
Unrealized intercompany profit	1,471	4,634	-	6,105
Inventory write-downs	5,066	1,068	-	6,134
Payables for annual leave	583	45	-	628
Effects of foreign currency exchange differences	<u>342</u>	<u>(304)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38</u>
	<u>\$ 9,464</u>	<u>\$ 5,446</u>	<u>\$ (188)</u>	<u>\$ 14,722</u>

c. Income tax assessments

The income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiary through 2020 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

19. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Net profit Attributable to Owners of the Company	Shares (In Thousands of Shares)	Earnings Per Share (NT\$)
<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2022</u>			
Basic earnings per share			
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	\$ 984,155	111,271	<u>\$8.84</u>
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares Compensation of employees	_____ -	402	
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company plus effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	\$ 984,155	111,673	<u>\$8.81</u>
<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2021</u>			
Basic earnings per share			
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	\$ 564,869	111,271	<u>\$5.08</u>
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares Compensation of employees	_____ -	333	
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company plus effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares	\$ 564,869	111,604	<u>\$5.06</u>

The Company may settle the compensation of employees in cash or shares; therefore, the Company assumes that the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares are included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

20. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into the following non-cash investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Non-cash transactions for investing and financing activities</u>		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ 2,163	\$ 940
Transfers from prepayments for equipment to property, plant and equipment	\$ 44,747	\$ 18,591
Transfers from property, plant and equipment to inventories	\$ 382	\$ -
Transfers from prepayments for equipment to inventories	\$ -	\$ 53
Transfers from other financial assets - non-current to financial assets at amortized cost - current	\$ 5,000	\$ -

21. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash) and equity of the Company (comprising share capital, capital surplus, and retained earnings).

Key management personnel of the Company review the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the key management personnel consider the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the key management personnel, in order to balance the overall capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued, and the amount of new debt issued or existing debt redeemed.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The management personnel of the Company determined that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value approximates to their fair value or their fair value is unable to be measured reliably.

b. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	\$ 1,248,016	\$ 746,431
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (2)	165,162	115,953

- 1) The balances included financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash, financial assets at amortized cost, notes receivable, trade receivables, other receivables, refundable deposits, and other financial assets.
- 2) The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise trade payables, other payables and guarantee deposits received.

c. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The corporate treasury and sales function report regularly to the management personnel of the Company. The management personnel oversee the impact of the financial risks.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (refer to (a) below) and interest rates (refer to (b) below).

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company have foreign currency denominated sales, which exposes the Company to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities are set out in Note 26.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the USD. The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars (i.e., the functional currency) against USD. The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates is 1%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, and adjusts their translation at the end of the year for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates a decrease in pre-tax profit with the New Taiwan dollars strengthening 1% against USD. For a 1% weakening of the New Taiwan dollars against USD, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit, and the balances below would be negative.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit before income tax	\$ 547	\$ 851
b) Interest rate risk		

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Company borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetites ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the year were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 407,432	\$ 4,432
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	718,815	631,861

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for both derivative and non-derivative instruments at the end of the year. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of each liability outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the whole year. A 1% increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 1% higher and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased by \$7,188 thousand and \$6,319 thousand, respectively, which was mainly a result of variable-rate bank deposits of the Company.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. At the end of the year, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure of counterparties to discharge its obligations and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Company, could be equal to the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the parent company only balance sheets.

The Company adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. In order to minimize credit risk, based on the Credit Management Guidelines, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals, and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue receivables.

The Company assesses the financial positions of the customers with trade receivables continuously.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

Liquidity and interest rate risk tables for non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed upon repayment periods. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause were included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed upon repayment dates.

