WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.

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

The reader is advised that these financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the standalone balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the standalone statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”)

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (refer to the Other Matter paragraph) the accompanying standalone financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the standalone financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its standalone financial performance and its standalone cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

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

The key audit matters identified in the Company’s standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 are stated as follows:

Occurrence of revenue from major customers

The revenue of the Company is concentrated in the top ten customers, accounting for 69% of the overall revenue. Due to the concentration of orders, the major customers may have a dominant position. Therefore, the occurrence of revenue from the top ten customers meeting some characteristics is listed as key audit matters.

Our audit procedure performed included the following regarding the revenue of the above-mentioned customers:

1. Understand revenue processes and internal control systems, and test the effectiveness of identified critical controls.

2. Obtain the annual revenue details and check their completeness, screen out the revenue details of the above customers and select samples.

3. Check whether the order for the selected sample is properly approved by the responsible officer.

4. Verify that the related shipment documents of the selected sample are consistent with the item and amount of original order, so as to test the authenticity of the revenue.

5. Understand the payment recovery situation of the selected sample, and verify whether collection object of the accounts receivable is the same as the sales object.

Other Matter

The financial statements of Wus (KunShan) Printed Circuit Co., Ltd., an investment company using the equity method included in the financial statement of subsidiaries-Wus Group Holdings Co., Ltd was audited by other auditor. Therefore, our opinion on the amounts and disclosures of such investments included in the accompanying financial statements was based on the report of other auditors. Such investments accounted for using the equity method amounted to NT$4,586,869 thousand and NT$3,947,063 thousand, representing 36% and 31% of the Company’s total assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and the share of the profit of associates amounted to NT$774,758 thousand and NT$588,744 thousand, representing 128% and 97% of the Company’s total comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's

internal control.

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

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors’ report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors’ report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Lee-Yuan Kuo and Chao-Chun Wang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China
March 27, 2023

Notice to Readers

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

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

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
ASSETS	NT$	%	NT$	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash（Notes 4 and 6）	$ 19,226	-	$ 43,255	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current（Notes 4 and 7）	27,049	-	27,531	-
Accounts receivable, net （Notes 4、9 and 20）	506,898	4	953,082	8
Accounts receivable from related parties（Notes 4、9、20 and 27）	57,741	-	62,680	1
Other receivables （Notes 9 and 27）	27,627	-	32,546	-
Current tax assets（Notes 22）	737	-	-	-
Inventories, net （Notes 4、5 and 10）	559,459	5	860,707	7
Prepayments	107,268	1	112,443	1
Other financial assets - current（Notes 11）	12,569	-	-	-
Other current assets	1,352	-	1,459	-
Total current assets	1,319,926	10	2,093,703	17
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current（Notes 4 and 8）	79,500	-	70,000	1
Investments accounted for using the equity method （Notes 4 and 12）	8,420,222	67	7,667,014	61
Property, plant and equipment （Notes 4, 5, 13, 28 and 29）	2,376,114	19	2,081,028	16
Right-of-use assets（Notes 4 and 14）	88,840	1	97,229	1
Deferred tax assets （Notes 4 and 22）	82,007	1	65,332	-
Refundable Deposits	355	-	355	-
Other financial assets - non-current（Notes 11 and 28）	234,230	2	472,421	4
Total non-current assets	11,281,268	90	10,453,379	83
TOTAL	$ 12,601,194	100	$ 12,547,082	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings（Notes 15）	$ 384,000	3	$ 230,000	2
Short-term notes and bills payable（Notes 15）	349,279	3	349,561	3
Accounts payable（Notes 16 and 27）	284,088	2	559,641	5
Other payables （Notes 17 and 27）	429,927	3	415,380	3
Current tax liabilities （Notes 22）	-	-	39,007	-
Lease liabilities - current（Notes 4 and 14）	7,906	-	7,768	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings（Notes 15 and 28）	548,462	5	517,308	4
Current refund liabilities（Notes 4）	36,369	-	22,467	-
Other current liabilities	19,507	-	21,714	-
Total current liabilities	2,059,538	16	2,162,846	17
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings（Notes 15 and 28）	1,647,654	13	1,909,392	15
Deferred tax liabilities（Notes 4, 5 and 22）	665,474	5	532,527	5
Lease liabilities - non-current（Notes 4 and 14）	84,243	1	92,149	1
Net defined benefit liability（Notes 4 and 18）	101,989	1	168,814	1
Deposits received	61	-	889	-
Total non-current liabilities	2,499,421	20	2,703,771	22
Total liabilities	4,558,959	36	4,866,617	39
EQUITY （Notes 4 and 19）				
Ordinary shares	1,827,405	15	1,827,405	15
Capital surplus	378,706	3	345,863	3
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	877,928	7	824,768	7
Special reserve	1,899,580	15	1,906,502	15
Unappropriated earnings	3,735,597	30	3,400,596	27
Total retained earnings	6,513,105	52	6,131,866	49
Other equity	(583,964)	(5)	(531,652)	(5)
Treasury shares	(93,017)	(1)	(93,017)	(1)
Total equity	8,042,235	64	7,680,465	61
TOTAL	$ 12,601,194	100	$ 12,547,082	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 27, 2023)

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE（Notes 4, 20 and 27）				
Net sales revenue	$3,030,730	100	$3,411,343	100
OPERATING COSTS（Notes 10, 18, 21 and 27）	3,182,109	105	3,235,362	95
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)	(151,379)	(5)	175,981	5
OPERATING EXPENSES（Notes 9, 18, 21 and 27）				
Selling and marketing expenses	109,337	4	123,305	4
General and administrative expenses	122,818	4	121,340	4
Research and development expenses	42,462	1	42,135	-
Expected credit loss (gain)	560	-	(49)	-
Total operating expenses	275,177	9	286,731	8
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(426,556)	(14)	(110,750)	(3)
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES（Notes 13 and 21）				
Interest income	7,179	-	10,631	-
Other income	2,197	-	1,776	-
Other gains and losses	55,653	2	(8,236)	-
Finance costs	(33,569)	(1)	(29,772)	(1)
Share of profit of subsidiaries	999,697	33	746,413	22
Total non-operating income and expenses	1,031,157	34	720,812	21
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	604,601	20	610,062	18
INCOME TAX EXPENSE（Notes 4 and 22）	94,014	3	76,509	2
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	510,587	17	533,553	16

（Continued）

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) （Notes 18, 19 and 22）				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$ 66,741	3	($ 19,839)	(1)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries	(126,652)	(4)	32,033	1
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(13,348)	(1)	3,968	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	50,693	2	18,889	1
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries	42,232	1	12,959	-
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(18,585)	(1)	(6,369)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of income tax)	1,081	-	41,641	1
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 511,668	17	$ 575,194	17
EARNINGS PER SHARE（Notes 23）				
Basic	$ 2.81		$ 2.94	
Diluted	$ 2.81		$ 2.94	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements. (Concluded)

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors’ report dated March 27, 2023)

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained Earnings				Other Equity				
	Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Total	Exchange Differences on Translation Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity	Treasury shares	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	$ 1,827,405	$ 316,987	$ 783,624	$ 1,906,502	$ 3,184,251	$ 5,874,377	($ 446,515)	($ 128,731)	($ 575,246)	($ 93,017)	$ 7,350,506
Appropriation of 2020 earnings（Notes 19）											
Legal reserve	-	-	41,144	-	(41,144)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(274,111)	(274,111)	-	-	-	-	(274,111)
	-	-	41,144	-	(315,255)	(274,111)	-	-	-	-	(274,111)
Changes in equity of associates accounted for using equity method	-	22,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,824
Other changes in capital surplus	-	4,093	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,093
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	533,553	533,553	-			-	533,553
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(15,871)	(15,871)	25,479	32,033	57,512	-	41,641
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	517,682	517,682	25,479	32,033	57,512	-	575,194
Cash Dividends received by subsidiaries from the Company to adjust capital surplus	-	1,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,959
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	13,918	13,918	-	(13,918)	(13,918)	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	1,827,405	345,863	824,768	1,906,502	3,400,596	6,131,866	(421,036)	(110,616)	(531,652)	(93,017)	7,680,465
Appropriation of 2021 earnings（Notes 19）											
Legal reserve	-	-	53,160	-	(53,160)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(6,922)	6,922	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(182,741)	(182,741)	-	-	-	-	(182,741)
	-	-	53,160	(6,922)	(228,979)	(182,741)	-	-	-	-	(182,741)
Changes in equity of associates accounted for using equity method	-	31,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,815
Other changes in capital surplus	-	(278)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(278)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	510,587	510,587	-			-	510,587
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	53,393	53,393	74,340	(126,652)	(52,312)	-	1,081
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	563,980	563,980	74,340	(126,652)	(52,312)	-	511,668
Cash Dividends received by subsidiaries from the Company to adjust capital surplus	-	1,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,306
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	$ 1,827,405	$ 378,706	$ 877,928	$ 1,899,580	$ 3,735,597	$ 6,513,105	($ 346,696)	($ 237,268)	($ 583,964)	($ 93,017)	$ 8,042,235

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors’ report dated March 27, 2023)

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	$ 604,601	$ 610,062
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	312,104	289,046
Amortization expense	3,966	4,117
Expected credit loss (gain)	560	(49)
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(187)	(86)
Finance costs	33,569	29,772
Interest income	(7,179)	(10,631)
Share of the profit of subsidiaries	(999,697)	(746,413)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,071)	(698)
Impairment loss recognized on non-financial assets	106,599	38,021
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	445,624	(221,661)
Accounts receivable from related parties	4,939	(3,986)
Other receivables	4,619	(3,286)
Inventories	247,649	(329,476)
Prepayments	1,209	(7,599)
Other current assets	107	83
Accounts payable	(275,553)	89,387
Other payables	40,546	4,333
Other current liabilities	(2,207)	6,326
Net defined benefit liability	(84)	(100,954)
Refund liabilities	13,902	(7,921)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	534,016	(361,613)
Dividends received	245,883	648,738
Income taxes paid	(49,419)	(29,334)
Net cash generated from operating activities	730,480	257,791
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(9,500)	(70,000)

(Continued)

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	($ 194,610)	($ 570,500)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	195,279	604,813
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	42,675
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(669,173)	(471,285)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,132	3,668
Increase in refundable deposits	-	(10)
Decrease in other financial assets	225,622	223,864
Interest received	7,479	12,270
Net cash used in investing activities	(443,771)	(224,505)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term borrowings	154,000	83,000
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	686,875	1,500,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(917,307)	(1,367,693)
Decrease in deposits received	(828)	(12)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(7,768)	(7,633)
Dividends paid	(182,741)	(274,111)
Interest paid	(42,691)	(33,565)
Dividends unclaimed (claimed) over time from shareholders	(278)	4,093
Net cash used in financing activities	(310,738)	(95,921)
NET DECREASE IN CASH	(24,029)	(62,635)
CASH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	43,255	105,890
CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 19,226	$ 43,255

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements. (Concluded)

(With Deloitte & Touche auditors' report dated March 27, 2023)

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was invested and established by domestic shareholders in May, 1978. It is mainly engaged in the manufacture, processing, assembly, sales of double side and multi-layer printed circuit boards and imported commodity trading business.

The Company's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) since February 1991.

The standalone financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The standalone financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors and authorized for issue on March 27, 2023.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a. It did not have material impact on the Company's accounting policies that Initial application of the amendments to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC), (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (the "FSC").

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuer.

b. Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value and net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

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

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

When preparing the standalone financial statements, the Company accounted for investments in subsidiaries and associates using the equity method. In order for the amount of net income, other comprehensive income and equity in the standalone financial statements to be equal to those attributable to owners of the Company in the consolidated financial statements, the differences in the accounting treatment between the standalone basis and the consolidated basis are adjusted under the heading of investments accounted for using the equity method, share of profits of subsidiaries and associates, share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates in the standalone financial statements.

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

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Cash unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Liabilities without an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

d. Foreign currencies

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

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

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value is determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income; in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated

For the purpose of presenting the standalone financial statements, the functional currencies of the foreign operations (including subsidiaries, associates in other countries or those that use currencies that are different from the currency of the Company) are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e., a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated relating to foreign operation are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is include in the calculation of equity transaction but is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

e. Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, supplies, work in process, finished goods and Goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related inventories. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are usually recorded at standard cost, and adjusted to approximate the weighted average cost on the closing date.

f. Investments in subsidiaries

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

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

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

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. Differences between the carrying amounts of the investment and the fair value of consideration paid or received are directly recognized in equity.

When the Company's share of loss of a subsidiary equals to or exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, from part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary), the Company continues recognizing its share of further losses.

The Company assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount of cash-generating units based on the investee's financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increase, the Company recognizes the profit for reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it recognizes the investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost. The difference between the fair value of the retained investment plus any consideration received and the carrying amount of previous investment at the date when control is lost is recognized as a gain or loss in profit or loss. Besides, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Unrealized profits or losses resulting from downstream transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated in the standalone financial statements. Profits and losses resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries are recognized only in the standalone financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

g. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Except for the property, plant and equipment purchased by the printed circuit board manufacturing plant before 1999 are depreciated using the declining balance method. The rest of the property, plant and equipment of the Company are calculated on a straight-line basis within the useful lives. Each significant component is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each balance sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

h. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of their property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Company assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation; otherwise, they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

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

i. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 26.

ii Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

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

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

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

i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and

ii) Financial asset that are not credit-impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

Credit-impaired financial assets are those for which the issuer or the debtor has experienced significant financial difficulty, has defaulted, where the debtor is likely to declare bankruptcy or undergo other financial reorganization, or the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset due to financial difficulty.

iii Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company’s right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

For the purpose of internal credit risk management, if internal or external information shows that the debtor is no longer able to pay off the debt, the Company would determine that the financial asset has defaulted, without considering the collateral held.

The impairment loss of all financial instruments is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI in its entirety, the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company is recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchased equity instruments of the Company is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company’s equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

All Financial liabilities of the Company is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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

j. Treasury shares

Treasury stock represents the outstanding shares that the Company buys back from market, which is stated at cost and shown as a deduction in shareholders’ equity.

Shares of the Company held by subsidiaries are reclassified to treasury shares from investments accounted for using equity method at the acquisition cost. The Company distributes dividends to its subsidiaries, it will write-off investment income in its accounts and also adjust additional paid-in capital treasury shares.

k. Revenue recognition

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

The goods revenue are derived from sales of printed circuit board related products. The revenue is due to the fact that after the delivery (in principle, the goods are delivered to the customer's location for domestic sales, and the goods are loaded for export), the customer has already set the price and the right to use the goods and bears the main responsibility for reselling the goods, and bears the responsibility for the obsolescence risk of the goods. The Company recognizes revenue and accounts receivable when the goods transfer to the customer.

When processing with self-provided material, the control of the ownership of the processed products has not been transferred, so revenue is not recognized.

Sales returns and discounts are based on past experience and other relevant factors that reasonably estimate the amount of future returns and discounts, and are recognized in refund liabilities.

l. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

When the Company as lessee, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the standalone balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the standalone balance sheets.

The Company has conducted direct negotiations with the lessor regarding the COVID-19, which resulted in a reduction in rent. The relevant rent negotiations did not materially change the terms of other lease agreements. The Company chooses to adopt a practical expedient approach to deal with all rent negotiations that meet the aforementioned conditions, and do not assess whether the negotiation is a lease modification. Instead, recognized the reduction in lease payments in profit or loss as a deduction of expenses of variable lease payments when the concession event or situation, occurs, and relatively reduced lease liabilities.

m. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All borrowing costs other than those stated above are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

n. Government grants

Government grants related to income are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

It is recognized as defferred government grants income, bank loan received at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant measured as the difference between the proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates. And income is recognized on a period by period basis during the loan period.

o. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

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

2) Retirement benefits

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

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

Net defined benefit liabilities represent the actual deficit in the defined benefit plan.

p. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

The Company’s income tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

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

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

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and such temporary differences are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The Company considers possible impact when making its critical accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revisions affect both current and future years.

Key Sources of Estimation and Assumption Uncertainty

a. Valuation of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Company uses judgment and estimates to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the end of the reporting period. The net realizable value of inventories is mainly evaluated based on estimation of future sales price. Changes in market conditions may significantly affect the results of these estimates.

b. Impairment of property, pland and equipment

The impairment of equipment related to the productions are assessed based on the recoverable amount of the equipment (that is, the higher of the fair value of the assets less the cost of sales and value in use). The recoverable amount of the assets will be affected when the market prices or future cash flows change. It will may cause the Company to additionally recognized impairment losses or reverse recognized impairment losses.

c. Deferred tax

Taxable temporary differences related to investment in foreign subsidiaries are likely to not be realized in the foreseeable future. So related liabilities of deferred income tax is not recognized. The income tax expense is recognized in the realization year when foreign subsidiaries repatriate earnings. The income tax impact of the unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities of the Company’s investment revenue in foreign subsidiaries on December 31, 2022 and 2021 are $1,009,349 thousand and $977,116 thousand, respectively.

6. CASH

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Cash on hand	$ 151	$ 144
Checking accounts and demand deposits	19,075	43,111
	$ 19,226	$ 43,255

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PRROFIT OR LOSS – CURRENT

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Mutual fund	$ 27,049	$ 27,531

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Equity instruments		
Domestic unlisted stocks	$ 79,500	$ 70,000

The Company invests in the above-mentioned equity instruments according to medium and long-term strategic goals, and expect to make profits through long-terms investment. The management of the Company believes that if the short-term fair value fluctuations of these investments are included in the profit or loss, it is inconsistent with the aforementioned long-term investment plan, so they choose to designate these investments as measured at fair value through other comprehensive profits and losses.

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES) AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Accounts receivable from Non-related parties		
Measured at amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 514,191	$ 959,815
Less: Allowance for loss	7,293	6,733
	$ 506,898	$ 953,082
Accounts receivable from related parties		
Measured at amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 57,741	$ 62,680
Other receivables		
Revenue from scrap sales	$ 13,395	$ 19,353
Receivable for VAT refund	9,266	9,756
Interest receivable	1,282	1,582
Others	3,684	1,855
	$ 27,627	$ 32,546

a. Accounts receivable measured at cost after amortization

The average credit periods of sales of the Company are 30 to 120 days. The Company conducts a prudent assessment of the customers and customers are well-trusted companies, and thus no significant credit risk is expected. To mitigate credit risks, management of the Company assigns a team responsible for the decision-making on the credit line, credit approval and other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate actions are taken for the recovery of overdue receivables. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of receivables on each balance sheet date to ensure that appropriate allowance for losses has been recognized for the uncollectible receivables. Under the circumstance, management of the Company believes that the credit risk of the Company is significantly reduced.

The Company's allowance for receivable loss is recognized based on the lifetime expected credit losses. The lifetime expected credit losses are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default records of customers, the current financial position, the industrial economic situation, and the industrial outlook, while taking into consideration previous experiences, management's judgment, and other known factors to estimate possible returns and discounts of the products (recognized as a refund liability).

According to the previous experience of credit losses of the Company, there is no significant difference in the loss patterns in different customer groups, and thus, the provision matrix does not further distinguish the customer base.

However, if evidence shows that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, the Company writes off the accounts receivable and continue to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

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

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 120 Days	121 to 150 Days	151 to 180 Days	Over 180 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$452,741	$ 72,198	$ 17,446	$ 6,953	$ 8,483	$ 3,171	$ 1,108	$ 9,832	$571,932
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,293)	(7,293)
Amortized cost	$452,741	$ 72,198	$ 17,446	$ 6,953	$ 8,483	$ 3,171	$ 1,108	$ 2,539	$564,639

December 31, 2021

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 120 Days	121 to 150 Days	151 to 180 Days	Over 180 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$804,430	$139,164	$ 44,042	$ 10,021	$ 12,834	$ 1,429	$ 1,163	$ 9,412	$1,022,495
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,733)	(6,733)
Amortized cost	$804,430	$139,164	$ 44,042	$ 10,021	$ 12,834	$ 1,429	$ 1,163	$ 2,679	$1,015,762

The movements of the loss allowance of accounts receivables were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of the year	$ 6,733	$ 6,782
Recognition (reversal) in current year	560	(49)
Balance at end of the year	$ 7,293	$ 6,733

b. Other receivables

The Company's allowance account is the amount estimated to be unrecoverable based on the past default records and current financial status. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there is no balance in allowance account for losses.

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Raw materials	$ 61,526	$ 57,666
Supplies	28,988	39,341
Work in process	191,438	487,185
Finished goods	270,716	269,816
Merchandise	6,791	6,699
	$ 559,459	$ 860,707

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the cost of inventories recognized as operating costs was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Costs of goods sold	$ 3,133,964	$ 3,203,497
Losses on inventory valuation loss and obsolescence	53,599	38,021
Revenue from sale of scraps	(5,454)	(6,156)
	$ 3,182,109	$ 3,235,362

11. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current		
Deposits for projects	$ 12,569	$ -
Non-current		
Pledged time deposits	$ 160	$ 160
Deposits for projects	234,070	472,261
	$ 234,230	$ 472,421
Interest rate range (%)	0.05～2.58	0.02～2.32

The aforementioned project deposits are the deposits in the Bank’s dedicated accounts required by The Management, Utilization, and Taxation of Repatriated Offshore Funds Act.

Refer to Note 28 for pledge information.

12. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Investments in subsidiaries-Unlisted company		
WUS Group Holdings Co., Ltd.（WGH）	$ 5,560,972	$ 5,037,652
China Electronic (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd.（CEH-BVI）	2,761,446	2,565,545
WUS Group (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd.（WUS-BVI）	94,457	61,715
Yun-Hsu Investment Co., Ltd.（Yun-Hsu）	96,364	95,119
	8,513,239	7,760,031
Less: Shares held by subsidiaries accounted for as treasury shares	93,017	93,017
	$ 8,420,222	$ 7,667,014

Name of subsidiary	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights (%) December 31 2022	2021
WGH	100	100
CEH-BVI	100	100
WUS-BVI	100	100
Yun-Hsu	100	100

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a. The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Company were as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 2,581,769	$ 6,039,523	$ 44,788	$ 341,011	$ 677,549	$ 9,684,640
Additions	55,875	276,684	823	31,963	286,517	651,862
Disposals	-	(145,069)	(851)	(199)	-	(146,119)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 2,637,644	$ 6,171,138	$ 44,760	$ 372,775	$ 964,066	$ 10,190,383
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 2,121,342	$ 5,159,171	$ 24,361	$ 298,738	$ -	$ 7,603,612
Depreciation	58,524	221,426	6,020	17,745	-	303,715
Impairment loss	-	53,000	-	-	-	53,000
Disposals	-	(145,069)	(851)	(138)	-	(146,058)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 2,179,866	$ 5,288,528	$ 29,530	$ 316,345	$ -	$ 7,814,269
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	$ 457,778	$ 882,610	$ 15,230	$ 56,430	$ 964,066	$ 2,376,114

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 2,587,633	$ 6,711,833	$ 31,250	$ 340,193	$ 532,531	$ 10,203,440
Additions	21,887	390,866	13,538	20,373	145,018	591,682
Disposals	(27,751)	(1,063,176)	-	(19,555)	-	(1,110,482)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 2,581,769	$ 6,039,523	$ 44,788	$ 341,011	$ 677,549	$ 9,684,640
Accumulated depreciation and impairment						
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 2,093,508	$ 6,010,745	$ 20,537	$ 305,677	$ -	$ 8,430,467
Depreciation	55,585	208,632	3,824	12,616	-	280,657
Disposals	(27,751)	(1,060,206)	-	(19,555)	-	(1,107,512)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 2,121,342	$ 5,159,171	$ 24,361	$ 298,738	$ -	$ 7,603,612
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	$ 460,427	$ 880,352	$ 20,427	$ 42,273	$ 677,549	$ 2,081,028

Due to the economic impacts in 2022, the Company estimated that the predicted recoverable amount of the discounted future cash inflow is less than the book value, and a loss will be incurred. Thus, the Company recognized an impairment loss of $53,000 thousand for the year 2022. The Company evaluates the impairment losses using the value in use as the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment at a discounted rate of 7.15%. The impairment loss has been recognized under other profits and losses in the standalone statements of comprehensive income.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the accumulated impairment losses are NT$737,685 thousand and $698,038 thousand, respectively.

b. Useful lives

The following items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a declining balance method and a straight-line basis over their useful lives as follows:

Buildings	
Main structure	10-52 years
Facility	2-15 years
Machinery and Equipment	2-12 years
Transportation Equipment	2-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	2-10 years

Refer to Note 28 for the amounts of property, plant and equipment pledged by the Company as collateral for bank borrowings.

14. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Carrying amounts		
Land	$ 88,840	$ 97,229

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 8,389	$ 8,389

Other than the above depreciation expenses, the Company does not have significant addition, sublet or impairment regarding right-of-use assets for the years 2022 and 2021.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Carrying amounts		
Current	$ 7,906	$ 7,768
Non-current	$ 84,243	$ 92,149

Ranges of discount rates (%) for lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Land	1.458～2.171	1.458～2.171

c. Material lease activities and terms

The lands of the Company's factories are leased from the government, and will expire before November 2028. According to the lease terms, the Company may renew the leases upon expiry; provided that the government may adjust the rent according to the lands' assessed present value. The Company does not have bargain purchase options upon the expiry of the said leases.

The Company does not have significant addition to lease contracts for the years 2022 and 2021.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Expenses relating to short-term leases and low-value asset leases	$ 707	$ 709
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 10,322	$ 10,325

The Company leases certain transport equipment which qualify as short-term leases and low-value asset leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, do not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases

15. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Unsecured loans		
Annual interest rates were 1.675%～1.9% and 0.85%～1.05% as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively	$ 384,000	$ 230,000

b. Short-term bills payable

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Guarantee or Acceptance Agency		
China Bills Finance Corporation	$ 200,000	$ 200,000
Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	150,000
	350,000	350,000
Less: Unamortized discounts	721	439
	$ 349,279	$ 349,561
Range of interest rate (%)	1.968～1.988	1.08

c. Long-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Commercial paper facilities with revolving line of credit		
Expire before June 2025, with annual interest rates as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 at 1.9573%~2.0573% and 1.1143%~1.1163%, respectively.	$ 399,625	$ 399,777
Unsecured loans		
Repay until May 2028, with annual interest rates as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 at 1.325%～1.94% and 1.08%～1.1946%, respectively. (Note)	$1,311,876	$1,450,000
Secured loans		
Repay until July 2026, with annual interest rates as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 at 1.725%～1.755% and 1.1%～1.13%, respectively.	484,615	576,923
	2,196,116	2,426,700
Less: Current portion	548,462	517,308
	$1,647,654	$1,909,392

Note: The Company obtained the approval for Action Plan for Welcoming Overseas Taiwanese Businesses to Return to Invest in Taiwan by the Ministry of Economic Affairs in January 2022, and shall complete the investment by December 31, 2024 in accordance with the relevant regulations. As of December 31, 2022, the Company has received loans for $86,875 thousand at a preferred interest rate for the use of capital expenditures and working capital. Such loans shall be repaid in installments starting 2 years after the first withdrawal (the grace period). The interest rates of the loans in the first 5 years are calculated based on the floating interest rate of two-year fixed-postal savings less than $5 million minus 0.145% annual interest rate; where in failure to fulfill the requirement of the aforementioned loans, the interest rates shall be calculated based on the floating interest rate of two-year fixed-postal savings less than $5 million plus 0.355% annual interest rate.

16. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The average payment terms of procurement are from 1 - 4 months. The Company has established its financial risk management policy to ensure timely repayment of all payables.

17. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Payable for property, plant and equipment	$ 137,683	$ 164,186
Accrued salaries and bonus	83,655	93,533
Accrued leave pay	20,020	16,894
Accrued commissions expense	19,106	23,577
Accrued utilities	17,436	21,424
Accrued resignation pay	13,160	14,618
Others	138,867	81,148
	$ 429,927	$ 415,380

18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

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

b. Defined benefit plans

Some employees of the Company adopted the defined benefit pension plan under the R.O.C. Labor Standards Law operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee’s name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor; the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the standalone balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follow:

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 294,880	$ 395,757
Fair value of plan assets	(192,891)	(226,943)
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 101,989	$ 168,814

Movements of net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 395,757	($ 226,943)	$ 168,814
Service cost			
Current service cost	5,516	-	5,516
Interest expense (income)	1,919	(1,243)	676
Recognized in profit or loss	7,435	(1,243)	6,192
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets(excluding amounts included in net interest)	$ -	($ 15,923)	($ 15,923)
Actuarial gain-changes in financial assumption	(37,597)	-	(37,597)
Actuarial gain-experience adjustments	(13,221)	-	(13,221)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(50,818)	(15,923)	(66,741)
Contributions from the employer	-	(6,276)	(6,276)
Benefits paid	(57,494)	57,494	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 294,880	($ 192,891)	$ 101,989
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 430,027	($ 180,098)	$ 249,929
Service cost			
Current service cost	6,388	-	6,388
Interest expense (income)	1,583	(773)	810
Recognized in profit or loss	7,971	(773)	7,198

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets(excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(2,760)	(2,760)
Actuarial gain-changes in financial assumption	(5,246)	-	(5,246)
Actuarial loss-experience adjustments	27,845	-	27,845
Recognized in other comprehensive income	22,599	(2,760)	19,839
Contributions from the employer	-	(106,579)	(106,579)
Benefits paid	(64,840)	63,267	(1,573)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 395,757	($ 226,943)	$ 168,814

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Operating costs	$ 5,610	$ 6,585
Operating expenses	582	613
	$ 6,192	$ 7,198

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

1) Investment risk

The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity securities, debt securities, and bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk

A decrease in the government and corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan’s debt investments.

3) Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Discount rate (%)	1.697	0.485
Expected rate of salary increase (%)	2	2
Mortality rate (%)	Base on the 2021 Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table	Base on the 2021Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table
Resignation rate (%)	0～20	0～20
Early retirement rate (%)	3～100	3～100

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

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	($ 6,999)	($ 10,385)
0.25% decrease	$ 7,244	$ 10,775
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 7,080	$ 10,418
0.25% decrease	($ 6,874)	($ 10,095)

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

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 27,300	$ 57,200
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	9.90 years	10.82 years

19. EQUITY

a. Share capital

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	590,000	590,000
Shares authorized	$ 5,900,000	$ 5,900,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	182,741	182,741
Shares issued	$ 1,827,405	$ 1,827,405

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of NT$10, carry one vote per share and the right to dividends. The total of 68,000 thousand shares from the authorized share capital was reserved for the issuance of employee stock options.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2022	2021
May be used to offset deficit, distributed as cash, or transferred to share capital (Note)		
Additional paid-in Capital	$ 208,422	$ 208,422
Treasury share transactions	5,603	4,297
Expired share options	11,625	11,625
May be used to offset a deficit only		
Dividends unclaimed over time	6,314	6,592
May not be used for any purpose		
Share of changes in equity of associates	146,742	114,927
	$ 378,706	$ 345,863

Note: Such capital surplus can be used to offset deficits; also, when the Company does not have any deficits, it may be distributed as cash dividend or transferred to share capital. However, it is limited to a certain percentage of the annual paid in capital for the purpose of transfer to share capital.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

Pursuant to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, if there are earnings from the Company’s end-of-year settlement, it shall first be allocated for tax payments and to make up any accumulated losses, followed by setting aside 10% as legal reserve. However, this requirement shall not apply if the cumulative statutory surplus reserve has reached the Company's total paid-in capital. Then, the Company shall appropriate or reverse to special reserve based on the Company’s operating needs and pursuant to regulations provided by the competent authority. If there is surplus remaining after appropriation, the Board of Directors shall draft an earnings distribution proposal regarding the remainder of the surplus as well as accumulated undistributed earnings at the beginning of the period for approval at the shareholders' meeting to allocate dividends to shareholders.

The Company's industry is mature. To meet the funding needs for now and future business expansion and satisfy the shareholders' demand for cash inflows, the Company shall use residual dividend policy to distribute dividends, of which the cash dividend is not lower than 20% of the total dividend distribution.

The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's full paid share capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

The appropriation of earnings for 2021 and 2020 had been approved in the shareholders' meetings in June 2022 and July 2021, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	For the year Ended December 31 2021	**For the year Ended December 31 2020**
Legal reserve	$ 53,160	$ 41,144
Reversal special reserve	($ 6,922)	$ -
Cash dividends	$ 182,741	$ 274,111
Dividend per share (NT$)	$ 1	$ 1.5

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 that had been proposed by the Company's board of directors in March 27, 2023 are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31 2022
Legal reserve	$ 56,398
Cash dividends	$ 91,370
Dividend per share (NT$)	$ 0.5

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 are subject to the resolution of the shareholders in their meeting to be held in June 2023.

d. Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Balance at beginning of the year	($ 421,036)	($ 446,515)
Recognized for the year		
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	50,693	16,350
Share of subsidiaries accounted for using the	42,232	12,959

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
equity method		
Income tax related to Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(18,585)	(6,369)
Reclassification adjustment		
Deemed as share of gains (losses) on disposal of associates accounted for using equity method	-	2,539
Other comprehensive gain or loss for the year	74,340	25,479
Balance at end of the year	($ 346,696)	($ 421,036)

2) Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of the year	($ 110,616)	($ 128,731)
Recognized for the year		
Share of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	(126,652)	32,033
Disposal of equity instrument measured at FVTOCI	-	($ 13,410)
Deemed as cumulated gains and losses on disposal of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings	-	(508)
Balance at end of the year	($ 237,268)	($ 110,616)

e. Treasury shares

There is no change in number of treasury shares in 2022 and 2021.

Subsidiry – Yun Hus investment bought the Company's stock for investment and wealth management. The relevant information of the Company's held on the balance sheet date is as follows:

Investee	Shares Held By Subsidiaries	Carrying amount	Fair Value
	(In thousand shares)	NT$	NT$
December 31, 2022			
Yun-Hsu Investment	1,306	$ 35,133	$ 35,133
December 31, 2021			
Yun-Hsu Investment	1,306	$ 48,324	$ 48,324

The Company's shares held by the subsidiaries are deemed as treasury shares, and are entitled some right as regular shareholders, except that they are not entitled to participate in the Company's capital increase in cash and right to vote.

20. OPERATING REVENUE

a. Contract balances

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Accounts receivable	$ 564,639	$ 1,015,762	$ 790,066

b. Breakdown of customer contract Revenue

	Reportable Segments			
	Manufacturing of printed circuit boards	Trading of printed circuit boards	Others	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2022				
Sale of goods	$2,962,092	$ 65,487	$ 3,151	$3,030,730

	Manufacturing of printed circuit boards	Trading of printed circuit boards	Others	Total
For the year ended December 31, 2021				
Sale of goods	$3,291,597	$ 109,663	$ 10,083	$3,411,343

21. NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

a. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	$ 107,423	($ 8,995)
Gain on financial assets at FVTPL	187	86
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,071	698
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(53,000)	-
Others	(28)	(25)
	$ 55,653	($ 8,236)

The components of net foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Foreign exchange gains	$ 190,519	$ 60,884
Foreign exchange losses	(83,096)	(69,879)
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	$ 107,423	($ 8,995)

b. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest on bank loans	$ 40,914	$ 31,739
Interest on lease liabilities	1,847	1,983

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
	42,761	33,722
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	(9,192)	(3,950)
	$ 33,569	$ 29,772

Information about capitalized interest was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Capitalized interest amount	$ 9,192	$ 3,950
Capitalization rates (%)	1.08~1.44	1.08

c. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment	$ 303,715	$ 280,657
Right-of-use assets	8,389	8,389
Others	3,966	4,117
	$ 316,070	$ 293,163
Analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	$ 300,212	$ 279,844
Operating expenses	11,892	9,202
	$ 312,104	$ 289,046
Analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	$ 3,966	$ 4,117

d. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits		
Salaries	$ 665,575	$ 707,073
Labor and health insurance	74,041	76,880
Directors remuneration	2,436	2,442
Others	39,162	41,227
	781,214	827,622
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	27,673	$ 28,756
Defined benefit plans	6,192	7,198
	33,865	35,954

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
	$ 815,079	$ 863,576
Analysis by function		
Operating costs	$ 673,333	$ 722,869
Operating expenses	141,746	140,707
	$ 815,079	$ 863,576

e. Remuneration of employees and directors

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the remuneration for employees and Directors shall be between 0.1-10% (inclusive) and no higher than 2% of the earnings before tax of the year and before deducting remuneration for employees and Directors. The amount of 2022 and 2021 remuneration for employees and Directors (distributed in cash) resolved at the board meeting in March 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Remuneration of employees	$ 606	$ 612
Remuneration of directors	$ 606	$ 612

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the standalone financial statement authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate and will be adjusted in the following year.

There is no difference between the actual distribution amount of remuneration for employees and directors in 2021 and 2020 and the amount recognized in the standalone financial report for the year 2021 and 2020.

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

22. INCOME TAX

a. Main components of income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current income tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 15,723	$ 59,400
Adjustments for prior years	(6,048)	(12,894)
	9,675	46,506
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	84,339	30,003
	$ 94,014	$ 76,509

The reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Profit before tax	$ 604,601	$ 610,062
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 120,920	$ 122,012
Adjustment for temporary differences	(16,569)	(25,216)
Investment credits for current year	(4,289)	(7,393)
Adjustments for prior years	(6,048)	(12,894)
	$ 94,014	$ 76,509

b. There was no income tax recognized directly in equity by the Company.

c. Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Deferred tax		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	$ 18,585	$ 6,369
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	13,348	(3,968)
	$ 31,933	$ 2,401

d. Current tax assets and liabilities

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	$ 737	$ -
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	$ -	$ 39,007

e. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Balance at Beginning of the Year	**Recognized in Profit or Loss**	**Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income**	**Balance at End of the Year**
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Allowance for loss of inventory	$ 16,876	$ 232	$ -	$ 17,108
Net defined benefit	33,763	(17)	(13,348)	20,398

	Balance at Beginning of the Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at End of the Year
liabilities				
Others	14,693	4,993	-	19,686
	65,332	5,208	(13,348)	57,192
Loss carry forward	-	20,526	-	20,526
Investment credits	-	4,289	-	4,289
	$ 65,332	$ 30,023	($ 13,348)	$ 82,007
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Investment income under equity method – foreign	$ 481,134	$ 118,542	$ -	$ 599,676
Property, plant and equipment	34,111	(4,180)	-	29,931
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	17,282	-	18,585	35,867
	$ 532,527	$ 114,362	$ 18,585	$ 665,474

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Balance at Beginning of the Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at End of the Year
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Loss on inventory valuation	$ 25,437	($ 8,561)	$ -	$ 16,876
Net defined benefit liabilities	49,986	(20,191)	3,968	33,763
Others	17,903	(3,210)	-	14,693
	$ 93,326	($ 31,962)	$ 3,968	$ 65,332
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Investment income under equity method – foreign	$ 486,776	($ 5,642)	$ -	$ 481,134
Property, plant and equipment	30,428	3,683	-	34,111
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	10,913	-	6,369	17,282

	Balance at Beginning of the Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Balance at End of the Year
	$ 528,117	($ 1,959)	$ 6,369	$ 532,527

f. Summary of unrecognized temporary differences of deferred income tax assets that are related to investments:

The subsidiary, China Electronic (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd., has resolved at the board meeting to retain all earnings and not remit back, and another subsidiary, WUS Group Holdings Co., Ltd., retains and does not remit back part of the earnings. Thus, related deferred tax liabilities are not recognized. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the unrecognized taxable temporary differences of deferred tax liabilities related to investment in subsidiaries are $5,046,744 thousand and $4,885,580 thousand, respectively.

g. Information about unused loss carry-forward

As of December 31, 2022, the unused loss carry-forward of Company's comprised:

Unused carried forward balance	Expiry Year
$102,629	2032

h. Income tax assessment

The Company's income tax returns as of 2020 have been approved by the tax authorities.

23. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The net profit and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net profit for the year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Net profit for the year	$ 510,587	$ 533,553

Number of ordinary shares

Unit: Thousand Shares

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	182,741	182,741
Less: Weighted average number of outstanding shares of the company held by subsidiaries	1,306	1,306
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	181,435	181,435
Add: Potentially dilutive ordinary shares－ Remuneration of employee	27	20
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	181,462	181,455

The Company is able to settle the employees remuneration by cash or shares, the Company assumed that the entire amount of the remuneration will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares are included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the shares have a dilutive effect. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the meeting approve the number of shares to be distributed to employees in the following year.

24. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Investing activities affecting both cash and non-cash items		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 651,862	$ 591,682
Decrease (Increase) in payables for equipment	26,503	(116,447)
Capitalized interest	(9,192)	(3,950)
Cash paid	$ 669,173	$ 471,285

25. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

The capital structure of the Company consists of net liabilities and equity, without any need for complying with other external capital requirements.

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

The management of the Company believes the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

b. Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2022				
Financial instruments at FVTPL				
Mutual funds	$ 27,049	$ -	$ -	$ 27,049
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity instruments				
Domestic unlisted stocks	$ -	$ -	$ 79,500	$ 79,500
December 31, 2021				
Financial instruments at FVTPL				
Mutual funds	$ 27,531	$ -	$ -	$ 27,531
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Equity instruments				
Domestic unlisted stocks	$ -	$ -	$ 70,000	$ 70,000

There was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied to measure fair value

Mutual funds have standard terms and conditions, and are traded in an active market, and their fair values are determined with reference to market quotations.

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Financial Assets at FVTOCI		
Balance at beginning of the year	$ 70,000	$ -
Purchase	9,500	70,000
Balance at end of the year	$ 79,500	$ 70,000

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for the purpose of measuring Level 3 fair value measurement

The domestic unlisted equity investment adopts the income method, and is calculated based on the discounted cash flow method to calculate the expected income from holding this investment present value.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Financial assets		
Fair value through profit or loss	$ 27,049	$ 27,531
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	849,380	1,554,583
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	79,500	70,000
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost（Note 2）	3,643,471	3,982,171

Note 1: The balances included financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (excluding tax refund receivable), other financial assets and refundable deposits.

Note 2: The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term bills payable, accounts payable, other payables, short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings (including current portion of long-term borrowings) and guarantee deposit received.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company’s major financial instruments include accounts receivable, equity instrument investments, financial instrements at FVTPL, other financial assets, accounts payable, short-term notes payable, and Long-term and short-term loans (including long-term loans due within one year) and lease liabilities. The financial management department of the Company provides services for various business units, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, and monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and breadth of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Company’s activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below), interest rates (see (b) below) and other price (see (c) below)

There had been no change to the Company’s exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Company was engaged in foreign currency denominated sales and purchase transactions, which exposed the Company to foreign currency exchange rate risk. Exchange rate exposures were managed by natural hedges of receivables and payables in the same currency to reduce the exchange rate risk.

For the carrying amounts of the Company’s significant non-functional currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, refer to Note 30.

Sensitivity analysis

Foreign currency financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company is mainly affected by fluctuations in the exchange rate of US dollars and RMB. The following table details the Company’s sensitivity to 1% change in the functional currencies against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management’s assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates is 1%.

The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items. In the following table indicates amount that would increase net profit before tax of the Company when the functional currency depreciates by 1% relative to foreign currencies.

	USD Impact		**RMB Impact**	
	For the Year Ended December 31		**For the Year Ended December 31**	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Profit (Note)	$ 3,395	$ 8,021	$ 2,358	$ 4,035

Note: This was mainly attributable to the exposure to outstanding cash, accounts receivable, other receivables, other financial assets, accounts payable, other payables, and deposits received in USD and RMB which were not hedged at the balance sheet date.

In management’s sensitivity analysis was unrepresentative of the in herent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the balance sheet date did not reflect the exposure during the period. Sales in USD will fluctuate according to the terms of contracts.

b) Interest risk

The Company was exposed to interest risk because the Company borrowed funds at floating interest rates. The carrying amounts of the Company’s financial assets and liabilities with exposure to interest rates risks at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	$ 233,240	$ 381,960
Financial liabilities	1,661,053	1,649,255

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	29,936	126,805
Financial liabilities	1,360,491	1,456,923

Sensitivity analysis

If interest rates had been 1% higher and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit before tax would have decreased by $13,605 thousand and $14,569 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 respectively, mainly due to the variable interest rate financial liabilities borrowed by the Company.

c) Other price risk

The Company was exposed to equity price risk through their investments in mutual fund and domestic unlisted stocks, the risk is managed by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risks.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis measures the exposure to equity price risk at the balance sheet date.

If price of mutual funds had been 1% lower. Profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have decreased by $270 thousand and $275 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL.

If equity prices of domestic unlisted shares had been 1% lower, other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have decreased by $795 thousand and $700 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. As of the balance sheet date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the financial assets on the standalone balance sheets.

The policy adopted by the Company is to only conduct transaction with reputable objects, and to obtain sufficient guarantees under necessary circumstances to reduce the risk of financial losses due to defaults. The Company will use other publicly available financial information and historical transactions records to rate major customers. Continuously to monitor the credit exposure risk and the credit ratings of the counterparties, and distribute the total transaction amount to different customers with qualified credit rating, and the credit risk is controlled through the yearly review and approval of counterparty credit limits.

The Company's balance of accounts receivable, customer whose accounts receivable exceed 10% of the total amount are as follow:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
A Customer	$ 53,824	$ 120,769

3) Liquidity risk

The management of the Company continuously monitor the movements of cash flows, net cash position and the utilization of bank loan commitments to control proportion of long-term and short-term bank loans and ensure the compliance with loan covenants.

Although the Company's current liabilities were more than current assets of 739,612 thousand as of December 31, 2022, but the Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's unused short term and long term bank loan facilities were $939,689 thousand and $516,677 thousand, respectively.

The financial liabilities of the Company during the agreed repayment period are summarized and listed as follow according to the maturities date and undiscounted maturity amount.

	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
December 31, 2022				
Short-Term Borrowings	$ 385,375	$ -	$ -	$ 385,375
Short-term notes and bills payable	350,000	-	-	350,000
Accounts Payable	284,088	-	-	284,088
Other Payables	429,927	-	-	429,927
Long-Term Bank loan	578,255	1,669,154	-	2,247,409
Lease Liabilities	9,616	38,096	57,560	105,272
Refund Liability	36,369	-	-	36,369
Deposits Received	-	61	-	61
	$ 2,073,630	$ 1,707,311	$ 57,560	$ 3,838,501
December 31, 2021				
Short-Term Borrowings	$ 230,203	$ -	$ -	$ 230,203
Short-term notes and bills payable	350,000	-	-	350,000
Accounts Payable payables	559,641	-	-	559,641
Other Payables	415,380	-	-	415,380
Long-Term Bank loan	538,383	1,929,294	-	2,467,677
Lease Liabilities	9,616	38,463	66,808	114,887
Refund Liability	22,467	-	-	22,467
Deposits Received	-	889	-	889
	$2,125,690	$1,968,646	$ 66,808	$4,161,144

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Details of transactions between the Company and related parties were disclosed below:

a. Related party names and relationships

Related Party Name	Relationship
WUS Group (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
WUS Printed Circuit (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.（WUS-Singapore）	Subsidiary
WUS Group Holdings Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
China Electronic (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Centron Electronics (HK) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Centron Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
WUS Energy Technology (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Yun-Hsu Investment Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
WUS Printed Circuit (Kunshan) Co., LTD. (WUS-Kunshan)	Associate
WUS Printed Circuit Kepz (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Associate
WUS International Company Limited	Associate
East Wast Trading Company	Associate
Centronix Electronics (Kunshan) Co.,Ltd.	Associate
WUS Printed Circuit (Huang Shi) Co., Ltd.	Associate

b. Operating revenue

Account Item	Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	2021
Revenue from sales of goods	Subsidiaries	$ 67,011	$ 83,621
	Associates	126,281	162,992
		$193,292	$246,613

Except that some products have no price of selling other third party for comparison, the prices of other items sold to related parties are not significantly different from those of ordinary customers, and the payment terms are about 45-120 days, which is also the same with the general customer collection period.

c. Purchase of goods

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	2021
Subsidiaries	$ 54,187	$ 81,649
Associates	1,103	35,448
	$ 55,290	$117,097

The Company purchased from the related parties and did not purchase similar products from non-related parties. Therefore, the purchase price is not comparable with non-related parties. Payments term to related parties were made under normal terms.

d. Receivables from related parties

Account Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Accounts receivable- related parties	Subsidiaries	$ 7,983	$ 7,114
	Associates	49,758	55,566
		$ 57,741	$ 62,680
Other receivables	Associates		
	WUS-Kunshan	$ 3,363	$ 1,564
	Others	321	257
		$ 3,684	$ 1,821

No guarantee had been received for receivables from outstanding related parties. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, no impairment loss was recognized on receivables from related parties.

e. Payables to related parties

Account Item	Related Party Category	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Accounts payable	Subsidiaries	$ 19,655	$ 34,784
	Associates	-	274
		$ 19,655	$ 35,058
Other payables	Subsidiaries	$ 449	$ 2,019

The outstanding accounts payable to related parties were unsecured.

f. Other related parties transactions

The Company entrusts a subsidiary to expand its business in Singapore, and the commissions is calculated 1% of net sales on monthly basis (paid quarterly) according to contract. Commission expenses were $4,694 thousand and $3,293 thousand for year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the outstanding payments were $1,132 thousand and $1,388 thousand (listed under other payables).

g. Remuneration of key management personnel

Remuneration of directors and other members of key management was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	For the Year Ended December 31 2021
Short-term employee benefits	$ 8,944	$ 8,890
Post-employment benefits	348	348
	$ 9,292	$ 9,238

28. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The Company provided the following assets as collaterals for oil purchasing and long-term borrowings:

	Carrying amount December 31 2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings	$197,656	$205,738
Other financial assets - non-current	160	160
	$197,816	$205,898

29. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

The Company has significant commitment matters as follow at 2022:

1. The amount of the letter of credited that have been opened but not used is $21,022 thousand.
2. The amount of signed but not yet recognized fixed asset purchasing contract is $236,509 thousand.

30. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The following information was aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies of the Company and the exchange rates between the foreign currencies and the respective functional currencies were disclosed. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

Unit: Foreign Currency in thousand
Exchange rate: dollar

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate		Carrying Amount
December 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	$ 16,554	30.72	（USD：NTD）	$ 508,524
EUR	300	32.76	（EUR：NTD）	9,821
RMB	53,585	4.4	（RMB：NTD）	235,773
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	5,503	30.72	（USD：NTD）	169,041
JPY	30,310	0.2318	（JPY：NTD）	7,026
Non-monetary items				
Subsidiary companies that adopt equity method				

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate		Carrying Amount
USD	3,075	30.72	（USD：NTD）	94,457
RMB	627,750	4.4	（RMB：NTD）	2,761,446
December 31, 2021				
Financial assets				
Monetary items				
USD	$ 37,481	27.67	（USD：NTD）	$ 1,037,090
EUR	71	31.35	（EUR：NTD）	2,223
RMB	92,961	4.34	（RMB：NTD）	403,451
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD	8,493	27.67	（USD：NTD）	234,992
JPY	23,100	0.2406	（JPY：NTD）	5,558
Non-monetary items				
Subsidiary companies that adopt equity method				
USD	$ 2,230	27.67	（USD：NTD）	$ 61,715
RMB	591,150	4.34	（RMB：NTD）	2,565,545

The total foreign exchange gains and losses (including realized and unrealized) were gains of $107,423 thousand and losses of $8,995 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains and losses by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currencies of each entity.

31. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

a. Information about significant transactions:

1) Financing provided to others: (Table 1)

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: None

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates) at year end:(Table 2)

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

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

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

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: (Table 3)

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital :(Table 4)

9) Trading in derivative instruments: None

b. Information on investees: (Table 5)

c. Information on investments in mainland China

1) Information on any investee Company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment gain or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area: (Table 6)

2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses:

a) Transactions：(Table 3)

b) The balance of receivables and payables: (Table 4)

c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses : None

d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes: None

e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds: (Table 1)

f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services: (None)

d. Information of major shareholders: list of the shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, showing the names, the number of shares and percentage of ownership held by each shareholder. : (Table 7)

32. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Disclosure of the segment information in standalone financial statements is waived.

TABLE 1

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Maximum Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Amount Drawn	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of Financing	Transaction Amount	Reason for Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Collateral		Financing Limits for Each Borrowing Company	Financing Company's Total Financing Limit	Remark
													Item	Value			
1	Centron Electronics (HK) Co., Ltd.	Centron Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	$ 201,957	$ 192,614	$ 192,614	0.6	Short-term financing -Operating needs	$ -	Operating needs	$ -	-	$ -	$ 2,759,029	$ 2,759,029	Note 1
2	Centron Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	WUS Energy Technology (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables from related parties	Y	225,000	-	-	Note 2	Short-term financing -Operating needs	-	Operating needs	-	-	-	2,568,874	2,568,874	Note 1

Note 1: In accordance with the Procedures for Extending Loans to Others, the total amount of loans extended to others by Centron Electronics (HK) Co., Ltd. and Centron Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. shall be restricted to 40% of the lender's net worth, while the amount of loans extended to a single entity shall be restricted to 10% of the lender's net worth. The total amount of loans extended and the amount of loans extended to a single entity between foreign subsidiaries in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of the voting rights shall be restricted to 100% of the lender's net worth stated in the lender's most recent financial statements.

Note 2: The negotiated interest rate shall not exceed the bank deposit interest rate in the same period.

TABLE 2

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2022				Remark
				Shares/Units	Carrying Amount	Shares/ Units	Fair Value	
The Company	Mutual fund							
	Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	1,965,036.90	$ 27,049		$ 27,049	
	Stock							
	Phoenix Pioneer technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	4,500,000	$ 79,500	1.51	$ 79,500	
WUS Group Holdings Co., Ltd.	Stock							
	Schweizer Electronic AG	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	384,000	$ 48,759	10.16	$ 48,759	
Yun-Hsu Investment Co., Ltd.	Stock							
	WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	1,306,059	$ 35,133	-	$ 35,133	

TABLE 3

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company name	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Remark
			Purchases/Sales	Amount	% to Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	
The Company	Wus International Company Limited	Subsidiaries of investee company valued using the equity method	Sales	($ 123,623)	(2)	T/T 120 days	General transaction terms	General transaction terms	$ 49,126	5	

TABLE 4

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Amount
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Centron Electronics (HK) Co., Ltd.	Centron Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	$ 192,614	Note	$ -	-	$ -	$ -

Note : For the purpose of financing, and thus the turnover ratio is not applicable.

TABLE 5

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
INFORMATION ON INVESTEES (EXCLUDING INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Investment Gain (Loss)	Remark
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount			
The Corporation	WUS Group Holdings Co., Ltd.	Samoa	Investment	$ 3,004	$ 3,004	100,000	100.00	$ 5,560,972	$ 813,347	$ 813,347	Subsidiary
The Corporation	China Electronic (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment	909,888	909,888	27,660,000	100.00	2,761,446	161,773	161,163	Subsidiary（Note 1）
The Corporation	WUS Group (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Investment	11,144	11,144	400,000	100.00	94,457	25,248	25,248	Subsidiary（Note 4）
The Corporation	Yun-Hsu Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	29,900	29,900	3,737,500	100.00	3,347	(11,946)	(61)	Subsidiary（Note 2 and 3）
China Electronic (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd.	Centron Electronics (HK) Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	Investment	1,103,817	1,103,817	2,629,380	100.00	2,759,029	161,610	161,610	Subsidiary
WUS Group (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd.	WUS Printed Circuit (Singapore) Pte., Ltd.	Singapore	Printed circuit board sales and engineering service	607,866	607,866	1,983,647	100.00	91,479	25,236	25,236	Subsidiary（Note 5）

Note 1: The difference between book value and net equity is the unrealized gains from upstream transactions.

Note 2: The difference between book value and net equity is the unrealized losses from the Company’s shares held by Yun-Hsu Investment Co., Ltd.

Note 3: Book value is the amount after deducting NT$93,017 thousand of the Company’s shares held by Yun-Hsu Investment Co., Ltd.

Note 4: The initial cost balance of investment in WUS Group (BVI) Holding Co., Ltd was USD 400 thousand.

Note 5: The initial cost balance of investment in WUS Printed Circuit (Singapore) Pte., Ltd. was USD21,329 thousand (which includes capital reduction to make up for losses of USD19,829 thousand. The amount is not deduced from the balance as the investment amount is not recovered).

TABLE 6

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% of Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2022	Remark
					Outward	Outward							
Wus Printed Circuit (Kunshan) LTD.	Manufacture and Sales of Printed Circuit boards.	$ 8,155,633	2	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,033,538	12.85	$ 774,758	$ 4,586,869	$ 7,670,413	Note 2, 5 and 6
Centron Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Assembly and Sales of peripheral equipment such as electronic products.	738,664	2	411,870	-	-	411,870	146,577	100.00	146,577	2,568,874	141,456	Note3 and 7
WUS Energy Technology (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	Photoelectronic application products research, production and sales.	125,398	3	-	-	-	-	(3,121)	100.00	(3,121)	199,556	-	Note 3

Investor Company	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022 (Note 8)	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investments Stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 4)
WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.	$ 783,802	$ 783,802	$ 4,825,341

Note 1： Investment methods are classified into the following three categories:

1. Direct investment in a company in mainland China.
2. Investing through companies in a third region.
3. Others.

Note 2：The basis for investment income (loss) recognition is from the financial statements audited and attested by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C.

Note 3：The basis for investment income (loss) recognition is from the financial statements audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company’s CPA.

Note 4: Calculated based on the “Regulations Governing the Examination of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China” issued by Investment Commission, MOEA on August 29, 2008.

Note 5: As the amount of accumulated investment profit remitted back exceeds the initial investment amount, the accumulated investment amount is NT$0.

Note 6: As of December 31, 2022, the initial investment cost of WUS Group Holdings Co., Ltd. in Wus Printed Circuit (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. was USD9,072 thousand, and the investment profit remitted back amounted to NT$7,670,413 thousand (including USD102,910 thousand and RMB946,900 thousand).

Note 7: As of December 31, 2022, the initial investment cost of China Electronic (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd. in Centron Electronics (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. was USD22,500 thousand, and the investment profit remitted back amounted to USD10,802 thousand. China Electronic (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd. remitted USD5,880 thousand through capital reduction and USD4,800 thousand of earnings back to the Company.

Note 8: The difference between the ending balance of accumulated investment from Taiwan to mainland China and the approved amount by the Investment Commission MOEA is due to the amount of USD11,200 thousand from the transfer of shares in subsidiaries in China that has not yet been remitted back from a third country.

TABLE 7

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
Information for Major Shareholders
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name of the Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares Owned	Number of Shares Owned
Jay Nan Hou Li Co., Ltd.	24,831,693	13.58
HSBC: Banque Pictet & Cie SA	15,345,414	8.39
SCBL: LGT Bank AG	13,276,500	7.26
Kang Chung Lung Investment Co., Ltd.	9,373,111	5.12

Note 1: The information of major shareholders presented in this table is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation based on the number of ordinary shares and preference shares held by shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, that have been issued without physical registration (including treasury shares) by the Company as of the last business day for the current quarter. The share capital in the financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued without physical registration because of different preparation basis.

Note 2: If a shareholder delivers the shareholdings to the trust, the above information will be disclosed by the individual truster who opened the trust account. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, refer to Market Observation Post System.

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

STATEMENT 1

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF CASH
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)

Item	Amount
Cash in banks	
Checking accounts and NTD demand deposits	$ 12,436
Foreign-currency demand deposits （USD 123 thousand, JPY 1,085 thousand, RMB 384 thousand, EUR 27 thousand）（Note）	6,639
	19,075
Cash on hands	151
	$ 19,226

Note: USD, JPY, RMB AND EUR were converted according to the exchange rate US$1=NTD$30.72, JPY$1=NTD$0.2318, RMB$1= NT$4.4 and EUR$1 = NT$ 32.76

STATEMENT 2

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - CURRENT
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Marketable Securities	Units	Amount	Acquisition Cost	Fair Value (Note)	Remarks
Mutual fund					
Taishin 1699 Money Market Fund	1,965,036.90	$ 27,049	$ 27,000	$ 27,049	

Note: The fair value is calculated based on the net asset value on the balance sheet date.

STATEMENT 3

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Customer Name	Amount	Remark
Related Parties		
Wus International Company Limited	$ 49,126	Sales of goods
Others（Note 1）	8,615	Sales of goods
	57,741	
Non-related parties		
Company A	53,824	Sales of goods
Company B	51,914	Sales of goods
Company C	43,888	Sales of goods
Company D	40,955	Sales of goods
Others（Note 1 and 2）	323,610	Sales of goods
	514,191	
Less : Allowance for loss	7,293	
	506,898	
	$564,639	

Note 1：The amount of individual item does not exceed 5% of the amount balance.

Note 2：Among them, $7,293 thousand is the accounts overdue for more than 1 year, and all of them have been provisioned for losses.

STATEMENT 4

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Amount	
Item	**Cost**	**Net Realizable Value （Note）**
Raw materials	$ 61,526	$ 72,032
Supplies	28,988	29,619
Work in process	191,438	266,094
Finished goods	270,716	317,790
Merchandise	6,791	7,325
	$559,459	$692,860

Note：Refer to Note 4 and 10.

STATEMENT 5

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF PREPAYMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Prepaid expenses	$ 69,056
office supplies	32,003
Others（Note）	6,209
	$107,268

Note：The amount of individual item does not exceed 5% of the amount balance.

STATEMENT 6

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

	Balance at Beginning of the Year		Increase		Decrease		Balance at End of the Year			Market Value or Net Assets Value			
Investees	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount (Note 1)	Shares	Amount (Note 2)	Shares	%	Amount	Unit price (NT$)	Total Amount	Collateral	Remark
Unlisted company													
WUS Group Holdings Co., Ltd.	100,000	$ 5,037,652	-	$ 895,855	-	($ 372,535)	100,000	100	$ 5,560,972	$ 55,610	$ 5,560,972	None	
China Electronic (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd.	27,660,000	2,565,545	-	196,901	-	-	27,660,000	100	2,761,446	100	2,761,446	None	
WUS Group (BVI) Holdings Co., Ltd.	400,000	61,715	-	32,742	-	-	400,000	100	94,457	236	94,457	None	
Yun-Hsu Investment Co., Ltd.	3,737,500	95,119	-	1,306	-	(61)	3,737,500	100	96,364	10	38,480	None	
		7,760,031		1,125,804		(372,596)			8,513,239		$ 8,455,355		
LESS: Subsidiaries holding the company's stocks are regarded as treasury shares	1,306,059	(93,017)	-	-	-	-	1,306,059		(93,017)				
		$ 7,667,014		$ 1,125,804		($ 372,596)			$ 8,420,222				

Note 1: Including the share of profit of subsidiaries $999,758 thousand recognized using the equity method, exchange gains $92,925 thousand recognized in the translation of foreign operating institutions' financial statements, and an increase of $33,121 thousand in recognized capital surplus.

Note 2: Including the share of loss from subsidiaries $61 thousand recognized using the equity method, unrealized valuation losses of $126,652 thousand recognized on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive gains and losses, and cash dividends of $245,883 thousand distributed by investee companies.

STATEMENT 7

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Type	Contract Period	Annual Interest Rates (%)	Balance, End of The Year	Collateral
Unsecured loans				
CTBC Bank	2022.12.30～2023.03.30	1.9	$ 120,000	None
Mega Bank	2022.12.29～2023.01.29	1.74	103,000	None
Taishin Bank	2022.12.28～2023.01.30	1.73	100,000	None
Mega Bank	2022.07.28～2023.01.24	1.675	61,000	None
			$ 384,000	

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF NOTES AND BILLS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Amount		
Guarantee and Acceptance Agency	Period	Annual Interest Rate (%)	Issuance Amount	Unamortized Notes and bills Discounts	Carrying Amount
China Bills Financial Corporation	2022.12.27～2023.02.24	1.968	$ 200,000	$ 582	$ 199,418
Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	2022.12.23～2023.01.18	1.988	150,000	139	149,861
			$ 350,000	$ 721	$ 349,279

STATEMENT 9

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
Related Parties	
Centron Electronics (Kunshan) Co. Ltd.	$ 8,043
WUS Energy Technology (Kunshan) Co., Ltd.	11,612
	19,655
Non-related Parties	
Elite material co., ltd.	48,317
Atotech Taiwan Limited	19,801
Others (Note）	196,315
	264,433
	$ 284,088

Note：The amount of individual item does not exceed 5% of the amount balance.

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Creditor Bank	Term and Repayment Method	Annual Interest Rates (%)	Amount: Due within 1 Year	Amount: Due after 1 Year	Amount: Total	Collateral	Remark
1.Commercial paper of recycling within the notes and bills quota							
Mega Bills	Circular issuance within the quota of $300 million before June 2024 (minimum of 60% is required).	1.9573	$ -	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	None	Note 15
	Less: Unamortized discount		-	(274)	(274)		
			-	299,726	299,726		
Taishin Bank	Circular issuance within the quota of $100 million before June 2025	2.0573	-	100,000	100,000	None	Note 15
	Less: Unamortized discount		-	(101)	(101)		
			-	99,899	99,899		
			-	399,625	399,625		
2.**LONG-TERM BORROWINGS**							
Unsecured loans							
Taipei Fubon Bank	From January 2024, installment repayment until October 2025	1.851416	-	400,000	400,000	None	Note 15
CTBC Bank	From March 2023, installment repayment until June 2024	1.9	200,000	100,000	300,000	None	Note 15
CTBC Bank	From March 2024, installment repayment until June 2025	1.9	-	200,000	200,000	None	Note 15
E.Sun Bank	From September 2022, installment repayment until June 2024	1.63	150,000	75,000	225,000	None	Note 15
Taishin Bank	From June 2023, installment repayment until June 2024	1.94	60,000	40,000	100,000	None	Note 15
Mega Bank-Nanzi Branch	From April 2024, installment repayment until May 2028	1.325	-	86,876	86,876	None	Note 15
			410,000	901,876	1,311,876		
Secured loans							
Mega Bank-Nanzi Branch	From November 2021, installment repayment until November 2024	1.755	92,308	92,307	184,615	Note 28	Note 15
Mega Bank-Nanzi Branch	From July 2023, installment repayment until July 2026	1.725	46,154	253,846	300,000	Note 28	Note 15
			138,462	346,153	484,615		
			$ 548,462	$ 1,647,654	$ 2,196,116		

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantities (Note)	Amount
Sales revenue		
Printed Circuit Board Manufacturing	1,745,307	$2,962,092
Trading revenue		
Printed Circuit Board Trading	53,767	65,487
Others		3,151
Net operating revenue		$3,030,730

Note：The unit of printed circuit board is square feet, and the unit of printed circuit board trading is set.

STATEMENT 12

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Cost of goods sold	
Raw materials at beginning of the year	$ 59,107
Raw material purchased	415,109
Raw materials at end of the year	(63,530)
Others	(4,000)
Raw material used	406,686
Supplies at beginning of the year	39,734
Supplies purchased	760,484
Supplies at end of the year	(29,547)
Others	(321)
Supplies used	770,350
Direct labor	479,765
Manufacturing expenses	1,157,473
Manufacturing cost	2,814,274
Work in progress at beginning of the year	525,076
Work in progress at end of the year	(223,830)
Others	(14,281)
Manufacturing cost	3,101,239
Finished goods at beginning of the year	314,065
Finished goods at end of the year	(321,302)
Others	(40,118)
Cost of goods sold	3,053,884
Merchandise Cost	
Merchandise at beginning of the year	7,104
Merchandise purchased	79,772
Merchandise at end of the year	(6,791)
Others	(5)
Merchandise cost	80,080
Loss for market price decline and obsolete	53,599
Revenue from sale of scraps	(5,454)
	$3,182,109

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Selling and Marketing Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Expected credit loss	Total
Payroll expense	$ 17,361	$ 66,937	$ 29,608	$ -	$ 113,906
Commission	42,037	-	-	-	42,037
Fright expense	38,168	1	-	-	38,169
Insurance expense	3,792	7,345	3,487	-	14,624
Engineering supplies for project	-	-	5,093	-	5,093
Depreciation expense	155	11,329	408	-	11,892
Pension	1,073	3,513	1,704	-	6,290
Repair and maintenance expense	1,186	2,826	-	-	4,012
Entertainment expense	445	3,635	-	-	4,080
Meal expenses	680	2,352	1,175	-	4,207
Utilities expense	962	1,560	-	-	2,522
Professional fee	-	3,024	-	-	3,024
Remuneration of directors	-	2,436	-	-	2,436
Postage expense	259	1,454	58	-	1,771
Tax fee	39	1,471	19	-	1,529
Travel expense	480	19	120	-	619
Export expense	908	-	-	-	908
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	560	560
Others	1,792	14,916	790	-	17,498
	$ 109,337	$ 122,818	$ 42,462	$ 560	$ 275,177

STATEMENT 14

WUS Printed Circuit Co., Ltd.

STATEMENT OF EMPOYEE BENEFIT, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Year ended December 31,2022			For the Year ended December 31,2021		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salaries	$551,669	$ 113,906	$ 665,575	$ 594,954	$ 112,119	$ 707,073
Labor and health insurance	61,645	12,396	74,041	64,551	12,329	76,880
Pension	27,575	6,290	33,865	29,634	6,320	35,954
Remuneration of directors	-	2,436	2,436	-	2,442	2,442
Others	32,444	6,718	39,162	33,730	7,497	41,227
	$ 673,333	$ 141,746	$ 815,079	$ 722,869	$ 140,707	$ 863,576
Depreciation	$ 300,212	$ 11,892	$ 312,104	$ 279,844	$ 9,202	$ 289,046
Amortization	3,966	-	3,966	4,117	-	4,117

Note 1: As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had 1,328 and 1,371 employees, respectively. There were both 6 non-employee directors.

Note 2: The company's ordinary shares are listed on the stock exchange and additional information is as follows:

1) Average employee benefit expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 was $615 thousand (calculated as total employee benefit expense net of total remuneration of directors for the year divided by number of employees net of number of non-employee directors for the year).
Average employee benefit expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 was $631 thousand (calculated as total employee benefit expense net of total remuneration of directors for the year divided by the number of employees net of number of non-employee directors for the year).

2) Average salaries for the year ended December 31, 2022 was $503 thousand (calculated as total salaries for the year divided by number of employees net of number of non-employee directors for the year).
Average salaries for the year ended December 31, 2021 was $518 thousand (calculated as total salaries for the year divided by number of employees net of number of non-employee directors for the year).

3) Adjustment of average salaries was (2.90)% (calculated as average salaries for the year net of average salaries for the previous year divided by average salaries for the previous year).

4) The Company has set up an audit committee, and no remuneration was paid to the supervisor.

5) The company's salary and remuneration policy (including directors, management and employees):

a) Policies on remuneration of directors

To be handled in accordance with the Company's articles of incorporation and the organizational rules of remuneration committee, after being recommended by the remuneration committee, and submitted to the board of directors for resolution.

i Remuneration of directors:According to Article 29 of the Corporation's articles of incorporation: If the company is profitable (i.e. profit before tax and before remuneration distribution to the employees and directors) in fiscal year, 2% (inclusive) or less of the profits shall be appropriated by the resolution of the board of directors as remuneration of directors.

ii Remuneration of independent directors: The company pays fixed remuneration every month, and does not pay the above-mentioned remuneration for directors. However, for those that do not serve for a full year, the remuneration will be calculated in proportion to the number of days of term that were actually served.

iii Transportation reimbursement: The company pay the transportation reimbursement to directors every time when directors attend the board of directors.

b) Policies on remuneration of management

The remuneration of management are calculated after comprehensive consideration of the target achievement rate, operating efficiency, and company profitability, and are evaluated by the remuneration committee, and recommendations are made to the board of directors for their decision-making reference. And review the remuneration system in a timely manner according to the actual operating conditions and relevant laws and regulations.

c) Policies on remuneration of employees

Handle in the accordance with the company's position and salary management methods and bonus and welfare management methods. In addition, in accordance to Article 29 of the corporation's articles of incorporation, if the company is profitable (i.e. profit before tax and before the remuneration distribution to the employees and directors) in fiscal year, 0.1%-10% (inclusive) of the profits shall be appropriated as remuneration of employees.