Stock Code: 6449

APAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

Address: 4F., No. 2 & 6, Kedong 3rd Rd., Chunan Township, Miaoli County
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Declaration

In year 2022 (from January 1 to December 31, 2022), pursuant to the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises," the Company's entities that shall be included in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements for Affiliates and the Parent-Subsidiary Consolidated Financial Statements for International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 10 are the same. Moreover, the disclosure information required for the Consolidated Financial Statements for Affiliates has been fully disclosed in the aforementioned Parent-Subsidiary Consolidated Financial Statements; hence, a separate Consolidated Financial Statements for Affiliates will not be prepared.

Hereby declared by

Company Name: APAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Chairman: Dr. DJ Zheng

February 22, 2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of APAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of APAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the audit reports of other independent accountants, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section titled "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements.” The auditors of the firm, subject to the independence regulations, have maintained independence from the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics and perform other obligations of such Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not express a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters for the Group's consolidated financial statements of the current period are stated as follows:

Inventory assessment

For accounting policies related to inventory assessment, please refer to Note IV(VIII) Inventory of the consolidated financial statements. For accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty for inventory assessment, please refer to Note V of the consolidated financial statements. Relevant details can be found in Note VI(IV) net inventory.

Description:

Since inventory is measured by the lower of cost and net realizable value, companies need to employ judgments and estimates to determine the net realizable value of inventory on the reporting date. Due to the rapid evolution in technology, the net realizable value fluctuates and potentially leads to significant changes. Therefore, the assessment for the allowance for price decline in inventories is one of the important evaluation items for the accountant when auditing the Group's consolidated financial report.

How our audit addressed the matter:

Our main audit procedure for the aforementioned key matters includes obtaining the inventory aging report and checking the general ledger, selecting appropriate samples from the inventory aging report to compare with the transaction documents to verify that the inventory has been placed in the appropriate interval of the inventory aging report, understanding the management's strategy for calculating the net realizable value and checking relevant documents, evaluating the reasonableness of the inventory price decline and the policy for taking stock of obsolete and slow-moving inventories, assessing whether the inventory evaluation has been implemented in accordance with the established accounting policies, and evaluating whether the management's disclosure for allowance for price decline in inventories is reasonable.

Other Matters

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion with other matter sections on the parent company only financial statements of APAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Responsibilities of Management and Governing Bodies for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group 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 Group's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement may arise from fraud or error. Misstatements 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards, we maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

I. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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.

II. 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 Group's internal control.

III. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

IV. 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

V. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

VI. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements of 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

KPMG Taiwan

		Cheng-Hsueh Chen
Certified public accountant	:	
		Wan-Yuan Yu
Securities Competent Authority Approval No.	:	Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1020002066 (88) Taiwan-Finance-Securities-VI-18311

February 22, 2023

APAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Years ended on December 31, 2022 and 2021

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Assets	**2022.12.31 Amount**	**%**	**2021.12.31 Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents [Note VI(I)]	$ 1,232,368	25	828,178	18
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current [Note VI(II)]	146,010	3	138,239	3
1150	Notes receivable [Note VI(III)]	46,131	1	35,347	1
1170	Accounts receivable [Note VI(III)]	885,458	18	1,059,782	23
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties [Notes VI(III) & VII]	46,685	1	49,460	1
1310	Inventories, net [Note VI(IV)]	773,510	16	697,174	15
1479	Other current assets [Note VI(VIII)]	64,389	1	61,535	1
		3,194,551	65	2,869,715	62
	Non-current assets:				
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current [Note VI(II)]	145,021	3	129,807	3
1550	Investments accounted for under the equity method [Note VI(V)]	80,623	2	83,075	2
1600	Property, plant and equipment [Note VI(VI)]	1,363,219	28	1,330,505	29
1755	Right-of-use assets [Note VI(VII)]	25,986	-	29,981	1
1780	Intangible assets [Note VI(IX)]	26,508	1	31,697	1
1840	Deferred income tax assets [Note VI(XV)]	39,800	1	54,401	1
1920	Refundable deposits	23,155	-	26,263	-
1990	Other non-current assets [Note VI(VIII)]	19,488	-	46,377	1
		1,723,800	35	1,732,106	38
	Total assets	**$ 4,918,351**	**100**	**4,601,821**	**100**

	Liabilities and Equity	**2022.12.31 Amount**	**%**	**2021.12.31 Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term loans [Note VI(X)]	$ 1,254,000	25	1,306,000	28
2170	Accounts payable	268,379	5	411,098	9
2180	Accounts payable - related parties [Note VII]	8,896	-	5,430	-
2201	Payroll and bonus payable	123,208	2	132,018	3
2213	Payables on equipment	27,714	1	40,938	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current [Note VI(XIII)]	14,627	-	7,985	-
2399	Other current liabilities	124,947	3	124,865	3
		1,821,771	36	2,028,334	44
	Non-current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term loans [Note VI(XI)]	375,000	8	10,000	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current [Note VI(XIII)]	840	-	11,502	-
		375,840	8	21,502	-
	Total Liabilities	2,197,611	44	2,049,836	44
	Equity [Note VI(XII) & (XVI)]:				
3100	Share capital	889,535	18	889,535	19
3200	Capital surplus	765,757	16	765,757	17
3300	Retained earnings	1,155,909	24	995,384	22
3400	Other equity	(50,087)	(1)	(98,691)	(2)
3500	Treasury shares	(40,374)	(1)	-	-
	Total equity	2,720,740	56	2,551,985	56
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 4,918,351**	**100**	**4,601,821**	**100**

(See the attached notes to consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Dr. DJ Zheng **Manager: Shi-dong Lin** **Accounting Manager: Pei-Ling Li**

APAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Years ended on December 31, 2022 and 2021

Unit: NT$ thousand

		2022		2021	
		Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
4110	**Net sales revenue** [Notes VI(XVIII) & VII]	$ 2,488,694	100	2,822,408	100
5110	Cost of goods sold [Notes VI(IV),(XIX) & VII]	1,839,740	74	2,075,546	74
5950	**Gross profit**	648,954	26	746,862	26
6000	**Operating expenses** [Notes VI(XIX) & VII]:				
6100	Selling expenses	106,988	4	98,874	4
6200	Administrative expenses	181,510	7	154,558	5
6300	Research and development expenses	88,446	4	90,959	3
	Total operating expenses	376,944	15	344,391	12
6900	**Operating profit**	272,010	11	402,471	14
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses:**				
7020	Other gains and losses [Notes VI(II) & (XX)]	40,055	2	42,809	1
7050	Finance costs [Notes VI(XII), (XIII) & (XX)]	(19,232)	(1)	(12,209)	-
7100	Interest income [Notes VI(XX)]	7,050	-	2,678	-
7230	Foreign exchange gain (loss) [Note VI(XXI)]	150,409	6	(34,558)	(1)
7370	Share of profit or loss of associates accounted for under the equity method [Note VI(V)]	(5,260)	-	1,030	-
	Non-operating income and expenses, net	173,022	7	(250)	-
7900	**Net profit before income tax**	445,032	18	402,221	14
7950	**Less: Income tax expense** [Note VI(XV)]	106,600	4	95,854	3
	Net income for the period	338,432	14	306,367	11
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8316	Unrealized valuation gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	22,984	1	(7,371)	-
	Total of items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	22,984	1	(7,371)	-
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	32,025	1	(7,523)	-
8399	Less: Income tax related to items that may be reclassified [Note VI(XV)]	(6,405)	-	1,504	-
	Total of items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	25,620	1	(6,019)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income, net of tax**	48,604	2	(13,390)	-
	Total comprehensive income for the year	**$ 387,036**	**16**	**292,977**	**11**
	Earnings per share (Unit: NT$) [Note VI(XVII)]				
9750	Basic earnings per share	**$**	**3.82**		**3.49**
9850	Diluted earnings per share	**$**	**3.78**		**3.43**

(See the attached notes to consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Dr. DJ Zheng **Manager: Shi-dong Lin** **Accounting Manager: Pei-Ling Li**

APAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
Years ended on December 31, 2022 and 2021

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Share capital		Retained earnings				Other equity items				
	Share capital - common shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Gain (loss) of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Treasury shares	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$ 845,248	561,362	139,955	121,763	596,311	858,029	(86,471)	1,170	(85,301)	-	2,179,338
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	306,367	306,367	-	-	-	-	306,367
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,019)	(7,371)	(13,390)	-	(13,390)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	306,367	306,367	(6,019)	(7,371)	(13,390)	-	292,977
Earnings appropriation and distribution:											
Appropriation of legal reserve	-	-	26,161	-	(26,161)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of special reserve	-	-	-	(36,462)	36,462	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of common shares	-	-	-	-	(169,012)	(169,012)	-	-	-	-	(169,012)
Conversion of convertible corporate bonds	44,287	204,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248,682
Balance as of December 31, 2021	889,535	765,757	166,116	85,301	743,967	995,384	(92,490)	(6,201)	(98,691)	-	2,551,985
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	338,432	338,432	-	-	-	-	338,432
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,620	22,984	48,604	-	48,604
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	338,432	338,432	25,620	22,984	48,604	-	387,036
Earnings appropriation and distribution:											
Appropriation of legal reserve	-	-	30,637	-	(30,637)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of special reserve	-	-	-	13,390	(13,390)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of common shares	-	-	-	-	(177,907)	(177,907)	-	-	-	-	(177,907)
Repurchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,374)	(40,374)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$ 889,535**	**765,757**	**196,753**	**98,691**	**860,465**	**1,155,909**	**(66,870)**	**16,783**	**(50,087)**	**(40,374)**	**2,720,740**

(See the attached notes to consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Dr. DJ Zheng **Manager: Shi-dong Lin** **Accounting Manager: Pei-Ling Li**

APAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended on December 31, 2022 and 2021