	Less Than 1 Year
<u>December 31, 2022</u>	
Non-interest bearing	\$ 154,597
<u>December 31, 2021</u>	
Non-interest bearing	\$ 115,167

23. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed as follows.

a. Related party name and category

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
TAIWAN STEEL RESOURCES CO., LTD (“TSR”)	The Company’s subsidiary
FENG HSIN STEEL CO., LTD. (“Feng Hsin Co.”)	The Company’s key management personnel
TUNG HO STEEL ENTERPRISE CORP. (“Tung Ho Co.”)	The Company’s key management personnel
HAI KWANG ENTERPRISE CORPORATION (“Hai Kwang Co.”)	The Company’s key management personnel
SHYEH SHENG FUAT STEEL & IRON WORKS CO., LTD. (“Shyeh Sheng Fuat Co.”)	The Company’s key management personnel
CHIEN SHUN STEEL CO., LTD. (“Chien Shun Co.”)	The Company’s key management personnel
UNITED STEEL CORPORATION (“United Co.”)	The Company’s key management personnel
KATEC CREATIVE RESOURCES CORP. (“Katec Co.”)	Related party in substance

b. Sales

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
Service revenue	The Company’s key management personnel Feng Hsin Co. Tung Ho Co. Others	\$ 15,291 7,232 7,026 7,718	\$ 22,380 9,875 8,594 133
Other income	Related parties in substance The Company’s subsidiary	- 2	2
		<u>\$ 37,267</u>	<u>\$ 40,984</u>

There are no significant differences for sales and payments terms between related parties and normal customers.

c. Purchases of goods (classified as purchase discounts and allowances)

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
The Company’s subsidiary	\$ -	\$ 8
Related parties in substance	<u>\$ (314)</u>	<u>\$ 1,259</u>
	<u>\$ (314)</u>	<u>\$ 1,267</u>

There are no significant differences for purchases of goods (classified as purchase discounts and allowances) and payments terms between related parties and normal suppliers.

d. Operating costs

Line Item	Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
Environmental expenditures	The Company's subsidiary	\$ 106,208	\$ 83,133
Other expense	The Company's subsidiary	-	2
	The Company's key management personnel	1,163	-
		<u>\$ 107,371</u>	<u>\$ 83,135</u>

e. Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category	December 31	
		2022	2021
Trade receivables	The Company's key management personnel	\$ 2,921	\$ 1,513
	Related parties in substance	-	500
		<u>\$ 2,921</u>	<u>\$ 2,013</u>

The outstanding trade receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, no impairment losses were recognized for trade receivables from related parties.

f. Payables to related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category	December 31	
		2022	2021
Trade payables	Related parties in substance	\$ -	\$ 733
Other payables	The Company's subsidiary	<u>\$ 10.924</u>	<u>\$ 9,923</u>

g. Contract liabilities

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Other current liabilities	The Company's key management personnel	\$ 240	\$ -
	Feng Hsin Co.	33	-
	Tung Ho Co.	19	-
	Others	-	-
	Related parties in substance		346
		<u>\$ 292</u>	<u>\$ 346</u>

h. Disposal of property, plant and equipment

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Proceeds	Gain(Loss) on Disposal	Proceeds	Gain(Loss) on Disposal
Subsidiary	\$ 277	\$ -	\$ 269	\$ -

i. Endorsements and guarantees

Endorsements and guarantees provided by the Company

Related Party Category	December 31	
	2022	2021
Subsidiary		
Guaranteed amounts	\$ 614,970	\$ 296,880
Actual borrowing amount	\$ 195,000	\$ 295,000

j. Remuneration of key management personnel

Remuneration of directors and key management personnel was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 21,045	\$ 23,745
Post-employment benefits	134	152
	<u>\$ 21,179</u>	<u>\$ 23,897</u>

The remuneration of directors and key executives, as determined by the remuneration committee, is based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

24. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for guarantees and bank borrowings:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 254,728	\$ 254,728
Other financial assets - non-current	7,000	5,000
	<u>\$ 261,728</u>	<u>\$ 259,728</u>

25. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant contingencies and unrecognized commitments of the Company at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

a. The Company's unrecognized commitments were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 55,496	\$ 7,516
b. Under the environmental protection agreement of clearance and recycling EAF dust, the Company has to make profit-sharing payments to Shengang Township and Xianxi Township, Changhua County. The payments would depend on the amount of clearance and recycling EAF dust each month. The profit-sharing payments are recognized as operating expenses, which amounted to \$21,615 thousand		

and \$21,359 thousand in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

26. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Company's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the entities in the Company and the related exchange rates between the foreign currencies and the respective functional currencies were as follows:

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary item USD	\$ 1,886	30.71 (USD:NTD)	\$ 57,911

Financial liabilities

Monetary item USD	105	30.71 (USD:NTD)	3,236
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	December 31, 2021		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary item USD	\$ 3,164	27.68 (USD:NTD)	\$ 87,575
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary item USD	89	27.68 (USD:NTD)	2,471

The significant (realized and unrealized) foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

Foreign Currencies	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Loss
USD	30.71 (USD:NTD)	\$ 19,756	27.68 (USD:NTD)	\$ 1,568

27. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

- 1) Financing provided to others. (None)
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided. (Table 1)

- 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiary, associates and joint ventures). (None)
- 4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 9) Trading in derivative instruments. (None)
- 10) Information on investees. (Table 2)
 - b. Information on investments in mainland China (None)
 - c. Information of major shareholders: list all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder (Table 3)

TABLE 1**TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD. AND SUNSIDIARY**
**ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies)

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guaranteed Party		Limits on Endorsements/ Guarantees Given on Behalf of Each Party (Notes 3 and 5)	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Year (Note 4)	Outstanding Endorsements/ Guarantees at the End of the Year (Note 4)	Actual Amount Borrowed	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collaterals	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsements/ Guarantees to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsements/ Guarantees Limit (Notes 3 and 5)	Endorsements/ Guarantees Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsements/ Guarantees Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsements/ Guarantees Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship (Note 2)										
0	The Company	Taiwan Steel Resources Co., Ltd.	(2)	\$ 2,121,692	\$ 625,505 (NT\$ 400,000 and US\$ 7,000)	\$ 614,970 (NT\$ 400,000 and US\$ 7,000)	\$ 195,000	\$ -	14.20	\$ 2,164,992	Y	N	N

Note 1: 1) Taiwan Steel Union Co., Ltd. is numbered 0.

2) Subsidiaries are numbered starting from 1.

Note 2: The relationship between endorser/guarantor and the endorsee/guarantee can be classified into the following four categories:

- 1) The companies with which it has business relations.
- 2) Subsidiaries in which the company held more than 50% of its total outstanding ordinary shares.
- 3) The companies in which the parent company and the subsidiary together held more than 50% of its outstanding ordinary shares.
- 4) The parent company which held, directly or indirectly through a subsidiary, more than 50% of its outstanding ordinary shares.

Note 3: The maximum amount of the endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company and its subsidiary shall not exceed 50% of the Company's net assets as stated in its latest financial statement. Endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company to a single enterprise shall not exceed 49% of the Company's net assets as stated in its latest financial statement.

Note 4: The ending balance and actual amount used are recorded using the prevailing exchange rate at balance sheet date.

Note 5: According to the Company's Guideline for Endorsements and Guarantees, the maximum amount of the endorsements/guarantees is based on the Company's net assets as stated in its latest audited (reviewed) financial statements. In December 2022, the Company announced that the Company's maximum amount of the endorsements/guarantees to a single enterprise is \$2,009,080 thousand and the maximum amount of the endorsements/guarantees is \$2,050,082 thousand. Because the 2022 annual financial statements have not been audited, these amounts were based on the financial statements for the nine months ended September 2022. Thus, there is a difference in between.