Unit: NT$ thousand

	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Income before income tax for the period	$ 445,032	402,221
Adjustments:		
Income and expenses having no effect on cash flows		
Depreciation	239,563	210,643
Amortization	5,194	5,196
Interest expense	19,232	12,209
Interest income	(7,050)	(2,678)
Dividend income	(11,229)	(23,246)
Loss on market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	13,951	-
Share of loss (profit) of affiliated enterprises accounted for using the equity method	5,260	(1,030)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	43	674
Other non-cash expense (gain) items, net	304	971
Total income and expense items	265,268	202,739
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)	168,883	(85,266)
Inventories	(83,264)	(153,737)
Other operating assets	(688)	(6,264)
Accounts payable (including related parties)	(140,138)	(16,008)
Other operating liabilities	6,993	22,945
Total adjustments	217,054	(35,591)
Cash generated from operations	662,086	366,630
Interest received	7,050	2,678
Cash Dividends received	11,229	23,246
Interest paid	(18,902)	(10,806)
Income tax paid	(116,071)	(128,594)
Net cash generated from operating activities	545,392	253,154
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of investments accounted for under the equity method	-	(37,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(217,592)	(308,258)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	57	14
Acquisition of intangible assets	-	(100)
Decrease in refundable deposits	3,418	-
Decrease (Increase) in other non-current assets	5,810	(3,092)
Increase in prepayments for business facilities	(8,649)	(30,274)
Net cash used in investing activities	(216,956)	(378,710)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	548,000	531,699
Repayment of short-term loans	(600,000)	(90,699)
Long-term Borrowings	365,000	10,000
Repayment for bonds due	-	(1,100)
Repayment of lease principal	(23,443)	(9,459)
Cash dividends paid	(177,907)	(169,012)
Repurchase of treasury shares	(40,374)	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities	71,276	271,429
Effect of exchange rate changes	4,478	(1,209)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	404,190	144,664
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	828,178	683,514
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	$ **1,232,368**	**828,178**

(See the attached notes to consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Dr. DJ Zheng **Manager: Shi-dong Lin** **Accounting Manager: Pei-Ling Li**

APAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
2022 and 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

I. History and Organization

APAQ TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was established on December 23, 2005 with the registered address at 4F., No. 2 and 6, Kedong 3rd Rd., Chunan Township, Miaoli County. The Company's shares have been listed and traded at TWSE since December 9, 2014.

The core business of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the "Group") focuses on the research, development, manufacturing and sales of electronic components.

II. Approval Date and Procedures of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved and issued on February 22, 2023, by the Board of Directors.

III. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

(I) Impact of adopting newly issued or amended standards and interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (referred to as “FSC”).

Since January 1, 2022, the Group has adopted below newly amended IFRSs which does not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”
- Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 cycle
- Amendment to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework”

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

The Group has evaluated that the aforementioned amendments effective on January 1, 2023, do not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendment to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies”
- Amendment to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates”
- Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction”

(III) Newly issued and amended standards and interpretations yet to be endorsed by the FSC.

The consolidated company has evaluated that the below standards released and amended but not yet endorsed do not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”

- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and Amendments to IAS 17
- Amendment to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-current liabilities with covenants”
- Amendments to IFRS 17 "First time of application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9－comparison information"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 “Lease liabilities of after-sale and leaseback”

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied for the consolidated financial report is as follows. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(I) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" (hereinafter referred to as the "Preparation Regulations" and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC interpretations and SIC interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan (hereinafter referred to as "IFRSs").

(II) Basis of Preparation

1.Basis of measurement

Except for the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

2.Functional currency and presentation currency

The Group takes the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates as the functional currency. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. The unit for all amounts expressed are in thousands of NTD unless otherwise stated.

(III) Basis of consolidation

1.Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

All subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities controlled by the Company.

The Company controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Company obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiaries.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions between entities within the consolidated companies are eliminated while compiling the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted so that they are consistent with that of the Group.

Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners.

2.Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Nature of Business	Shareholding Percentage 2022.12.31	Shareholding Percentage 2021.12.31
The Company	APAQ Investment Limited (APAQ Samoa)	Investment holding company	100%	100%
APAQ Samoa	Apaq Technology (Wuxi) Co., Ltd., (Apaq Wuxi)	Production and sales of electronic products	100%	100%
The Company	Apaq Technology (Hubei) Co., Ltd., (Apaq Hubei)	Production and sales of electronic products	100%	100%

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

(IV) Foreign currency

1. Foreign currency transaction

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency monetary items are converted into functional currency at the end of each subsequent date of financial reporting (hereinafter referred to as the reporting date) at the exchange rate on that day.

Foreign currency items measured at fair value are re-translated into functional currency according to the exchange rate on the date of fair value, and foreign currency non-currency items measured through historical cost will be translated according to the exchange rate on the date of transaction.

Foreign currency exchange differences arising from conversion are generally recognized in profit or loss, but equity instruments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in other comprehensive income.

2.Foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are converted to NTD (representation currency of the consolidated financial statements) at the exchange rate on the reporting date. All income and expense items are converted to NTD at the current average exchange rate, and the difference is recognized as other comprehensive income.

(V) Classification of current and non-current items

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

1. Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
2. Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
3. Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date; or
4. Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

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

1. Liabilities that are expected to be paid off within the normal operating cycle;
2. Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
3. Liabilities that are to be paid off within twelve months from the balance sheet date; or
4. Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(VI) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and current deposit. Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(VII) Financial instruments

The accounts receivable and debt securities issued were originally recognized when they were generated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities were recognized when the Group became a party to the financial instrument contract. Financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss (other than accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component) or financial liabilities are originally measured at fair value plus the transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance. The accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction prices.

1. Financial assets

For the purchase or sale of financial assets that conforms to customary transactions, the Group consistently treats all purchases and sales of financial assets classified in the same manner based on the transaction date.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets measured at amortized cost and equity instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group shall reclassify all affected financial assets only when it changes its business model for managing its financial assets from the next reporting period.

(1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as measured at fair value through profit and loss:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset measured at amortized cost is subsequently recognized at their initial value, plus any directly attributable transaction costs using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign currency profit or loss and impairment loss are recognized as profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

(2) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

An investment through equity instrument is subsequently measured at fair value. Dividend income (unless it clearly represents the return of parts of the investment cost) is recognized in profit or loss. The rest of net profit or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income derived from equity investments is recognized on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is normally the ex-dividend date.

(3) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable and accounts receivable (including related party), other receivables, guarantee deposit paid).

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e., the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for accounts receivable is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due and the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of investment grade which is considered to be BBB-- or higher per Standard & Poor's, Baa3 or higher per Moody's or twA or higher per Taiwan Ratings.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls. The difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

The Group evaluates whether there is credit impairment in measuring financial assets through amortized cost on every reporting date. When there is one or more events arising that will bring unfavorable influence to expected future cash flow, there is already credit impairment to the financial asset. Evidence that a financial assets is credit-impaired includes the following observation data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security due to financial difficulties.

The allowance loss of financial assets measured through amortized cost is deducted from the carrying amount of assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off either partially or in full to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. The Group analyzes the timing and amount of the write-off individually on the basis of whether it can reasonably be expected to be recovered. The Group expects that the amount written off will not be materially reversed. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(4) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights of the cash flows from the assets expire, or when the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets, or when the Group has neither transferred nor retained ownership of all risks and rewards or control over said financial assets.

When the Group signs a transaction to transfer financial assets, if it retains all or almost all risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred assets, it will continue to be recognized on the balance sheet.

2.Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(1) Classification of liabilities or equities

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(2) Equity transactions

Equity instruments refer to any contracts containing the Group's residual interest after subtracting liabilities from assets. The equity instrument issued by the Group shall be recognized by the payment net of the direct cost of issuance.

(3) Treasury shares

When buying back the equity instruments recognized by the Group, the consideration paid (including directly attributable costs) is recognized as a decrease in equity. The repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares. For subsequent sales or re-issuance of treasury shares, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the remaining or loss generated by the transaction is recognized as a capital reserve or retained surplus (if the capital reserve is insufficient for the offsetting).

(4) Composite financial instruments

The composite financial instruments issued by the Group refer to corporate bonds for which holders enjoy the option to convert them into capital, and the number of issued shares will not change with variation of fair value.

For the components of composite financial instruments liability, the originally recognized amount is measured at fair value through similar liability of equity conversion option. For the components of equity, the originally recognized amount is measured by the difference between fair value of overall composite financial instruments and fair value of components of liability. Any directly attributable transaction cost will be amortized to liability and equity components according to the carrying amount ratio of original liability and equity.

After initial recognition, the liability components of composite financial instruments are measured through amortized cost with effective interest rate method. The components of composite financial instruments will not be re-measured after initial recognition.

Interest related to financial liabilities is recognized as profit or loss. Financial liability is reclassified as equity upon conversion without being recognized as profit or loss.

(5) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as amortized costs or measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss if they are held for trading, derivatives, or designated at initial recognition. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. All related net benefits and losses, including any interest expenses, are recognized as profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost by the effective interest method. Interest income and foreign currency profit or loss are recognized as profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

(6) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligation has been discharged or cancelled, or has expired. When the terms of financial liabilities are modified and the cash flow of the modified liabilities is significantly different, the original financial liabilities are excluded and the new financial liabilities are recognized at fair value based on the revised terms.

When derecognizing financial liabilities, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability and the consideration paid (including all transferred non-cash assets or liabilities) is recognized in non-operating income and expenses.

(7) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

The Group presents financial assets and liabilities on a net basis when the Group has the legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle such financial assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.Derivative financial instruments

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the standard cost method and includes expenditure and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(VIII) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the standard cost method and includes expenditure and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(IX) Investments in associates

Associates refer to those over which the Group has significant influence over its financial and operating policies without control or joint control.

The Group adopts the equity method to deal with the interests of associates. Under equity method, they are recognized through cost in original acquisition, and investment costs includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of invested associates includes identified goodwill at the time of investment less any cumulative impairment.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. When changes in the equity other than profit or loss and other comprehensive income incur to associates that does not affect the Group's shareholding ratio, the Group will recognize the changes in equity attributable to the Group's share of the associates as capital reserve based on the shareholding ratio.

Unrealized profit or loss resulting from the transaction between the Group and associates shall be recognized in the financial statements only to the extent unrelated to the investor's interests in associates. When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in associates, the carrying amount of that investment, including any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investees.

(X) Property, plant and equipment

1.Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured by cost (including capitalized borrowing costs) less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment.

As the useful life of property, plant and equipment varies, they are deemed as independent items (main components) for treatment.

The gain or loss arising from the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized as non-operating income and expenses.

2.Subsequent cost

Subsequent cost is only capitalized when the future economic benefits are likely to flow into the Group.

3.Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated based on the cost of assets minus the residual value, and the straight-line method is recognized in profit or loss within the estimated useful life of each component.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

(1) Buildings: 10-20 years

(2) Machinery and equipment: 4-10 years

(3) Other equipment and others: 4-8 years

Buildings constitute mainly buildings, air-conditioning equipment and related engineering. Each constituent is depreciated based on its useful life of 20 years and 10 years, respectively.

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted when necessary.

(XI) Lease

The Group evaluates whether the contract is a lease or contains a lease upon the conclusion of the contract. If the contract transfers control over the use of the identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the contract is a lease or contains a lease.

Lessee

The Group recognizes the right-of-use asset and lease liability upon the inception of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the original measured amount of the lease liability, adjusts any lease payments paid on or before the inception of the lease and adds the original direct cost incurred and the estimated cost of dismantling, removing the underlying asset and restoring its location or underlying asset, and deducting any lease incentive.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis between the inception of the lease and the end of the end-of-life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease period. In addition, the Group regularly assesses whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and treats any impairment loss that has occurred, as well as cooperating to adjust the right-of-use asset when the lease liability is remeasured.

Lease liabilities are originally measured by the present value of the lease payments that have not been paid at the inception of the lease. If the implicit interest rate of the lease is easy to determine, it is applied as the discount rate. If it is not easy to determine, the incremental borrowing rate of the Group is used. Generally speaking, the Group adopts the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments in the measurement of lease liabilities include:

1. Fixed benefits, including substantial fixed benefits;
2. Variable lease payments dependent upon certain indicators or rates are measured by the indicators or rates used at the inception of the lease;

3.The residual value guarantee expected to be paid; and

4.When reasonably determined that the purchase option or lease termination option will be exercised, the exercise price or the penalty payable.

The lease liability is subsequently accrued by the effective interest method, and the amount is measured when the following occurs:

1.Changes in the indicator or rate used to determine lease payments result in changes in future lease payments;

2.Changes in the residual value guarantee expected to be paid;

3.Changes in the evaluation of the underlying asset purchase option;

4.Changes in the estimate of whether to exercise the extension or termination option and the assessment of the lease period;

5.Modification of lease subject, scope or other terms.

When the lease liability is remeasured due to changes in the aforementioned indicator or rate used to determine lease payments, changes in the residual value guarantee, and changes in the evaluation of purchase, extension or termination options, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted accordingly. When the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero, the remaining remeasured amount is recognized in profit or loss.

For lease modifications that reduce the scope of the lease, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and the difference between the lease and the remeasured amount of the lease liability is recognized in profit or loss.

The Group expresses the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that do not meet the definition of investment real estate as separate line items in the balance sheet.

For the lease of low-value underlying assets leased by the office premises, the Group chooses not to recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, but the related lease payments are recognized on a straight-line basis as expenses during the lease period.

(XII) Intangible assets

1.Recognition and measurement

Expenditures related to research activities are recognized as profit or loss when incurred. Development expenditures are only capitalized when they can be reliably measured, when the technical or commercial feasibility of the product or process has been achieved, when future economic benefits are likely to flow into the Group, and when the Group intends and has sufficient resources to complete the development for use or for sale. Other development expenditures are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. After the initial recognition, capitalized development expenditures are measured by its cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment.

2.Subsequent expenditures

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenses are recognized in profit or loss when such expenses are incurred.

3.Amortization

Amortization is calculated with the asset cost less the estimated residual value, and starting from the available-for-use state of the intangible asset, the straight-line approach is used to recognize it in profit or loss for its estimated useful life.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

(1) Computer software: 3 years

(2) Royalty fees: 12 years

The residual value, amortization period, and amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be adjusted when necessary.

(XIII) Impairments of non-financial assets

The Group assesses on each reporting day whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred income tax assets) may be impaired. If there is any sign of impairment, an estimate is made of its recoverable amount. An impairment test is conducted on goodwill on a yearly basis.

For the purpose of impairment test, a group of assets whose cash inflows are largely independent of the cash inflows of other individual assets or asset groups is used as the smallest identifiable asset group. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the combined effect of the merger.

The recoverable amount for an individual asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value, less costs to sell, and its value in use. When evaluating the value in use, the estimated future cash flow is converted to the present value at a pre-tax discount rate, which should reflect the current market assessment of the time value of money and the specific risks for the asset or cash-generating unit.

If the recoverable amount of an individual asset or cash-generating unit is lower than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

Impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss, and first reduces the carrying amount of the goodwill of the cash-generating unit, and then reduces the carrying amount of each asset in proportion to the carrying amount of other assets in the unit.

Non-financial assets are reversed only in the range not exceeding the carrying amount (less depreciation or amortization) of the asset that has not been determined during the recognition of the impairment loss in the previous year.

(XIV) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good to a customer. The accounting policies for the Group's main types of revenue are explained below:

1.Sales of goods

The Group engages in business such as research, development, production, manufacturing and sales of electronic components. The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred. The control of the products has transferred when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

2.Financial components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(XV) Government Grants

The Group recognized government grants with no conditions attached as other income when the grants became receivable. Government grants intended to compensate expenses incurred or losses of the Group were recognized in profit or loss in the same period as relevant expenses on a systematic basis.

(XVI) Employee benefits

1.Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as expenses for the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

2.Short-term employee benefits

Obligations for short-term employee benefits are recognized as expenses for the periods during which services are rendered. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(XVII) Income Tax

Income tax expenses include both current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes include tax payables and tax deduction receivables on taxable gains (losses) for the year calculated using the statutory tax rate on the reporting date, as well as tax adjustments related to prior years. The amount is based on the statutory tax rate at the reporting date or the tax rate of substantive legislation to measure the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid or received.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes shall not be recognized for the exceptions below:

1.Assets and liabilities that are initially recognized but are not related to the business combination and have no effect net income or taxable gains (losses) during the transaction;

2.Temporary differences arising from equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, where the Company is able to control the reverse of the temporary difference and where there is a highly probability that such temporary differences will not reverse in the future; and

3.Taxable temporary difference arising from initial recognition of goodwill.

A deferred tax asset should be recognized for the carry forward of unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences shall also be re-evaluated every year on the financial reporting date, and adjusted based on the probability that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities may be offset against each other if the following criteria are met:

1.The entity has the legal right to settle tax assets and liabilities on a net basis; and

2.the taxing of deferred tax assets and liabilities fulfills one of the scenarios below:

(1) levied by the same taxing authority; or

(2) levied by different taxing authorities, but where each such authority intends to settle tax assets and liabilities (where such amounts are significant) on a net basis every year of the period of expected asset realization or debt liquidation, or where the timing of asset realization and debt liquidation is matched.

(XVIII) Earnings per Share (EPS)

The Group discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company, divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Group's dilutive potential ordinary shares include convertible bonds payable and employee remuneration through the issuance of shares.

(XIX) Segment Information

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

V. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Key Sources of Uncertainty over Assumptions

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the management has to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, which may influence the adoption of accounting policies, and the reporting amount of assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses. There may be differences between actual results and estimates. Management continues to monitor the accounting estimations and assumptions.

The Group may face economic uncertainties, such as COVID-19, natural disaster and inflation, etc. Such events may cause material impact on the following accounting estimates made by the Group, and such estimates are related to future forecast.

Management recognizes any changes in the accounting estimations during the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information of critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant impact on these consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Whether it has substantial control on the investee, please refer to Note VI(V).

The following provides explanation on the assumption and estimation uncertainty made. Such assumption and uncertainty have major risks that may lead to material adjustments in assets and liability carrying amounts in the next fiscal year, and relevant information is as follows:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Group uses judgments and estimates to determine the net realizable value of inventory for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the reporting date. It also writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on the assumptions of the estimated selling price of the products within a specific time horizon. However, due to the rapid industrial transformation, the above estimation may have a significant change. The aforementioned uncertainties of assumption and estimation have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the asset's carrying amount in the next fiscal year, and it has already reflected the impact of the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Please refer to note VI(IV) for further description of the valuation of inventories. Please refer to note VI(IV) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

The accounting policy and disclosure of the Group include adopting fair value to measure financial assets and liabilities. The Group's finance department determines the fair value using the independent data sources which reflect the current market condition and confirming the data available are independent, reliable, in consistent with other sources and represent the exercisable price. The Group also periodically assesses the evaluation model, and updates inputs together with any other necessary fair value adjustment for the evaluation model in order to ensure the reasonableness of the results of the valuation.

The Group evaluates the assets and liabilities using the observable market inputs. The hierarchy of the fair value depends on the valuation techniques used and is categorized as follows:

(I) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identified assets or liabilities.

(II) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

(III) Level 3: inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For the transition among different levels of fair value, the Group shall recognize it on the reporting date.

For the assumption used in fair value measurement, please refer to Note VI (XXI) of the financial instruments.

VI. Details of Significant Accounts

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

		2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Cash and demand deposit	$	718,732	741,236
Time deposits		513,636	86,942
Cash and cash equivalents	$	1,232,368	828,178

Please refer to Note VI(XXI) for currency risk and sensitivity analysis disclosure of the financial assets and liabilities.

Please refer to note VI(XXII) for the disclosure of credit risks.

(II) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

1. Current:

		2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Domestic listed shares	$	146,010	138,239

2. Non-current:

		2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Domestic and foreign unlisted common shares			
Foxfortune Technology Ventures Limited	$	29,170	37,132
Inpaq Korea Co., Ltd.		1,803	1,827
Element I Venture Capital Co., Ltd.		16,794	17,895
Kuan Kun Electronic Enterprise Co., Ltd.		66,584	61,234
AICP Technology Corporation		2,510	1,143
Yuanxin Semiconductor Co., Limited		28,160	10,576
	$	145,021	129,807

Information on major foreign currency equity investments as of the reporting date is as follows:

	2022.12.31			2021.12.31		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD
USD	$ 1,017	30.71	31,232	1,017	27.68	28,151

Equity instruments held by the Group are strategic long-term investments and not held for trading purposes, so they have been designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group recognized dividend income of NT$11,229 thousand and NT$23,246 thousand respectively for the aforementioned investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Please refer to Note VI(XX) for details.

(III) Notes and accounts receivable (including related parties)

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31	2021.1.1
Notes receivable	$ 46,131	35,347	51,034
Accounts receivable	885,458	1,059,782	984,323
Accounts receivable - related parties	46,685	49,460	25,406
	$ 978,274	1,144,589	1,060,763

The Group adopts a simplified method to estimate the expected credit loss for all receivables (including related parties), that is, using the lifetime expected credit loss. For this purpose, these receivables are categorized based on common credit risk characteristics of customers' capability to pay for amount due in accordance with the contracts with forward-looking information incorporated, including general economic and related industry information.

The expected credit losses of the Group's receivables (including related parties) are analyzed as follows:

	2022.12.31		
	Carrying amount of accounts receivable (including related parties)	Ratio of loss on lifetime expected credit	Allowance of lifetime expected credit loss
Not past due	$ 968,646	0%	-
Past due 1-90 days	9,628	0%	-
Total	$ 978,274		-

	2021.12.31		
	Carrying amount of accounts receivable (including related parties)	Ratio of loss on lifetime expected credit	Allowance of lifetime expected credit loss
Not past due	$ 1,131,671	0%	-

Past due 1-90 days	12,918	0%	-
Total	$ 1,144,589		-

No impairment loss has been provided for receivables (including related parties) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Please refer to Note VI(XXI) for details of remaining credit risk information.

(IV) Inventories, net

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Raw materials	$ 201,064	214,255
Work in process and semi-finished products	66,276	79,376
Finished goods and commodity	506,170	403,543
	$ 773,510	697,174

The details of operating costs were as follows:

	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold	$ 1,825,789	2,075,546
Loss on market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	13,951	-
	$ 1,839,740	2,075,546

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the inventories of the Group were not provided as pledged assets.

(V) Investments accounted for under the equity method

Investments of the Group under equity method at financial reporting end date are individually non-significant and are listed below:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Associate	$ 80,623	83,075

Share attributable to the Group:

	2022	2021
Net income (loss)	$ (5,260)	1,030
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	$ (5,260)	1,030

1. The Group invested NT$30,000 thousand in AiPAQ Technology Co., Ltd. in January 2021 to obtain a 30% equity interest and thus obtained significant influence on the company.
2. The Group invested NT$7,000 thousand in JDX Enterprise Co., Ltd. from July to September 2021 to obtain a 45% equity interest and thus obtained significant influence on the company. The Group is the single largest shareholder of this company, but the Group does not hold more than half of the voting rights out of the attendance rate of this

company's shareholders meeting, and the main manager of this company is not appointed by the Group, which shows that the Group has no actual ability to direct relevant activities. Therefore, it is judged that it has no control over this company, recognized as an investment accounted for under the equity method.

(VI) Property, plant and equipment

		Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment and others	Construction in progress and equipment to be tested	Total
Cost:						
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$	374,665	1,788,724	179,724	225,930	2,569,043
Additions		-	101,686	22,062	108,903	232,651
Disposals and obsolescence		-	(5,664)	(3,017)	(1,406)	(10,087)
Reclassifications		-	158,571	3,077	(162,092)	(444)
Effect of exchange rate changes		5,369	23,329	1,658	3,148	33,504
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$**	**380,034**	**2,066,646**	**203,504**	**174,483**	**2,824,667**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$	363,157	1,604,911	130,737	131,927	2,230,732
Additions		4,092	117,666	29,467	202,498	353,723
Disposals and obsolescence		-	(5,888)	(1,184)	(206)	(7,278)
Reclassifications		8,814	77,410	20,894	(108,346)	(1,228)
Effect of exchange rate changes		(1,398)	(5,375)	(190)	57	(6,906)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$**	**374,665**	**1,788,724**	**179,724**	**225,930**	**2,569,043**
Depreciation:						
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$	166,899	974,161	97,478	-	1,238,538
Depreciation for the period		25,594	156,535	33,725	-	215,854
Disposals and obsolescence		-	(6,086)	(2,769)	-	(8,855)
Effect of exchange rate changes		2,298	12,914	699	-	15,911
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$**	**194,791**	**1,137,524**	**129,133**	**-**	**1,461,448**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$	140,357	834,470	72,578	-	1,047,405
Depreciation for the period		26,960	147,868	26,053	-	200,881
Disposals and obsolescence		-	(5,533)	(1,057)	-	(6,590)
Effect of exchange rate changes		(418)	(2,644)	(96)	-	(3,158)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$**	**166,899**	**974,161**	**97,478**	**-**	**1,238,538**
Carrying Amount:						
December 31, 2022	**$**	**185,243**	**929,122**	**74,371**	**174,483**	**1,363,219**
January 1, 2021	**$**	**222,800**	**770,441**	**58,159**	**131,927**	**1,183,327**
December 31, 2021	**$**	**207,766**	**814,563**	**82,246**	**225,930**	**1,330,505**

(VII) Right-of-use assets

	Right-of-use lands	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Total
Cost of right-of-use assets:				
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 11,631	39,940	1,567	53,138
Additions	-	28,099	-	28,099
Decrease (contract matured or early contract termination)	-	(35,245)	-	(35,245)
Effect of exchange rate changes	167	(216)	-	(49)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$ 11,798**	**32,578**	**1,567**	**45,943**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$ 11,678	39,940	1,082	52,700
Additions	-	474	1,689	2,163
Decrease (contract matured or early contract termination)	-	(474)	(1,204)	(1,678)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(47)	-	-	(47)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$ 11,631**	**39,940**	**1,567**	**53,138**
Depreciation of right-of-use assets:				
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 864	22,031	262	23,157
Depreciation for the period	294	22,893	522	23,709
Decrease (contract matured or early contract termination)	-	(26,893)	-	(26,893)
Effect of exchange rate changes	11	(27)	-	(16)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$ 1,169**	**18,004**	**784**	**19,957**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$ 578	13,529	966	15,073
Depreciation for the period	286	8,976	500	9,762
Decrease (contract matured or early contract termination)	-	(474)	(1,204)	(1,678)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$ 864**	**22,031**	**262**	**23,157**
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets:				
December 31, 2022	**$ 10,629**	**14,574**	**783**	**25,986**
January 1, 2021	**$ 11,100**	**26,411**	**116**	**37,627**
December 31, 2021	**$ 10,767**	**17,909**	**1,305**	**29,981**

(VIII) Other financial assets - current and non-current

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Prepayments for business facilities	$ 10,458	31,737
Business tax credit	31,731	29,744
Prepaid expenses	19,900	24,961
Deferred expenses	9,030	14,640
Prepayments for goods and others	12,758	6,830
	$ 83,877	**107,912**

(IX) Intangible assets

		Computer software	Royalty fees	Total
Cost:				
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$	8,757	45,038	53,795
Effect of exchange rate changes		18	-	18
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	8,775	45,038	53,813
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$	8,662	45,038	53,700
Amortization:		100	-	100
Effect of exchange rate changes		(5)	-	(5)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$	8,757	45,038	53,795
Amortization:				
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$	6,460	15,638	22,098
Amortization for the period		1,441	3,753	5,194
Effect of exchange rate changes		13	-	13
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	7,914	19,391	27,305
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$	5,019	11,885	16,904
Amortization for the period		1,443	3,753	5,196
Effect of exchange rate changes		(2)	-	(2)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$	6,460	15,638	22,098
Carrying Amount:				
December 31, 2022	$	861	25,647	26,508
January 1, 2021	$	3,643	33,153	36,796
December 31, 2021	$	2,297	29,400	31,697

(X) Short-term loans

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Unsecured bank loans	$ 1,254,000	1,306,000
Unused limit	$ 1,044,506	713,966
Interest rate range	1.43%~ 2%	0.88%~ 1.1%

(XI) Long-term loans

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Unsecured bank loans	$ 375,000	10,000
Less: Due within one year	-	-
	$ 375,000	10,000
Unused limit	$ 275,000	790,000
Interest rate range	1.675%~ 1.87089%	1.31978%

(XII) Convertible bonds payable

The Company issued the second domestic unsecured convertible corporate bonds on April 27, 2018. The issuance period is three years. Relevant information in the financial statements is as follows:

		2021.12.31
Total amount of issuing convertible corporate bonds	$	**250,000**
Less: Unamortized payable corporate bond discount		-
Less: Accumulated converted ordinary shares		**(248,900)**
Less: Long-term liabilities due within one year		-
Less: Long-term liabilities due within one year		**(1,100)**
Balance of bonds payable at the end of the period	$	-

		2021
Interest expense	$	**1,107**

The Company's second unsecured convertible corporate bonds will be matured on April 27, 2021, and the TPEx trading was terminated on the business day following the maturity date. According to Article 6 of the relevant issuance and conversion regulations, the Company will repay the converted corporate bonds in cash at a time according to the remaining bond denomination.

The conversion prices were NT$56.2 on April 27, 2021 (maturity date) and December 31, 2020, respectively.

When the Company issues the aforementioned converted corporate bonds, it separates the share options and liabilities, and separately recognizes equity and liabilities. The breakdown is as follows:

Item		Amount
Converted corporate bond issuance	$	250,000
Fair value of embedded non-equity derivatives at the time of issuance		525
Issue cost		(4,196)
Fair value of corporate bonds at the time of issuance		(234,504)
Equity composition items - stock options (listed in the capital reserve - stock options)	$	11,825

After separating the aforementioned embedded derivative instruments, the effective interest rate of the Company's second unsecured conversion of corporate bonds was 2.13%.

Please refer to Note VI(XVI) for the second unsecured conversion of corporate bonds into ordinary shares for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(XIII) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of the Group's lease liability is as follows:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Current	$ 14,627	7,985
Non-current	$ 840	11,502

For maturity analysis, please refer to Note VI(XXI) Financial instruments.

	2022	2021
Interest expense of lease liabilities	$ 255	271
Expense for leases of low-value items	$ 81	73

The amounts recognized in the statements of cash flows are:

	2022	2021
Total cash outflow for lease	$ 23,779	9,803

1.Leasing of houses and buildings

The Group leased houses and buildings as office premises and factory buildings on December 31, 2022 with the period of 1 to 5 years. Some leases include the option to extend for the same period when the lease expires.

Some of the aforementioned leases include the option to extend. These leases are managed by each region, so the individual terms and conditions agreed are different within the Group. These options are only enforceable by the Group, not the lessor. Where it is not possible to reasonably determine that the optional lease extension will be exercised, the payment related to the period covered by the option is not included in the lease liability.

2.Other leases

The lease period for leasing office premises of the Group is two years. These leases are for low-value assets, and the Group chooses to apply the exemption recognition requirement instead of recognizing the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

(XIV) Employee benefits

The Group allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the personal labor pension account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Group allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor without additional legal or constructive obligation. The Group's pension costs under the defined contribution plan were NT$4,411 thousand and NT$4,238 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and were contributed to the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

In addition, the pension expenses recognized by the foreign subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 in accordance with relevant local laws and regulations were NT$1,050 thousand and NT$815 thousand respectively.

(XV) Income Tax

1.Income tax expense

The amount of the Group's income tax expenses (gains) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

		2022	2021
Current income tax expense (benefit)			
Current income tax expenses	$	109,488	110,497
Current income tax from adjustment of prior period		(11,084)	(7,605)
		98,404	102,892
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		8,196	(7,038)
Current income tax expenses	$	**106,600**	**95,854**

2.The amount of income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income was as follows:

		2022	2021
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	$	**(6,405)**	**1,504**

3. The reconciliation of income tax expenses and income before income tax was as follows:

		2022	2021
Net profit before income tax	$	445,032	402,221
Income tax at the Company's domestic tax rate		89,006	80,444
Effect of different tax rates in foreign jurisdictions		12,063	10,606
Permanent difference and others		12,393	9,087
Additional tax on undistributed earnings		4,222	3,322
Over-estimated amount		(11,084)	(7,605)
Total	$	**106,600**	**95,854**

4.Deferred tax assets and liabilities

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries were not recognized as deferred income tax liabilities as the Company plans to use undistributed earnings for permanent investment rather than distribution. The amounts are as follows:

		2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Undistributed earnings from subsidiaries	$	**938,788**	**772,759**
Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities	$	**(187,758)**	**(154,552)**

5.Recognized deferred tax assets (liabilities)

Deferred income tax assets

	2021.1.1	Defined benefit costs recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	2021.12.31	Recognized in income statement	Recognized in other comprehensive income	2022.12.31
Loss for market price decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	$ 719	-	-	719	1,020	-	1,739
Unrealized expenses	13,446	7,827	-	21,273	997	-	20,276
Unrealized profit between associates	6,759	(55)	-	6,704	(829)	-	5,875
Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	19,880	-	1,504	21,384	-	(6,405)	14,979
Unrealized exchange loss	4,677	(645)	-	4,032	(7,301)	-	(3,269)
Others	378	(89)	-	289	(89)	-	200
	$ 45,859	7,038	1,504	54,401	(8,196)	(6,405)	39,800

6.The ROC income tax authorities have examined the Company's income tax returns through 2020.

(XVI) Capital and other equity

1.Share capital

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the authorized capital of the Company amounted to NT$2,000,000 thousand, of which included the amount of NT$60,000 thousand reserved for employee share options; the paid-in capital amounted to NT$889,535 for both years respectively, and at NT$10 per share.

The reconciliation for outstanding shares is as follows (expressed in thousands of shares):

	Ordinary shares	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance at January 1	88,954	84,525
Conversion of convertible corporate bonds	-	4,429
Ending balance at December 31	88,954	88,954

The Company issued 4,429 thousand new shares of common shares for the conversion of convertible corporate bonds for the period from January 1 to April 27, 2021 (maturity date) with the amount of NT$44,287 thousand, and has completed the statutory registration procedures.

2.Capital surplus

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Share premium	$ 320,766	320,766
Issuance of common share for cash and retained employee compensation	7,852	7,852
Subscription right to corporate bonds	117	117
Treasury share transactions	3,642	3,642
Premium from conversion of corporate bonds to common shares	433,380	433,380
	$ 765,757	765,757

In accordance with the Company Act, realized capital surplus can be used to increase the share capital or to distribute as cash dividends after offsetting losses. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes amount in excess of the face amount during shares issuance and acceptance of bestowal. In accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers," the total of capital surplus appropriated for capital every year shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital.

3.Retained earnings

(1) Legal reserve

If the Company incurs no loss, the reserve may be distributed as cash or share dividends for the portion in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital

(2) Special reserve

By choosing to apply exemptions granted under IFRS 1 during the Company's first-time adoption of the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC, cumulative translation adjustments under shareholders' equity shall be reclassified as retained earnings at the adoption date. The increase in retained earnings occurring before the adoption date due to the first-time adoption of the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC amounted to NT$6,954 thousand. In accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC, the net increase of NT$6,236 thousand in retained earnings due to the first-time adoption of the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC shall be reclassified as a special reserve during earnings distribution, and when the relevant asset is used, disposed of, or reclassified, this special reserve shall be reversed as distributable earnings proportionately. The carrying amount of special reserve generated due to the aforementioned reasons amounted to NT$6,236 thousand as of December 31, 2022.

In accordance with the guidelines of the above Ruling, a portion of current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should be equal to the difference between the total net current-period reduction of special reserve resulting from the first-time adoption of the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC and the carrying amount of other shareholders' equity as stated above. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special reserve (which does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods due to the first-time adoption of the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

(3) Earnings distribution

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if the Company shows a year-end profit, it shall firstly make up any accumulated losses. Thereafter, a 10% appropriation of the remaining amount shall be set aside for legal reserve, unless the amount in the legal reserve is already equal to or greater than the total paid-in capital. Thereafter, an amount shall be set aside or reversed as a special reserve in accordance with related laws, regulations, or provisions of the competent authorities. Distribution of the remaining profit after setting aside the aforementioned amounts, together with the balance of the unappropriated retained earnings of the previous year as dividends to shareholders, to be proposed by the Board of Directors to be approved at the shareholders' meeting.

The Company operates in an industry with rapid changes, intensive capital and technologies, and the Company is in a life cycle is in a stage of stable growth. Therefore, it is necessary to retain surplus needed for operational growth and investment. For the moment, the residual dividend policy is adopted. The distribution of shareholder dividends, in cash or share forms, shall not be lower than 10% of the distributable surplus of the year. The cash dividends shall be no lower than 10% of the total.

The appropriation of earnings of the two most recent years was approved during shareholders' meetings held on June 21, 2022 and August 24, 2021, respectively. Information on dividends appropriated to owners is as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Dividends per share	Amount	Dividends per share	Amount
Dividends distributed to owners of ordinary shares:				
Cash (NT$)	$ 2	177,907	1.9	169,012

The above appropriation of earnings is consistent with the resolutions approved by the

Board of Directors. As for the 2022 appropriation of earnings, the Board of Directors would draft a proposal to be resolved at the shareholders' meeting. Information will be available at the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).

4.Treasury shares

The Company implements the treasury shares system, and for the shares of the Company repurchased from the Taiwan Stock Exchange, the increase or decrease changes of the shares are described in the following according to the reason of repurchase:

	2022				
Reason of recovering shares	**Number of shares at beginning of the period**	**Increase in current period**	**Transfer in current period**	**Cancellation in current period**	**Number of shares at end of the period**
Transfer to employees	-	1,000	-	-	1,000

According to the regulations of Securities and Exchange Act, the repurchase ratio of the shares of the Company shall not exceed 10% of the issued shares of the Company, and the total amount of the repurchased shares must not exceed the retained earnings plus the premium of the issued shares and the realized capital reserve amount. The treasury shares held by the Company has not exceeded the aforementioned limit, and in accordance with Securities and Exchange Act, they shall not be pledged and shall not enjoy the shareholders' right before transfer.

(XVII) Earnings per Share (EPS)

	2022	2021
Basic EPS:		
Net income attributable to the Company	$ 338,432	306,367
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (in thousands)	88,686	87,851
Basic EPS (NT$)	$ 3.82	3.49
Diluted EPS:		
Net income attributable to the Company	$ 338,432	306,367
Post-tax interest on convertible corporate bonds	-	886
Net income attributable to share capital of common shares	$ 338,432	307,253
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (in thousands)	88,686	87,851
Effect of potential diluted ordinary shares:		
Employee compensation to be distributed in shares	937	623
Convertible corporate bonds	-	1,102
Weighted-average number of outstanding shares for the calculation of diluted EPS (in thousands of shares)	89,623	89,576
Diluted EPS (NT$)	$ 3.78	3.43

(XVIII) Revenue of customer contract

		2022	2020
Revenues from major regional markets:			
China	$	2,349,251	2,656,257
Taiwan		123,202	162,005
Other Countries		16,241	4,146
	$	2,488,694	2,822,408
Major products			
Coiled conductive polymer solid state capacitors	$	1,950,624	2,217,190
Chip-type conductive polymer solid state capacitors		538,070	605,218
	$	2,488,694	2,822,408

For the disclosures of notes and accounts receivable and impairment thereof, please refer to Note VI(III).

(XIX) Employee Compensations and Remuneration for Directors

The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide that if there is profit in the year, at least 8 percent of profit shall be allocated for employee compensation, and no more than 3 percent shall be allocated for remunerations of the Directors. However, the profit shall first be used to offset against any deficit. Parties eligible to receive the said compensation in the form of share or cash shall include employees in affiliated companies who met certain conditions.

The Company accrued NT$36,375 thousand and NT$33,222 thousand as employee compensation for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and NT$10,699 thousand as remuneration for Directors for the year ended December 31, 2022 as well as NT$9,760 thousand as remuneration for Directors for the year ended December 31, 2021. These amounts were calculated using the Company's pre-tax income before deducting for employee compensation and remuneration for Directors multiplied by the percentages which are stated under the Company's Article of Incorporation. The amounts were recognized as operating costs or operating expenses for the periods. Difference between amount distributed and accrued will be regarded as changes in accounting estimates and reflected in profit or loss in the following year. If remuneration to employees is resolved to be distributed in shares, the number of shares is determined by dividing the amount of remuneration by the closing price of the common shares on the day preceding the Board of Directors' meeting. The aforementioned amounts of employee compensations and remunerations for Directors for distribution according to the resolution of the Board of Directors were consistent with the estimated amounts indicated in the 2021 parent company only financial statements, and the estimated amount for 2022 has been approved by the Board of Directors through resolution. Relevant information is available on the MOPS website.

(XX) Non-operating income and expenses

1.Other gains and losses, net

	2022	2021
Dividend income	$ 11,229	23,246
Subsidy income	29,138	14,781
Service income	843	2,529
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(43)	(674)
Others	(1,112)	2,927
	$ 40,055	42,809

2.Finance costs

	2022	2021
Interest expenses of corporate bonds	$ -	1,107
Interest expenses of bank loans	18,977	10,831
Interest expense of lease liabilities	255	271
	$ 19,232	12,209

3.Interest income

	2022	2021
Interests on bank deposits	$ 7,037	2,668
Other interest income	13	10
	$ 7,050	2,678

(XXI) Financial instruments

1.Credit risk

(1) Maximum credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum amount of credit risk exposure.

(2) Credit risk concentration

The Group's customers are concentrated in industries such as consumer electronics, computer peripherals and wireless communication and so on. To reduce the credit risk of the accounts receivable, the Group continuously assesses the customers' financial position and regularly evaluates the possibility of the collection of accounts receivable, as well as making allowances for loss. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 46% and 43% of the Group's accounts receivables were due from five customers, respectively, resulting in significant credit risk concentration.

(3) Credit risk of accounts receivable and debt securities

Please refer to Note VI(III) for credit risk exposure of accounts receivable.

Other financial assets at amortized cost included other receivables and time deposits. No impairment loss was recognized.

The aforementioned financial assets have low credit risk, so the allowance loss of the period is measured based on twelve-month expected credit loss (please refer to Note IV(VII) for details on how the Group determines the level of credit risk).

2.Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities (including the impact of interest payable):

	Carrying amount	Contract cash flow	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	More than 12 months
December 31, 2022					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short-term loans	$ 1,254,000	1,257,231	1,257,231	-	-
Accounts payable (including related parties)	277,275	277,275	277,275	-	-
Payroll and bonus payable	123,208	123,208	123,208	-	-
Payables on equipment	27,714	27,714	27,714	-	-
Accounts payable (recognized as other current liabilities)	76,227	76,227	76,227	-	-
Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)	15,467	15,607	9,410	5,354	843
Long-term loans	375,000	399,226	3,228	3,317	392,681
	$ 2,148,891	2,176,488	1,774,293	8,671	1,924,971
December 31, 2021					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short-term loans	$ 1,306,000	1,307,603	1,307,603	-	-
Accounts payable (including related parties)	416,528	416,528	416,528	-	-
Payroll and bonus payable	132,018	132,018	132,018	-	-
Payables on equipment	40,938	40,938	40,938	-	-
Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)	19,487	19,786	4,457	3,707	11,622
Accounts payable (recognized as other current liabilities)	61,334	61,334	61,334	-	-
Long-term loans	10,000	10,500	65	67	10,368
	$ 1,986,305	1,988,707	1,962,943	3,774	21,990

3.Exchange rate risk

(1) Exchange rate risk exposure

The Group's financial assets and liabilities exposed to material exchange rate risk were as follows:

	2022.12.31			2021.12.31		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 48,596	30.71	1,492,383	46,768	27.68	1,294,538
RMB	79,120	4.4094	348,872	64,870	4.3471	281,996
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	1,176	30.71	36,115	2,550	27.68	70,584

(2) Sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk mainly arises from exchange gains and losses of cash, receivables, short-term loans, accounts payable, and other payables that are denominated in US dollars and RMB. Changes in net income for the years ended on December 31, 2022 and 2021 due to depreciation or appreciation of NTD against USD and RMB as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 with all other variables held constant were as follows:

	Range of the fluctuations	2022	2021
TWD exchange rate	1% depreciation against USD	$ 11,650	9,792
	1% appreciation against USD	$ (11,650)	(9,792)
	1% depreciation against RMB	$ 2,791	2,256
	1% appreciation against RMB	$ (2,791)	(2,256)

(3) Foreign exchange gains (losses) on monetary items

As the Group has a large variety of functional currencies, the exchange gains and losses of monetary items were disclosed on an aggregated basis. The foreign exchange gains and losses (including realized and unrealized) for the years ended on December 31, 2022 and 2021 were NT$150,409 thousand and (NT$34,558) thousand, respectively.

4.Interest rate analysis

The interest rate risk exposure of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group is described in the liquidity risk management of the Notes.

The following sensitivity analysis is determined by the interest rate risk exposure of non-derivative instruments on the reporting date. For variable-rate instruments, the sensitivity analysis assumes the variable-rate liabilities are outstanding for the whole year on the reporting date. Changes in other comprehensive income for the three months ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 due to changes in interest rate with all other variables held constant were as follows:

	Range of the fluctuations	2022	2021
Annual interest rate	Increase of 1%	$ (13,032)	(10,528)
	Decrease of 1%	$ 13,032	10,528

5.Other price risk

If the price of equity securities changes on the reporting date (adopt the same basis of analysis for both periods, with the assumption that other variable factors remain unchanged), the impact on comprehensive income items were as follows:

	2022		2021	
Securities price on reporting date	Other comprehensive income, net of tax	Net income for the period	Other comprehensive income, net of tax	Net income for the period
Increase by 1%	$ 2,910	-	2,680	-
Decrease by 1%	(2,910)	-	(2,680)	-

6.Fair value of financial instruments

(1) Type and fair value of financial instruments

The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit and loss or through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities (including information of fair value hierarchy; however, the fair value of financial instruments not at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of their fair value and lease liabilities is not required to be disclosed) were as follows:

	2022.12.31				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current					
Domestic listed shares	$ 146,010	146,010	-	-	146,010
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current					
Domestic unlisted shares	$ 145,021	-	-	145,021	145,021

	2021.12.31				
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current					
Domestic listed shares	$ 138,239	138,239	-	-	138,239
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current					
Domestic unlisted shares	$ 129,807	-	-	129,807	129,807

(2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments not measured at fair value

The methods and assumptions adopted by the Group for valuating instruments not at fair value were as follows:

For financial assets at amortized cost, if transaction prices or quotes from market maker are available, the latest transaction price and quotes shall be the basis for fair value measurement. When market value is unavailable, valuation method is adopted. Estimations and assumptions adopted in the valuation method are that to measure fair value at discounted cash flows.

(3) Valuation techniques for financial instruments that are measured at fair value

If a financial instrument held by the Group has no active market, then its fair value is determined according to the category and attribute as follows:

- Equity instrument without open quote: The cash flow discount model is used to estimate the fair value, and its min assumption is to use the expected future cash flow of the investee, and to discount according to the rate of return of the currency time value and investment risk reflected for measurement.
- Equity instrument without open quote: The market comparable company method is used to estimate the fair value, and its main assumption is to use the estimated surplus before tax and before amortization of the investee and the earnings multiples inferred from the market quotation of domestic TWSE(TPEx) listed companies as the basis for measurement. The estimated value has be adjusted for the discount effect of the equity-based securities with insufficient market circulation.
- The redemption rights of embedded derivatives are based on an appropriate option pricing model.

(4) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value hierarchy: None.

(5) Details of changes in Level 3 fair value hierarchy:

		Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - no active market
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$	129,807
Recognized in other comprehensive income		15,214
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	145,021
Balance at January 1, 2021	$	136,944
Recognized in other comprehensive income		(7,137)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$	129,807

The aforementioned total gains and losses are recognized under "unrealized valuation gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income." As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, gains or losses of assets in the book amounted to gain of NT$30,022 thousand and gain of NT$14,808 thousand, respectively.

(6) Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Group classified the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and loss – non-current as recurring level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of significant unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs are independent, therefore, there is no correlation between them. Quantified information of significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (no active market)	Net asset value method	· Net asset value · Marketability discount (9% and 10~20% for December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021)	· Higher the net asset value, higher the fair value · The higher the marketability discount, the lower the fair value.
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (investments in equity instruments without an active market)	Market approach	· Price-book ratio (PBR) multiples (1.12~4.16 as of December 31, 2022) · Price-earnings ratio (PER) multiples (13.3~13.7 as of December 31, 2022) · Marketability discount (14.48%~28.15% as of	· Higher the PBR, the higher the fair value · Higher the PER, higher the fair value · The higher the marketability discount, the lower the fair value.

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
		December 31, 2022)	

(7) Fair value measurement for Level 3, and sensitivity analysis of fair value on reasonably possible alternative assumptions

The Group’s fair value measurement on the financial instruments is considered reasonable; however, when different valuation model or valuation parameters are used, it may lead to different valuation result. If valuation parameters change, financial instruments classified as Level 3 will have effects on the profit/loss or other comprehensive income, stated as follows:

	Inputs	Increase or decrease change	Fair value change reflected in other comprehensive income	
			Favorable change	Unfavorable change
December 31, 2022				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investments in equity instrument without active market	Marketability discount	±1%	1,776	(1,776)
December 31, 2021				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investments in equity instrument without active market	Marketability discount	±1%	1,444	(1,444)

The Group’s favorable and unfavorable changes refer to fluctuation of fair value, and the fair value is calculated according to unobservable inputs of different level via the valuation technique. The fair value of the financial instrument is affected by more than one inputs, the table above only reflects the effect caused by the change of one single input, and the correlation and difference among inputs are not considered.

(XXII) Financial risk management

1.Overview

The Group is exposed to the following risks due to usage of financial instruments:

(1) Credit risk

(2) Liquidity risk

(3) Market risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these consolidated financial statements.

2.Risk management framework

The Board of Directors is solely responsible for overseeing the risk management of the Group. The Group's risk management policies are formulated to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes market conditions and the Group's activities.

The financial management department of the Company provides services to the business units, coordinates the operation of the domestic financial market, and supervises and manages financial risks related to the operation of the Group by analyzing the internal risk reports of the risks according to the level and scope of risks. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other market price risks).

3.Credit risk

The main credit risk the Group faces is caused by the potential impact of the counterparty or other party of the financial asset transaction failing to meet its contractual obligations. The Group deposits its cash in creditworthy banks with low credit risk.

The main credit risk arises from financial products derived from cash and accounts receivable. The Group deposits its cash in various financial institutions. The Group controls exposure to the credit risk of each financial institution and believes that there is no concentration of significant credit risk for the cash.

The credit risk exposure of the Group is influenced by the conditions of each individual customer. The management also considers the statistical data on the basis of Group customers, including the default risk of industry and country, as these factors play a role in credit risk. To lower credit risk, management of the Group appoints a dedicated team to make decisions on credit limits, credit approval and other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to recover overdue receivables. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of all accounts receivable on the balance sheet dates to ensure that impairment loss is recognized for unrecoverable accounts receivable.

The Group did not provide any endorsements or guarantees to parties other than the subsidiaries for the years ended on December 31, 2022 and 2021.

4.Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The method of the Group adopts for managing liquidity lies in ensuring sufficient working capital to pay for due liabilities under normal and pressing circumstances so as to avoid unacceptable losses or risk of damage to goodwill. The Group supports business operations and reduces cash flow fluctuation through appropriate management and the maintenance of sufficient cash. The Group's management supervises bank financing conditions and ensures compliance with loan contracts.

5. Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk of the value of revenue or held financial instruments being influenced by market price changes, such as exchange rate and interest rate. The objective of market risk management lies in optimizing the investment return by controlling the market risk exposure within the bearable scope.

(1) Exchange rate risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk arising out of sales, procurement and loan transaction through functional currency valuation from its entities. The Group's functional currency is New Taiwan dollars. The main valuation currencies for these types of transactions includes RMB and USD.

Loan interest is denominated in the currency of the loan. Generally speaking, the currency of the loan is the same as the currency of the cash flow generated by the operation of the Group, which is mainly NTD and USD. This provides economic hedging without signing derivatives, so hedging accounting is not adopted.

For monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other foreign currencies, when a short-term imbalance occurs, the Group purchases or sells foreign currencies at the real-time exchange rate to ensure that net risk exposure remains at an acceptable level.

(2) Interest rate risk

The short-term borrowings of the Group are debts with floating interest rates, so changes in market interest rates will cause the effective interest rate of short-term borrowings to change accordingly, leading to fluctuations in future cash flows.

(XXIII) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios to support its business and maximize owner value.

The Group operates in an industry with rapid changes, intensive capital and technologies in a life cycle is in a stage of stable growth. Therefore, it is necessary to retain surplus needed for operational growth and investment. For the moment, the residual dividend policy is adopted. The distribution of shareholder cash dividends shall not be lower than 10% of the distributable surplus of the year.

The Group's management periodically reassesses the capital structure, with the scope covering capital costs of various categories and related risks. The Group will distribute dividend, issue new shares, repurchase shares, or repay old debts among other methods to balance its overall capital structure in accordance with the recommendations of its management.

The Group's debt-to-adjusted-capital ratio at the reporting date was as follows:

		2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Total liabilities	$	2,197,611	2,049,836
Less: Cash and cash equivalents		(1,232,368)	(828,178)
Net liabilities	$	965,243	1,221,658
Total equity	$	2,720,740	2,551,985
Debt-to-capital ratio		35.48%	47.87%

(XXIV) Non-cash financing activities

The Group's non-cash investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

1. For non-cash investing and financing activities where convertible corporate bonds were converted into common shares, please refer to Note VI(XII) for details.
2. For right-of-use assets obtained via leases, please refer to Note VI(VII).
3. Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities was as follows:

				Non-cash changes		
		2022.1.1	Cash flow	Change in Exchange fluctuations	Other changes	2022.12.31
Short-term loans	$	1,306,000	(52,000)	-	-	1,254,000
Lease liabilities		19,487	(23,443)	(81)	19,504	15,467
Long-term loans		10,000	365,000	-	-	375,000
	$	1,335,487	289,557	(81)	19,504	1,644,467
Short-term loans	$	865,000	441,000	-	-	1,306,000
Second issuance of convertible corporate bonds		248,676	(1,100)	-	(247,576)	-
Lease liabilities		26,783	(9,459)	-	2,163	19,487
Long-term loans		-	10,000	-	-	10,000
	$	1,140,459	440,441	-	(245,413)	1,335,487

VII. Related Party Transactions

(I) Related parties' name and relationships

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Shenzhen Gather Electronics Science Co., Ltd.	An associate to the Group
Hubei Gather Electronics Science Co., Ltd.(Note)	An associate to the Group
INPAQ Technology Co., Ltd.	Corporate director of the Company
Walsin Technology Corporation	Parent company of corporate director of the Company

Note: Hubei Gather Electronics Science is a subsidiary of Shenzhen Gather Electronics Science.

(II) Significant transactions with related parties

1.Operating revenue

	2022	2021
Shenzhen Gather Electronics Science Co., Ltd.	$ -	48,564
Hubei Gather Electronics Science Co., Ltd.	73,110	23,158
Walsin Technology Corporation	43	-
	$ 73,153	71,722

The Group’s sales price to related parties and non-related parties is determined by the specifications of the products being sold, and some products are given discounts of varying degrees depending on the quantity sold. Therefore, the pricing strategy is not significantly different. The credit conditions of the related parties are from 120 days to 150 days based on the monthly statement. The credit conditions of general customers are determined by the individual client's past transaction experience and the results of debt evaluation. The range is between 60 to 150 days.

2.Purchases

	2022	2021
Shenzhen Gather Electronics Science Co., Ltd.	$ -	6,612
Hubei Gather Electronics Science Co., Ltd.	14,269	4,832
	$ 14,269	11,444

The Group’s purchase price from related parties is based on the general market price.

The payment terms are 30 days to 90 days from the end of the month for general suppliers, and 90 days from the end of the month for related parties.

3.Receivables from related parties

Financial Statement Account	Category of related parties	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Accounts receivable	Shenzhen Gather Electronics Science Co., Ltd.	$ -	22,637
	Hubei Gather Electronics Science Co., Ltd.	46,639	26,161
	Walsin Technology Corporation	45	-
		$ 46,684	48,798

4.Payables to related parties

Financial Statement Account	Category of related parties	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Accounts payable	Hubei Gather Electronics Science Co., Ltd.	$ 7,513	5,430

5.Property transactions

The Company purchased other equipment from INPAQ Technology for total amount of NT$1,317 thousand in September 2022. Up to December 31, 2022, the final payment yet to be paid was NT$1,383 thousand.

6.Other transactions

The Group engaged in contracts associated with winding machines with INPAQ Technology. Service income were NT$843 thousand and NT$2,529 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, receivables from related parties from the above transactions amounted to NT$0 thousand and NT$662 thousand, respectively.

(III) Transactions with key management personnel

Remuneration of major managerial personnel includes:

	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	$ 44,307	42,960
Post-employment benefits	432	427
	$ 44,739	43,387

VIII. Pledged Assets: None.

IX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments: None.

X. Significant Disaster Loss: None.

XI. Significant Subsequent Events: None.

XII. Other

The following is the summary statement of employee benefits and depreciation expenses by function:

Function / Type	2022			2021		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary expense	283,785	196,325	480,110	310,414	181,849	492,263
Labor and health insurance expense	1,225	9,747	10,972	1,298	7,332	8,630
Pension expense	986	4,475	5,461	948	4,104	5,052
Other employee benefits expenses	5,625	8,559	14,184	5,111	8,669	13,780
Depreciation	206,214	33,349	239,563	169,786	40,857	210,643
Amortization	885	4,309	5,194	245	4,951	5,196

XIII. Supplementary disclosures

(I) Significant transactions information

Relevant information about significant transactions to be disclosed by the Group in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers is as follows:

1.Financing provided to others:

No.	Lending Company	Borrower	Subject	Related party	Maximum outstanding balance in current period	Ending balance	Amount Actually Drawn	Interest rate range	Nature of loan	Business transaction amount	Reason for short-term financing	Loss Allowance	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party	Total limit on loans
													Name	Value		
0	The Company	Apaq Wuxi	Other accounts receivable - related parties	Yes	193,290	184,260	-	-	Business transaction	1,695,410		-		-	1,088,296	1,088,296
0	The Company	Apaq Hubei	Other accounts receivable - related parties	Yes	193,290	184,260	-		Short-term financing	-	Business Needs of Subsidiary	-		-	1,088,296	1,088,296

Note 1: For firms or companies having business relationship with the Company, the financing amount to an individual party is limited to the transaction amount between both parties.

Note 2: Total amount of financing to external parties shall be limited to 40% of the equity attributable to the owners of the parent company in the balance sheet of the Company's consolidated financial statements as audited (reviewed) by CPAs in the most recent period.

2.Endorsement or guarantee provided to others:

No.	Endorsement/guarantee provider	Subject of endorsements/guarantees		Limit on Endorsements/Guarantees Provided for A Single Party	Maximum Balance of Endorsements/Guarantees in Current Period	Endorsement and Guarantee Ending Balance	Amount Actually Drawn	Amount of endorsement/guarantee collateralized by properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsements/Guarantees to the Net Worth of the Most Recent Financial Statement	Maximum endorsement/guarantee amount allowable	Guarantee Provided by Parent Company to A Subsidiary	Guarantee Provided by A Subsidiary to Parent Company	Guarantee provided to subsidiaries in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship										
0	The Company	Apaq Wuxi	Subsidiary	2,720,740	225,505	214,970	-	-	7.90%	2,720,740	Y	N	Y
0	The Company	Apaq Hubei	Subsidiary	2,720,740	225,505	214,970	-	-	7.90%	2,720,740	Y	N	Y

Note 1: The amount of the endorsements/guarantees to a single enterprise shall be limited to the amount of equity attributable to the owners of the parent company in the balance sheet of the Company's consolidated financial statements as audited (reviewed) by CPAs in the most recent period.

Note 2: The total amount of endorsements/guarantees to external parties shall be limited to the amount of equity attributable to the owners of the parent company in the balance sheet of the Company's consolidated financial statements as audited (reviewed) by CPAs in the most recent period.

3.Holding of negotiable securities at the end of the period (excluding the part of invested affiliated companies, associates and joint ventures equity):

Name of Held Company	Type and name of securities	Relationship with the issuer of the securities	Financial statement item	End of the Period				Remarks
				Shares	Carrying amount	Shareholding %	Fair value	
The Company	CHAINTECH Technology Corporation	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	4,710	146,010	4.64%	146,010	
The Company	Foxfortune Technology Ventures Limited	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,000	29,170	5.80%	29,170	
The Company	Inpaq Korea	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	18	1,803	10.73%	1,803	
The Company	Element I Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,800	16,794	3.64%	16,794	
The Company	Kuan Kun Electronic Enterprise Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	3,770	66,584	5.39%	66,584	
The Company	AICP Technology Corporation	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	240	2,510	3.20%	2,510	
The Company	Yuanxin Semiconductor Co., Limited	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	800	28,160	8.00%	28,160	

4.Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital: None.

5.Acquisition of real estate reaching NT$300 million or 20 percent of paid-in capital or more: None.

6.Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

7.Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital: None.

Company of purchase (sales)	Name of the counterparty	Relationship	Transaction details				Situation and reason of why transaction conditions are different from general transactions		Notes/Accounts Receivable or Payable		Remarks
			Purchases (sales)	Amount	Ratio of total purchase (sales)	Credit period	Unit price	Credit period	Balance	Ratio to Total Notes/Accounts Receivable or Payable	
The Company	Apaq Wuxi	Subsidiary	Purchases	1,695,410	99 %	60 days from the end of the month	-	Note 1	410,595	97%	Note 2
Apaq Wuxi	Apaq Hubei	Same parent company	Purchases	423,101	34 %	120 days from the end of the month	-	Note 1	121,907	29%	Note 2

Note 1: The payment period of general suppliers ranges from net 30 days to 90 days on the monthly statement, and the payment period for Apaq Wuxi and Apaq Hubei is net 60 days and net 120 days respectively.

Note 2: Related transactions and closing balances have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

8.The receivables from related party to reach NT$ 100 million or 20% of actually received capital amount:

Company of accounts receivable recognized	Name of the counterparty	Relationship	Balance of accounts receivables due from related party	Turnover rate	Overdue amount of accounts receivable from related party		Amounts received in subsequent period (Note 2)	Loss Allowance
					Amount	Treatment method		
Apaq Wuxi	The Company	Parent-subsidiary	410,595 (Note 1)	-	-	-	120,595	-

Note 1: Accounts receivable generated including sales.

Note 2: Recovery status up to January 31, 2023.

9.Trading in derivative instruments: Please refer to Note VI(XII) for details.

10. Parent-subsidiary company business relation and significant transactions:

No.	Name of transaction party	Transaction party	Relationship with the transaction party	Transaction status			
				Item	Amount	Transaction condition	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenue or total assets
0	The Company	Apaq Wuxi	Parent company to a subsidiary	Purchases	1,695,410	60 days from the end of the month	68%
0	The Company	Apaq Wuxi	Parent company to a subsidiary	Sales	103,926	60 days from the end of the month	4%
0	The Company	Apaq Wuxi	Parent company to a subsidiary	Accounts receivable	118,155	-	2%
0	The Company	Apaq Wuxi	Parent company to a subsidiary	Accounts payable	410,595	-	8%
1	Apaq Wuxi	Apaq Hubei	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	423,101	120 days from the end of the month	17%
1	Apaq Wuxi	Apaq Hubei	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Sales	22,053	120 days from the end of the month	1%
1	Apaq Wuxi	Apaq Hubei	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts payable	121,907	-	2%

(II) Information on reinvestment:

The information on investees is as follows (excluding investees in Mainland China):

Name of Investor	Name of Investees	Primary Business	Primary business activities	Original Investment Amount		Shares held at the end of the period			Mid-term Highest Investment Percentage	Current Income (Loss) of the Investee	Investment Profit or Loss Recognized in the Current Period	Remarks
				End of the period	End of last year	Shares	Ratio	Carrying amount				
The Company	APAQ Samoa	Samoa	Holding company	1,377,960	1,377,960	44,504	100.00%	2,131,340	100.00%	148,768	135,884	Subsidiary, Note 1 and Note 2
The Company	AiPAQ Technology	Taiwan	Production and sales of electronic components, etc.	30,000	30,000	3,000	30.00%	25,671	30.00%	(12,554)	(3,766)	Associate
The Company	JDX Technology	Taiwan	Production and sales of electronic components, etc.	7,000	7,000	700	45.16%	3,334	45.16%	(5,962)	(2,693)	Associate

Note 1: Share of profit/loss includes adjustments for upstream transactions between affiliates.

Note 2: Related transactions and closing balances have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

(III) Information on investments in Mainland China:

1.Information on reinvestments in Mainland China

Name of Investee in Mainland China	Primary business activities	Paid-in Capital (Note 4)	Investment method	Beginning Balance of Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan	Remittance or Recovery of Investment the Current Period		Ending Balance of Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan	Current Income (Loss) of the Investee	The Company's Percentage of Direct or Indirect Ownership	Mid-term Highest Investment Percentage	Investment gains (losses) recognized in the current period	Carrying Amount of Investment at the End of Period	Ending balance of accumulated inward remittance of earnings	Remarks
					Outward Remittance (Note 4)	Recovery								
Apaq Wuxi	Production and sales of electronic components, etc.	1,220,970 (USD41,700 thousand)	Note 1	1,293,113 (USD41,700 thousand)	-	-	1,293,113 (USD41,700 thousand)	155,289	100.00%	100.00%	155,289 Note 3	2,128,810	-	
Shenzhen Gather Electronics Science Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of electronic components, etc.	44,094 (RMB10,000 thousand)	Note 1	44,898 (RMB9,800 thousand)	-	-	44,898 (RMB9,800 thousand)	1,694	35.00%	35.00%	1,199 Note 3	51,618	-	
Apaq Hubei	Production and sales of electronic components, etc.	237,243 (USD8,000 thousand)	Note 2	176,263 (USD6,000 thousand)	55,699 (USD2,000 thousand)	-	231,962 (USD8,000 thousand)	21,248	100.00%	100.00%	19,741 Note 3	314,897	-	

2.Limits of reinvestments in Mainland China:

Accumulated investment remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of the period (Note 4)	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)(Note 4)	Upper limit on investment authorized by MOEAIC
1,569,973 (USD49,700 thousand and RMB9,800 thousand)	1,631,393 (USD51,700 thousand and RMB9,800 thousand)	(Note 5)

Note 1: Investment in Mainland China indirectly through a third area.

Note 2: Direct investment in Mainland China.

Note 3: It was recognized based on financial statements of the same period audited by CPAs of the parent company.

Note 4: The paid-in capital is converted into NT dollars at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The amount of investment remitted in the current period is converted into NT dollars at previous exchange rates. The investment amount approved by Investment Commission, MOEA of USD51,700 thousand and RMB9,800 thousand is converted into NTD at previous exchange rates. In addition, as of December 31, 2022, there was still an approved investment amount of US$2,000 thousand, which had not yet been remitted.

Note 5: The Company has obtained the certificate letter of enterprise headquarters operation scope issued by the Industrial Development Bureau, MOEA. The upper limits for investments in Mainland China set by the Investment Commission, MOEA no longer apply.

3.Substantial transactions:

Please refer to the "Information on significant transactions" for direct or indirect material transactions between the Group and investees in China (which have been eliminated during the preparation of consolidated financial statements) for the years ended December 31, 2022.

(IV) Information on major shareholders:

Unit: Shares

Unit: Shares **Name of Major Shareholder**	**No. of Shares Held**	**Shareholding %**
Huacheng Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	10,668,012	11.99%
TAIFLEX Scientific Co., Ltd.	6,139,000	6.90%
Prosperity Dielectrics Co., Ltd.	5,280,000	5.93%
INPAQ Technology Co., Ltd.	4,776,329	5.36%
Walton Advanced Engineering, Inc.	4,591,000	5.16%

Note: The information on major shareholders in this table are shareholders holding more than 5% of the common and preference shares that have completed delivery of non-physical registration (including treasury shares) on the last business day of each quarter calculated by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. However, the share capital recorded in the Company's financial report and the number of shares actually delivered by the Company without physical registration may differ due to calculation basis.

XIV. Operating segment information

(I) General information and segment information

The Group focuses on producing ultra-small, high temperature-resistant, long life, low impedance electrolytic capacitors and cooperates with customers to develop and manufacture high voltage capacitors, chip capacitors, organic semiconductor solid capacitors and high energy storage capacitors. It is a single operating segment. The information of the operating segment is consistent with the consolidated financial statements. Please refer to the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for revenue (revenue from external customers) and income/loss of the segment and the consolidated balance sheet for segment information.

(II) Information on product categories

Please refer to Note VI(XVIII) for information on product for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(III) Geographical information

The Group compiled the following information with the revenue based on geographic location of customers and non-current assets based on the geographical location of assets.

1.Revenue from external customers:

Please refer to Note VI(XVIII) for information on revenue from external customers for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

2.Non-current assets:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
China	$ 1,322,833	1,297,135
Taiwan	112,368	141,425
	$ 1,435,201	1,438,560

Note: Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and other non-current assets.

(IV) Major customer information

Customers accounting for more than 10% of the Group's net operating revenues include:

	2022		2021	
	Amount	Percentage (%) of net operating revenue of the current period	Amount	Percentage (%) of net operating revenue of the current period
Customer A	$ 397,439	16	499,244	18