TABLE 2**TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD. AND SUNSIDIARY****INFORMATION ON INVESTEES****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2022			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
The Company	Taiwan Steel Resources Co., Ltd.	Changhua	Waste disposal	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 2,300,000	149,000	100	\$ 2,107,533	\$ 34,818	\$ 36,717	Subsidiary

TABLE 3

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Feng Hsin Steel Co., Ltd.	26,503,587	23.81
Tung Ho Steel Enterprise Corp.	24,829,009	22.31
Hai Kwang Enterprise Corporation	9,691,512	8.70
Shyeh Sheng Fuat Steel & Iron Works Co., Ltd.	9,677,573	8.69
Chien Shun Steel Co., Ltd.	6,116,469	5.49

Note: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preference shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the parent company only financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

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STATEMENT 1

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Amount
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$ 72
Cash in banks	
Demand deposits	708,851
Foreign currency deposits (Note 1)	<u>2,964</u>
	<u><u>\$ 711,887</u></u>

Note1: Including USD 94 thousand (USD 1 = NTD 30.71) and EUR 3 thousand (EUR 1 = NTD32.72).

STATEMENT 2

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
Related parties	
Others (Note)	\$ <u>2,921</u>
Non-related parties	
Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.	33,446
PAN-CONTINENTAL CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	31,994
Mitsubishi Corporation RtM Japan Ltd	17,831
Department of Environment Protection, Taoyuan	8,866
Others (Note)	<u>9,925</u>
	<u>102,062</u>
	<u>104,983</u>
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(<u>159</u>)
	\$ <u>104,824</u>

Note: The amount of individual client included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

STATEMENT 3

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF INVENTORY
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	
	Cost	Net Realizable Value
Raw materials	\$ 116,825	\$ 82,859
Finishes goods	<u>56,193</u>	<u>135,545</u>
	173,018	<u>\$ 218,404</u>
Less: Write-down of inventories	(<u>33,966</u>)	
		<u>\$ 139,052</u>

Note: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except similar items.

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENT ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investees	Balance at January 1,2022			Increase in Investment		Share of Loss of Subsidiary	Balance at December 31,2022			Net Assets Value
	Shares	Ownership (%)	Amount	Shares	Amount		Shares	Ownership(%)	Amount	
Taiwan Steel Resources Co., Ltd.	149,000,000	100	\$ 2,070,816	-	\$ _____	\$ 36,717	149,000,000	100	\$ 2,107,533	\$ 2,105,267

STATEMENT 5

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF TRADE PAYABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
Non-related parties	
TA EASE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.	\$ 12,556
CHINA STEEL CHEMICAL CORPORATION	6,368
EVER LOW INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	4,740
SHIN FOO SHENG CO., LTD.	3,537
Calgon Carbon Asia Pte Ltd.	2,656
HO HSING LIME FACTORY CO., LTD.	2,505
JUNG AN LIMITED COMPANY	2,379
KUANYU DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.	2,302
Others (Note)	6,084
	<hr/>
	\$ 43,127

Note: The amount of individual vendor included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

STATEMENT 6

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF NET SALES REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Quantities (tons)	Amount
Revenue from sale of Zinc	54,225	\$ 2,047,361
Revenue from waste disposal		228,314
Other operating revenue		287
		<u>\$ 2,275,962</u>

STATEMENT 7

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Raw materials, beginning of year	\$ 95,089
Raw materials purchased	437,450
Consumables transferred to manufacturing expenses	(32,049)
Materials transferred to service costs	(33,989)
Less: raw material, end of year	(<u>116,825</u>)
Raw material used	349,676
Direct labor	39,273
Manufacturing expenses	359,586
Finished goods, beginning of year	54,057
Less: finished goods, end of year	(<u>56,193</u>)
Costs of goods sold	746,399
Service costs	119,119
Inventory write-downs	3,295
Revenue from sale of scraps	(429)
Others	(<u>81</u>)
Operating Costs	<u>\$ 868,303</u>

STATEMENT 8

TAIWAN STEEL UNION CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Selling and Marketing Expenses	General and Administration Expenses	Total
Shipping expenses	\$ 126,542	\$ -	\$ 126,542
Salaries	4,659	45,153	49,812
Donation expenses	-	22,922	22,922
Export expenses	9,058	-	9,058
Others (Note)	<u>10,025</u>	<u>27,247</u>	<u>37,272</u>
	<u>\$ 150,284</u>	<u>\$ 95,322</u>	<u>\$ 245,606</u>

Note: The amount included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance