CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR22000519

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

Opinion

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

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Company's 2022 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

Accounting estimates and assumptions for total cost of construction contracts

<u>Description</u>

Please refer to Note 4(30) for a description of the accounting policy on construction contracts. Please refer to Note 5 for critical accounting estimates and assumptions for total cost of construction contracts.

The Company is engaged in the business of designing and building of various ships and cruisers. Assumptions for estimated construction cost include cost for equipment, material, labor and etc. Data used for assumptions involves subjective judgement and accounting estimates and are highly uncertain. As a result, assumptions used are material to the total construction cost and further affects the calculation of construction profit.

As the data used for assumptions involves subjective judgement and accounting estimates are highly uncertain, this may affect the completeness and relevant assertions. Considering that the estimated total cost of construction contracts is material to the financial statements, therefore, we assessed that these accounting estimates and assumptions as one of the key audit matters for this year.

<u>How our audit addressed the matter</u>

The scope of our audit responded to the risk as follows:

1. Assessing the effectiveness of CSBC Company's internal control regarding the estimation process of total cost of construction contract. This includes:
   (1) Whether the data used by management for estimates and assumptions is complete, relevant and accurate.
   (2)Whether accounting estimates and assumptions have been reviewed and approved by proper management level.
   (3)Whether the segregation of duties is appropriate.
2. Obtaining the Estimate at Completion Reports, selecting sample reports and verifying the accuracy, completeness and relevance of the data that was used for assumptions and estimations. Checking whether the use of estimates and assumptions in the Estimate at Completion Reports are appropriate.
3. Comparing cost at completion for the same or similar ships and then assessing the reasonableness of the Estimate at Completion Report.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards of Auditing on 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 parent company only financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent company only financial statements of the current period 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.

Wang, Kuo-Hua	Wu, Chien-Chih

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 10, 2023

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2021 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 2,252,256	5	$ 2,597,123	6
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	-	-	21,044	-
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(3) and 8	15,441	-	16,841	-
1140	Current contract assets	6(22)(26) and 7	4,226,237	9	2,780,143	6
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)(22)	1,219,543	3	1,972,696	5
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	6(4)(22) and 7	83,873	-	46,250	-
1200	Other receivables		8,159	-	10,063	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	130,042	-	158	-
130X	Inventories	6(5)(22)	5,508,042	12	2,827,237	6
1410	Prepayments	6(6) and 7	12,690,526	28	13,248,776	31
1479	Other current assets, others		18,044	-	922	-
11XX	**Current Assets**		26,152,163	57	23,521,253	54
	Non-current assets					
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(7) and 7	1,668,442	4	1,685,071	4
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(8) and 7	12,983,367	28	12,815,078	30
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9)	3,150,472	7	3,399,266	8
1760	Investment property - net	6(10)(11)	211,559	-	212,239	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(12)	34,774	-	36,473	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(32)	1,493,482	3	1,522,513	4
1920	Guarantee deposits paid		238,691	1	162,918	-
1975	Net defined benefit asset, non-current	6(20)	131,397	-	11,403	-
15XX	**Non-current assets**		19,912,184	43	19,844,961	46
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 46,064,347	100	$ 43,366,214	100

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CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2021 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(13)	$ 7,004,580	15	$ 2,795,834	6
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable	6(14)	3,598,654	8	3,599,104	8
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(22)(26) and 7	7,687,010	17	10,359,590	24
2150	Notes payable	6(22)	-	-	32,400	-
2170	Accounts payable	6(22)	1,171,291	3	881,832	2
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	6(22) and 7	11,200	-	6,151	-
2200	Other payables	6(15)	1,126,343	2	1,179,657	3
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6(16)(22)	1,144,469	2	1,011,981	2
2280	Current lease liabilities	6(9)	269,504	1	273,379	1
2310	Advance receipts		91,022	-	14,590	-
21XX	**Current Liabilities**		22,104,073	48	20,154,518	46
	Non-current liabilities					
2500	Non-current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(17)	15,896	-	7,045	-
2530	Bonds payable	6(17)	1,775,013	4	1,760,726	4
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(18)	6,995,805	15	2,548,831	6
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(32)	1,324,697	3	1,324,697	3
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	6(9)	2,947,811	6	3,180,811	7
2610	Long-term notes and accounts payable	6(19)	717,121	2	705,134	2
2630	Long-term deferred revenue	6(19)	125,238	-	181,604	-
2645	Guarantee deposits received		247,340	1	257,669	1
2670	Other non-current liabilities, others		1,405	-	7,957	-
25XX	**Non-current liabilities**		14,150,326	31	9,974,474	23
2XXX	**Total Liabilities**		36,254,399	79	30,128,992	69
	Equity					
	Share capital					
3110	Share capital - common stock	6(21)(23) and 7	9,317,873	20	9,317,873	22
	Capital surplus					
3200	Capital surplus	6(17)(24)	752,878	1	3,692,913	9
	Retained earnings	6(25)				
3320	Special reserve		3,166,471	7	3,166,471	7
3350	Accumulated deficit		(3,427,274)	(7)	(2,940,035)	(7)
3XXX	**Total equity**		9,809,948	21	13,237,222	31
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	7 and 9				
	Significant events after the balance sheet date	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 46,064,347	100	$ 43,366,214	100

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

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings (losses) per share amount)

			Year ended December 31			
			2022		2021	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Sales revenue	6(26) and 7	$ 21,751,274	100	$ 18,851,761	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5)(12)(30)(31) and 7	(24,907,511)	(115)	(18,309,359)	(97)
5900	Net operating margin		(3,156,237)	(15)	542,402	3
	Operating expenses	6(30)(31)				
6100	Selling expenses		(60,752)	-	(62,572)	-
6200	General and administrative expenses		(337,492)	(2)	(345,941)	(2)
6300	Research and development expenses		(109,870)	-	(116,810)	(1)
6450	Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	12(2)	(21,444)	-	(7,008)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(529,558)	(2)	(532,331)	(3)
6900	Operating (loss) profit		(3,685,795)	(17)	10,071	-
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	7	19,712	-	1,196	-
7010	Other income	6(10)(19)(27)	111,442	1	209,296	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(28)	205,846	1	(63,183)	-
7050	Finance costs	6(8)(9)(19)(29)	(160,425)	(1)	(100,382)	(1)
7070	Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net	6(7)	(17,548)	-	(43,800)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		159,027	1	3,127	-
7900	**Profit (loss) before income tax**		(3,526,768)	(16)	13,198	-
7950	Income tax (expense) benefit	6(32)	-	-	37	-
8200	**Profit (loss) for the year**		($ 3,526,768)	(16)	$ 13,235	-
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Other comprehensive income, before tax, actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	6(20)	$ 145,156	-	$ 40,933	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(32)	(29,031)	-	(8,187)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income for the year**		$ 116,125	-	$ 32,746	-
8500	**Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year**		($ 3,410,643)	(16)	$ 45,981	-
	Basic earnings (losses) per share	6(33)				
9750	Total basic earnings (losses) per share		($ 3.78)		$ 0.02	

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

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Capital surplus	Retained Earnings: Special reserve	Retained Earnings: Accumulated deficit	Total equity
2021						
Balance at January 2021		$ 4,730,555	$ 97,071	$ 3,166,471	($ 2,986,016)	$ 5,008,081
Profit		-	-	-	13,235	13,235
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	32,746	32,746
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	45,981	45,981
Cash capital increase	6(23)(24) and 7	4,500,000	3,367,059	-	-	7,867,059
Share-based payments	6(21)(24) and 7	-	128,818	-	-	128,818
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(17)(23)(24)	87,318	99,965	-	-	187,283
Balance at December 31, 2021		$ 9,317,873	$ 3,692,913	$ 3,166,471	($ 2,940,035)	$ 13,237,222
2022						
Balance at January 2022		$ 9,317,873	$ 3,692,913	$ 3,166,471	($ 2,940,035)	$ 13,237,222
Loss		-	-	-	(3,526,768)	(3,526,768)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	116,125	116,125
Total comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(3,410,643)	(3,410,643)
Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficit	6(24)(25)	-	(2,940,035)	-	2,940,035	-
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed	6(7)	-	-	-	(16,631)	(16,631)
Balance at December 31, 2022		$ 9,317,873	$ 752,878	$ 3,166,471	($ 3,427,274)	$ 9,809,948

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

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) profit before tax		($ 3,526,768)	$ 13,198
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Expected credit loss	12(2)	21,444	7,008
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6(8)(30)	650,897	650,135
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6(9)(30)	246,262	246,496
Depreciation of investment property	6(11)	680	679
Amortization	6(12)(30)	20,148	12,125
Share of loss of investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	17,548	43,800
Interest income		(19,712)	(1,196)
Government grant income	6(27)(29)(34)	(11,987)	(11,787)
Gain on valuation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(28)	18,245	(19,055)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(28)	522	5,633
Interest expense	6(29)	160,425	100,382
Share-based payments	6(21)	-	128,818
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current		11,649	-
(Increase) decrease in current contract assets		(1,459,788)	1,744,178
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable		750,294	(810,651)
Increase in accounts receivable - related parties		(38,006)	(25,939)
Decrease in other receivables		2,756	16,081
Decrease in other receivables - related parties		116	15,287
Increase in inventories		(2,680,805)	(477,875)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments		558,250	(3,352,072)
(Increase) decrease in other current assets - other		(17,122)	54
Decrease (increase) in net defined benefit asset-non-current		25,162	(11,403)
Changes in operating liabilities			
(Decrease) increase in current liabilities		(2,672,580)	3,660,800
(Decrease) increase in notes payable		(32,400)	24,300
Decrease in notes payable - related parties		-	(111,592)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		289,459	(608,735)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable - related parties		5,049	(2,211)
Decrease in other payables		(42,947)	(109,292)
Increase (decrease) in provisions - current		132,488	(276,697)
Increase (decrease) in receipts in advance		32,053	(5,870)
Increase in net defined benefit liability-non-current		-	37,532
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations		(7,558,668)	882,131
Interest received		18,860	1,179
Interest paid		(129,178)	(74,122)
Income tax paid		-	572
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities		(7,668,986)	809,760

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CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in other receivables - related parties (fund loan)		($ 130,000)	$ -
Decrease (increase) in current financial assets at amortised cost		1,400	(16,841)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	6(7)	(17,550)	(495,000)
Cash payments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment	6(34)	(843,031)	(2,186,888)
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(12)	(18,449)	(27,253)
Increase in refundable deposits		(143,959)	(113,068)
Decrease in refundable deposits		68,186	3,233
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,083,403)	(2,835,817)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	6(35)	4,208,746	(2,403,312)
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	6(35)	-	900,000
Proceeds from long-term debt	6(35)	4,450,000	-
Repayments of long-term debt	6(35)	-	(2,650,000)
Repayments of principal portion of lease liabilities	6(35)	(234,343)	(231,920)
Increase in guarantee deposit received	6(35)	127,060	136,269
Decrease in guarantee deposit received	6(35)	(137,389)	(140,409)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities	6(35)	(6,552)	(12,171)
Cash capital increase	6(23)	-	7,867,059
Net cash flows from financing activities		8,407,522	3,465,516
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(344,867)	1,439,459
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	2,597,123	1,157,664
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	$ 2,252,256	$ 2,597,123

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

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

(1) On May 1, 1946, Taiwan Machinery and Shipbuilding Company was established by the government, and then was divided into two companies 'Taiwan Machinery Corporation' and 'Taiwan Shipbuilding Corporation (TSBC)' to split the machinery and shipbuilding business for the purpose of management. In the late 1960s, the government built large shipyards in Xiaogang Kaohsiung which is the current place of business for CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN (the "Company").

(2) In July 1973, China Shipbuilding Corporation was established by the government. In the early days, most of its labour and techniques were supported by TSBC and they were both reverted to become state - owned companies under the Ministry of Economic Affairs. In January 1978, China Shipbuilding Corporation merged with TSBC and China Shipbuilding Corporation became the surviving company. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of building, manufacturing and repairing of various ships and onshore equipment.

(3) On March 1, 2007, China Shipbuilding Corporation changed its name to CSBC Corporation, Taiwan.

(4) The Company became a listed company in December 22, 2008.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 10, 2023.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts – cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 – 2020	January 1, 2022

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, 'Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction'	January 1, 2023

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

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

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

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
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 International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback'	January 1, 2024
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Non-current liabilities with covenants'	January 1, 2024

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

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

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

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

B. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar, which is the Company's functional currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

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

C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

D. All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within ‘other gains and losses’.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

The Company is engaged in the business of shipbuilding, vessel building, major machinery building and ship repairing such that the contractual periods of these projects are usually over one year. Therefore, the assets and liabilities of these projects are classified as current assets or liabilities if the period of the project is shorter than the operating cycle; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets or liabilities. The classification criteria of assets and liabilities that are not project related are as follows：Current assets include cash, the assets held for trading or the assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be consumed or to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date; property, plant and equipment and other assets that are not classified as current assets are non-current assets. Current liabilities include the liabilities arising mainly from trading activities and are expected to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date. The liabilities that are not classified as current liabilities are non-current liabilities.

(5) Cash equivalents

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

(b) The assets’ contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

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

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

(8) Accounts and notes receivable

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

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

(9) Impairment of financial assets

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

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

(11) Leasing arrangements (lessor)-operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(12) Inventories

The perpetual inventory system is adopted for inventory recognition. Inventories are stated at cost. The cost is determined using the weighted-average method. At the end of period, inventories are evaluated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the individual item approach is used in the comparison of cost and net realizable value. The calculation of net realizable value is based on the estimated selling price in the normal course of business, net of estimated costs of completion and estimated selling expenses.

(13) Investments accounted for under the equity method - subsidiaries and associates

A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Company has the power to govern the financials and operating policies. In general, it is presumed that the parent has the power to govern the financials and operating policies, if a parent holds, directly or indirectly, more than half of the voting power of an entity. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using equity method in these parent company only financial statements.

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

C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise the losses in proportion to the ownership.

D. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.

E. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

F. When changes in an associate's equity are not recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises the Company's share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.

G. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

H. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate, if it loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it still retains significant influence over this associate, then the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

I. Pursuant to the "Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers," profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements. Owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements shall equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

(14) Investment accounted for using equity method-joint ventures

Investment of joint arrangements are classified as joint ventures based on its contractual rights and obligations. Unrealised profits and losses arising from the transactions between the Company and its joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the joint venture. However, when the transaction provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss, all such losses shall be recognised immediately. When the Company's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the joint venture together with any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

(15) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

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

Land improvements	5 ～ 50 years
Buildings and structures	8 ～ 65 years
Machinery and equipment	2 ～ 58 years
Transportation equipment	3 ～ 40 years
Leasehold improvements	14 years
Other equipment	3 ～ 14 years

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

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

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

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

(b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate;

(c) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

(d) The exercise price of a purchase option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

(e) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

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

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

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

(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;

(c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and

(d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

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

(17) Investment property

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 60 years.

(18) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 5 years.

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

(20) Borrowings

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

(21) Accounts and notes payable

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

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

(22) Convertible bonds

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

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

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

C. The embedded conversion options which meet the definition of an equity instrument are initially recognised in 'capital surplus—share options' at the residual amount of total issue price less the amount of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and bonds payable as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.

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

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

(23) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(24) Non-hedging derivatives

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

(25) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(26) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.

ii. Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Company's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employment. The Company recognises expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefits or it recognises relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

D. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

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

(27) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognized as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(28) Income tax

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

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

C. Deferred income tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the parent company only balance sheet. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures, employees' training costs and equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised.

(29) Dividends

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

(30) Revenue recognition

A. The revenues from construction contracts in relation to shipbuilding, vessel construction and machinery manufacturing are identified to be one performance obligation satisfied over time and are recognised by the percentage-of-completion as of the financial reporting date. The percentage-of-completion is measured based on the percentage of the workload completed to the total expected workload of the contracts. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

B. The revenues from service contract in relation to ship/vessel repairs and anti-corrosion coating are identified to be one performance obligation satisfied over time and are recognised by the percentage-of-completion as of the financial reporting date. The percentage-of-completion is measured based on the percentage of the actual cost incurred to the total expected cost of the contracts. At the beginning of the contract period, as the Company may find it difficult to estimate the result of obligation performance, it estimates the actual cost incurred for performing obligations which could be recovered. The contract revenue should be recognised only to the extent of actual costs incurred until the result of obligation performance could by measured reasonably.

C. The Company's estimate about revenue, costs and percentage-of-completion is subject to a revision whenever there is a change in circumstances. Any increase or decrease in revenue or costs due to an estimate revision is reflected in profit or loss during the period when the management become aware of the changes in circumstances.

D. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, according to the agreements, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.

E. The Company classifies its ship leasing business as an operating lease. Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(31) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Construction contracts

The Company recognises construction contract revenue and costs using the percentage-of-completion method, wherein the revenue to be recognised is equal to the percentage of completed work out of the total estimated work.

Assumptions for estimated construction cost include cost for equipment, material, labor and etc. Data used for assumptions involves subjective judgement and accounting estimates and are highly uncertain. As a result, assumptions used are material to the total construction cost and further affects the calculation of construction profit.

If the estimated total contract costs had increased / decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, construction profit for the year ended December 31, 2022 would have decreased by $546,928 or increased by $591,661 (the construction profit for the year ended December 31, 2021 would have decreased by $437,747 or increased by $357,961).

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 410	$ 510
Checking accounts and demand deposits	560,971	1,941,760
Time deposits	1,690,875	654,853
	$ 2,252,256	$ 2,597,123

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. On December 31, 2022 and 2021, due to issuance of letters of credit and letters of guarantee, pledges and collateral, the Company had restricted cash and cash equivalents in the amounts of $15,441 and $16,841, respectively, which were classified as financial assets at amortised cost. Refer to Note 6(3) for further information.

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

Items	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Cross currency swap	$ -	$ 21,044
Non-current items:		
Financial liabilities designated as at air value through profit or loss		
Call and put options embedded in convertible bonds	($ 16,805)	($ 16,805)
Valuation adjustment	909	9,760
	($ 15,896)	($ 7,045)

A. Information about the amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 6(28).

B. The Company entered into cross currency swap contracts to hedge risks arising from exchange rate fluctuations on forecast transactions. The information on cross currency swap contracts that are not accounted for under hedge accounting on the balance sheet date and are not expired is as follows:

December 31, 2021			
Contract amount (in thousands)	Expiry date	Interest rate of amount paid	Interest rate of amount collected
EUR 17,611	2022.11.25	-	0.433%

There was no such transaction as of December 31, 2022.

C. Information about the terms of the first domestic secured convertible bonds issued by the Company is provided in Note 6(17).

(3) Financial assets at amortised cost

Items	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current items:		
Restricted bank deposits	$ 15,441	$ 16,841

A. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortised cost held by the Company was $15,441 and $16,841, respectively.

B. Details of the Company’s financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.

C. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortised cost is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) Accounts receivable, net

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Construction receivables	$ 1,296,416	$ 2,178,306
Repair receivables	250,336	118,741
Lease payments receivable	1,099	1,099
	1,547,851	2,298,146
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(328,308)	(325,450)
	1,219,543	1,972,696
Accounts receivable - related parties	84,256	46,250
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(383)	-
	83,873	46,250
	$ 1,303,416	$ 2,018,946

A. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, accounts receivable (including related parties) was all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2021, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $1,464,932.

B. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, with taking into account collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company' accounts receivable (including related parties) was $1,303,416 and $2,018,946, respectively.

C. The Company had no past due accounts receivable.

D. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2022		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 5,262,770	($ 37,271)	$ 5,225,499
Work in process and repair of goods	282,543	-	282,543
	$ 5,545,313	($ 37,271)	$ 5,508,042

	December 31, 2021		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 2,759,321	($ 38,677)	$ 2,720,644
Work in process and repair of goods	106,593	-	106,593
	$ 2,865,914	($ 38,677)	$ 2,827,237

The amount of inventories recognised as expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Raw materials costs	$ 12,714,423	$ 7,723,418
Gain from reversal of obsolete inventories	(1,406)	(3,496)
	$ 12,713,017	$ 7,719,922

The Company reversed a previous inventory write-down and accounted for this transaction as a reduction of expenses because the related inventory items were scrapped or sold in 2022 and 2021.

(6) Prepayments

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Prepayments of suppliers	$ 12,502,189	$ 13,213,795
Excess VAT paid	102,930	5,735
Other prepayments	85,407	29,246
	$ 12,690,526	$ 13,248,776

(7) Investments accounted for under equity method

A. Details of investments accounted for under equity method are as follows:

	2022	2021
At January 1	$ 1,685,071	$ 1,233,871
Additional investments accounted for using the equity method	919	495,000
Share of profit or loss of investments accounted for using the equity method	(17,548)	(43,800)
At December 31	$ 1,668,442	$ 1,685,071

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Subsidiary:		
CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd.	$ 207,141	$ 178,715
CSBC Power Technology Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	23,906	39,476
Associates:		
Taiwan International Windpower Training Corporation Ltd. (Note 2)	12,284	11,463
Taiwan Offshore Wind Farm Services Corporation (Note 3)	-	-
Fuhai Wind Farm Corporation (Note 4)	-	-
Joint Ventures:		
CSBC - DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd. (Note 5)	1,425,111	1,455,417
	$ 1,668,442	$ 1,685,071

Note 1: As approved by the Board of Directors on March 18, 2021, the Company, AND International Co., Ltd., AnEnergy Co., Ltd. and Amita Technologies Inc. jointly established CSBC Power Technology Co., Ltd. The Company originally held 30.67% of voting power from participating in the establishment and capital increase of CSBC Power Technology Co., Ltd. in an accumulated investment amount of $23,000, and acquired an additional 29.33% of issued shares for a cash consideration of $22,000 in the same year on August 12. Thus, the Company accumulatively held a total of 60% equity interest and obtained control over the investee. On October 12, 2022, the Company acquired the company's additional issued shares for a cash consideration of $17,550 with an accumulative shareholding ratio of 86.67%. Please refer to Notes 6(34) and (35) in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 for details.

Note 2: As approved by the Board of Directors on May 11, 2018, the Company, Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Ltd. and other companies jointly established Taiwan International Windpower Training Corporation Ltd. for investment purposes. The Company owns 12% of the investee's share capital and one seat in the Board of Directors of the investee.

Note 3: On March 21, 2014, the Board of Directors has resolved that the Company and Taiwan Generations Corporation would jointly establish Taiwan Offshore Wind Farm Services Corporation. The Company has acquired 40% of share capital in September 2014. The Company has ceased recognising its share of losses in this company since the fourth quarter of 2018 and the unrecognised share of losses in associate for the year ended December 31, 2022 and accumulated share of losses in associate amounted to $342 and $10,771, respectively. On December 13, 2022, the shareholders of Taiwan Offshore Wind Farm Services Corporation resolved to process a reduction in paid-in capital of $9,000, and the resolution had violated the Company Act and the Articles of Incorporation. On January 17, 2023, the Company lodged a complaint to Taipei City Government, and was waiting for the reply of the executive authority.

Note 4: On August 9, 2016, the Board of Directors resolved to invest in Fuhai Wind Farm Corporation and obtained 37.97% of ownership shares. The Company has ceased recognising its share of losses in this company since the third quarter of 2017 and the unrecognised share of losses in associate for the year ended December 31, 2022 and accumulated share of losses in associate amounted to $12,632 and $105,768, respectively.

On November 12, 2021, the Board of Directors resolved to increase its paid-in capital by issuing 8,500 thousand new shares with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. On December 23, 2021, the Company filed a litigation to the Taiwan Taipei District Court for a declaratory judgment confirming the invalidity of the resolution of the Board of Directors. On August 12, 2022, the Taiwan Taipei District Court dismissed the Company's case. The Company's ownership interest changed to 31.44%.

Note 5: On September 12, 2018, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to jointly invest in CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd. with DEME Offshore Holding N.V. (formerly named GeoSea N.V.). Although the Company held a 50.0001% equity interest in CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd., the resolutions presented to the Board of Directors of CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd. require a unanimous approval by both the Company and DEME Offshore Holding N.V. as required by the Articles of Incorporation of CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd.

On January 15, 2020 and March 18, 2021, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to jointly increase investments in CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd. with DEME Offshore Holding N.V. for building a marine installation vessel in order to implement maritime engineering business. CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd. completed the capital increase of approximately $3 billion (approximately EUR 83.24 million). The Company subscribed to 15,151,514 shares, equivalent to $1,500,000, according to its shareholding ratio.

B. Details of the Company's subsidiaries are provided in Note 4(3) of the Company's consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022.

C. The Company's share of the operating results in all individually immaterial associates are summarized below:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Profit for the year from continuing operations	$ 821	$ 552
Other comprehensive income - net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income	$ 821	$ 552

D. Share of the operating results of the Company's individually immaterial joint ventures is summarised below:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Loss for the year from continuing operations	($ 30,306)	($ 43,105)
Other comprehensive income - net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	($ 30,306)	($ 43,105)

E. The Company had impairment loss in investments accounted for using equity method as the carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the accumulated impairment loss amounted to $124,807 and $124,915, respectively.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
At January 1, 2022									
Cost	$6,093,941	$ 1,156,680	$ 7,865,426	$ 12,140,815	$ 1,588,674	$ 1,072,631	$ 155,888	$ 584,434	$30,658,489
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(823,555)	(6,776,663)	(8,485,789)	(758,541)	(876,924)	(121,939)	-	(17,843,411)
	$6,093,941	$ 333,125	$ 1,088,763	$ 3,655,026	$ 830,133	$ 195,707	$ 33,949	$ 584,434	$12,815,078
2022									
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$6,093,941	$ 333,125	$ 1,088,763	$ 3,655,026	$ 830,133	$ 195,707	$ 33,949	$ 584,434	$12,815,078
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,698,754	1,698,754
Reclassifications - costs (Note)	-	34,855	88,436	475,844	14,414	-	52,185	(1,544,780)	(879,046)
Disposals - costs	-	-	(897)	(64,036)	(10,221)	-	(5,191)	-	(80,345)
Depreciation charge	-	(29,854)	(60,540)	(432,917)	(72,099)	(42,292)	(13,195)	-	(650,897)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	-	897	63,666	10,074	-	5,186	-	79,823
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$6,093,941	$ 338,126	$ 1,116,659	$ 3,697,583	$ 772,301	$ 153,415	$ 72,934	$ 738,408	$12,983,367
At December 31, 2022									
Cost	$6,093,941	$ 1,191,535	$ 7,952,965	$ 12,552,623	$ 1,592,867	$ 1,072,631	$ 202,882	$ 738,408	$31,397,852
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(853,409)	(6,836,306)	(8,855,040)	(820,566)	(919,216)	(129,948)	-	(18,414,485)
	$6,093,941	$ 338,126	$ 1,116,659	$ 3,697,583	$ 772,301	$ 153,415	$ 72,934	$ 738,408	$12,983,367

Note: The Company previously built a container ship for leasing to others, however, the Board of Directors approved to transfer them for selling. The Company signed a ship sale contract with an owner of ships, and thus the related cost was reclassified as inventory and revenue is recognised in accordance with the construction contract.

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
At January 1, 2021									
Cost	$6,093,941	$ 1,147,689	$ 7,701,647	$ 10,269,948	$ 1,584,140	$ 1,072,631	$ 148,511	$ 646,483	$28,664,990
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(791,864)	(6,685,290)	(8,250,076)	(688,202)	(828,302)	(115,254)	-	(17,358,988)
	$6,093,941	$ 355,825	$ 1,016,357	$ 2,019,872	$ 895,938	$ 244,329	$ 33,257	$ 646,483	$11,306,002
2021									
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$6,093,941	$ 355,825	$ 1,016,357	$ 2,019,872	$ 895,938	$ 244,329	$ 33,257	$ 646,483	$11,306,002
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,164,844	2,164,844
Reclassifications - costs	-	8,991	166,905	2,035,498	5,886	-	9,613	(2,226,893)	-
Disposals - costs	-	-	(3,126)	(164,631)	(1,352)	-	(2,236)	-	(171,345)
Depreciation charge	-	(31,691)	(94,431)	(394,789)	(71,691)	(48,622)	(8,911)	-	(650,135)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	-	3,058	159,076	1,352	-	2,226	-	165,712
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$6,093,941	$ 333,125	$ 1,088,763	$ 3,655,026	$ 830,133	$ 195,707	$ 33,949	$ 584,434	$12,815,078
At December 31, 2021									
Cost	$6,093,941	$ 1,156,680	$ 7,865,426	$ 12,140,815	$ 1,588,674	$ 1,072,631	$ 155,888	$ 584,434	$30,658,489
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(823,555)	(6,776,663)	(8,485,789)	(758,541)	(876,924)	(121,939)	-	(17,843,411)
	$6,093,941	$ 333,125	$ 1,088,763	$ 3,655,026	$ 830,133	$ 195,707	$ 33,949	$ 584,434	$12,815,078

A. Amount of borrowing costs capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Amount capitalised	$ -	$ 361
Interest rate	-	0.03%~0.97%

B. Significant components and the useful lives of land improvements, buildings, and machinery equipment of the Company are as follows:

(a) The significant components of land improvements include construction expenses for wharf, which are depreciated over 45 years.

(b) The significant components of buildings include shipyard, plants and warehouse, and office buildings, which are depreciated over 40, 45 and 60 years, respectively.

(c) The significant components of machinery equipment include hoisting machine, crane and substation as well as carriers, welding machine and working platform, which are depreciated over 25, 20 and 10 years, respectively.

C. The Company's property, plant and equipment all was mainly acquired for self-use and was not pledged to others as collateral.

(9) Lease transactions－lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including land, buildings and terminal equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 4 to 20 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes and may not affect the ownership of the lessor.

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Book value	Book value
Land	$ 2,834,626	$ 3,010,401
Buildings	69,888	80,145
Transportation equipment (terminal equipment)	245,958	308,720
	$ 3,150,472	$ 3,399,266

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	Depreciation expense	Depreciation expense
Land	$ 161,860	$ 164,179
Buildings	13,978	13,358
Transportation equipment (terminal equipment)	70,424	68,959
	$ 246,262	$ 246,496

C. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the additions to right-of-use assets were $0 and $144,818, respectively. In addition, the Company had a decrease in lease liabilities of $2,532 and $0 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, due to the impact of variable lease payments in lease liabilities, and made a corresponding adjustment to the right-of use assets.

D. Information on profit or loss in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 40,391	$ 41,458
Expense on short-term lease contracts	248,753	13,672
Expense on leases of low-value assets	1,172	645
	$ 290,316	$ 55,775

E. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were $524,659 and $287,695, respectively.

(10) Leasing arrangements – lessor

A. The Company leases various assets including land and buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 2 and 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. To secure the use of the leased assets, the leased assets may not be used to sublease, sublet, lend, donate, sell or grant to others under any method.

In addition, the Company leases rooftop of its plants for lessees to install solar photovoltaic power generation equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 20 years. Lease payments consist of fixed base rent and variable operating rent.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company recognised rent income in the amounts of $124,795 and $204,038 respectively, based on the operating lease agreement, in which the amounts of variable lease payments were not material.

C. The maturity analysis of the lease payments under the operating leases is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Less than 1 year	$ 25,197	$ 27,507
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	83,330	90,142
Later than 5 years	212,630	230,349
	$ 321,157	$ 347,998

(11) Investment property, net

	Land	Buildings and structures	Total
At January 1, 2022			
Cost	$ 202,578	$ 29,745	$ 232,323
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(20,084)	(20,084)
	$ 202,578	$ 9,661	$ 212,239
2022			
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 202,578	$ 9,661	$ 212,239
Depreciation charge	-	(680)	(680)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 202,578	$ 8,981	$ 211,559
At December 31, 2022			
Cost	$ 202,578	$ 29,745	$ 232,323
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(20,764)	(20,764)
	$ 202,578	$ 8,981	$ 211,559

	Land	Buildings and structures	Total
At January 1, 2021			
Cost	$ 202,578	$ 29,745	$ 232,323
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(19,405)	(19,405)
	$ 202,578	$ 10,340	$ 212,918
2021			
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 202,578	$ 10,340	$ 212,918
Depreciation charge	-	(679)	(679)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 202,578	$ 9,661	$ 212,239
At December 31, 2021			
Cost	$ 202,578	$ 29,745	$ 232,323
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(20,084)	(20,084)
	$ 202,578	$ 9,661	$ 212,239

A. Rental income from the lease of the investment property and direct operating expenses arising from the investment property are shown below:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Rental income from the lease of the investment property	$ 27,058	$ 27,351
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generate rental income in the year	$ 1,446	$ 982

B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $705,345 and $692,194, respectively, which was revalued by independent valuers. Valuations were made using the comparison method, cost method for land development analysis and the income approach.

(12) Intangible assets

Software:

	Years ended December 31, 2022	Years ended December 31, 2021
At January 1		
Cost	$ 48,650	$ 33,516
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(12,177)	(12,171)
	$ 36,473	$ 21,345
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 36,473	$ 21,345
Additions - acquired separately	18,449	27,253
Disposals - costs	(11,918)	(12,119)
Amortisation charge	(20,148)	(12,125)
Disposals - accumulated amortisation	11,918	12,119
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 34,774	$ 36,473
At December 31		
Cost	$ 55,181	$ 48,650
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(20,407)	(12,177)
	$ 34,774	$ 36,473

Details of amortisation on intangible assets are as follows:

	Years ended December 31, 2022	Years ended December 31, 2021
Operating costs	$ 20,148	$ 12,125

(13) Short-term loans

Type of loans	December 31, 2022	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank loans			
Unsecured loans	$ 6,951,000	1.68%～2.30%	None
Procurement unsecured loans	53,580	0.67%～5.99%	None
	$ 7,004,580		

Type of loans	December 31, 2021	Interest rate range	Collateral
Bank loans			
Unsecured loans	$ 2,588,000	0.85%～1.80%	None
Procurement unsecured loans	207,834	0.40%～1.35%	None
	$ 2,795,834		

(14) Short-term notes and bills payable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Commercial papers payable	$ 3,600,000	$ 3,600,000
Less: Unamortized discount	(1,346)	(896)
	$ 3,598,654	$ 3,599,104
Annual interest rates	1.50%～2.09%	0.42%～0.72%

The above commercial paper payables are guaranteed and issued by domestic bills financial institutions.

(15) Other payables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accrued expenses	$ 1,077,164	$ 1,111,514
Payable for equipment	22,896	41,711
Others	26,283	26,432
	$ 1,126,343	$ 1,179,657

(16) Provisions

	Warranty	Onerous contracts	Total
At January 1, 2022	$ 588,510	$ 423,471	$ 1,011,981
Additional provisions	116,218	1,382,466	1,498,684
Used during the year	(122,926)	(1,228,200)	(1,351,126)
Unused amounts reversed	(1,227)	(13,843)	(15,070)
At December 31, 2022	$ 580,575	$ 563,894	$ 1,144,469

The analysis of provisions is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Realised in one year	$ 461,147	$ 213,682	$ 447,278
Realised after one year	683,322	798,299	841,400
	$ 1,144,469	$ 1,011,981	$ 1,288,678

A. Provision for warranty

The Company gives warranties on contracts revenue in relation to shipbuilding, vessel construction. Provision for warranty is estimated based on historical warranty data of products.

B. Provision for onerous contract

Under the irrevocable contracts of shipbuilding, vessel construction, the Company's estimated provision for onerous contract is the difference between the inevitable cost of existing obligations to be performed in the future and the expected economic benefits from the contracts. The estimated provision may change with the actual construction situation.

(17) Bonds payable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
The first domestic secured convertible bonds	$ 1,806,300	$ 1,806,300
Less: Discount on bonds payable	(31,287)	(45,574)
	1,775,013	1,760,726
Less: Expiring within one year (shown as 'long-term liabilities, current portion')	-	-
	$ 1,775,013	$ 1,760,726

A. The issuance of domestic convertible bonds by the Company

(a) The terms of the first domestic secured convertible bonds issued by the Company are as follows:

i. The Company issued $2 billion, 0% first domestic secured convertible bonds, as approved by the regulatory authority. The bonds mature 5 years from the issue date (February 24, 2020 ~ February 24, 2025).

The bonds will be redeemed in cash at face value at the maturity date. The bonds were listed on the Taipei Exchange on February 24, 2020.

ii. The bondholders have the right to ask for conversion of the bonds into common shares of the Company during the period from the date after three month of the bonds issue (May 25, 2020) to the maturity date, except for the stop transfer period as specified in the terms of the bonds or the laws/regulations. The rights and obligations of the new shares converted from the bonds are the same as the issued and outstanding common shares.

iii. The conversion price of the bonds is set up based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds. The conversion price is $25.1 (in dollars) per share, and is subject to adjustments if the condition of the anti-dilution provisions occurs subsequently. The conversion price will be recalculated based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds on each effective date regulated by the terms. If the recalculated conversion price is lower than the conversion price before the recalculation, the conversion price will be adjusted; however, it will not be adjusted if it is higher.

Where there is an increase in the number of the Company's issued shares after the issuance of the bonds, the Company shall adjust the conversion price based on the formula stipulated in the terms of the bonds. As of December 31, 2022, the conversion price was $22 (in dollars).

iv. The Company may notify to repurchase all the bonds outstanding in cash at the bonds' face value within 30 trading days after the closing price of the Company's common shares is above the then conversion price by at least 30% for 30 consecutive trading days during the period from the date after three months of the bonds issue (May 25, 2020) to 40 days before the maturity date (January 15, 2025).

Alternatively, the Company may repurchase the bonds outstanding in cash at the bonds' face value at any time if the outstanding balance of the bonds is less than 10% of total initial issue amount during the period from the date after three months of the bonds issue (May 25, 2020) to 40 days before the maturity date (January 15, 2025).

v. The bonds set the date after four years from the issue date (February 24, 2024) as the put effective date for the bondholders to early put the bonds back to the Company. The bondholders have the right to require the Company to redeem the bonds in cash at 102.0151% of the bonds' face value (a yield to put of 0.5%)

vi. Under the terms of the bonds, all bonds redeemed (including bonds repurchased from the Taipei Exchange), matured and converted are retired and not to be re-issued; all rights and obligations attached to the bonds are also extinguished.

(b) As of December 31, 2022, the bonds with a face value of $193,700 have been converted into 8,795 thousand common shares. Refer to Note 6(23) for details.

B. Regarding the issuance of convertible bonds, the equity conversion options amounting to $96,153 were separated from the liability component and were recognised in 'capital surplus - share options' in accordance with IAS 32. The call options and put options embedded in bonds payable were separated from their host contracts and were recognised in 'financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' in net amount in accordance with IAS 39. 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' because the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives were not closely related to those of the host contracts. The effective interest rates of the bonds payable after such separation was 0.8084%.

(18) Long-term borrowings and long-term liabilities, current portion

	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2022
Long-term bank borrowings				
Unsecured borrowings				
Syndicated loan of several banks consisting of Bank of Taiwan	Refer to note 1 for details.	1.80%~ 1.95%	None	$ 4,000,000
Commercial papers payable				
Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	Borrowing period is from Sep. 24, 2021 to Dec. 15, 2024. Refer to note 2 for details.	1.44%~ 1.46%	None	$ 1,000,000
Taishin International Bank	Borrowing period is from Jun. 21, 2021 to Dec. 20, 2024. Refer to note 2 for details.	1.27%	None	800,000
China Bills Finance Corporation	Borrowing period is from Sep. 26, 2021 to Oct. 25, 2024. Refer to note 2 for details.	1.27%	None	700,000
International Bills Finance Corporation	Borrowing period is from Jun. 22, 2021 to Jun. 21, 2024. Refer to note 2 for details.	1.37%	None	500,000
Less: Long-term borrowings, current portion				(4,195)
				2,995,805
				$ 6,995,805

	Borrowing period and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral	December 31, 2021
Commercial papers payable				
Taishin International Bank	Borrowing period is from Jun. 21, 2021 to Dec. 20, 2024. Refer to note 2 for details.	0.40%	None	$ 800,000
Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	Borrowing period is from Sep. 24, 2021 to Dec. 15, 2024. Refer to note 2 for details.	0.59%	None	700,000
China Bills Finance Corporation	Borrowing period is from Sep. 26, 2021 to Oct. 25, 2024. Refer to note 2 for details.	0.55%	None	700,000
International Bills Finance Corporation	Borrowing period is from Jun. 22, 2021 to Jun. 21, 2024. Refer to note 2 for details.	0.50%	None	350,000
Less: Discount on commercial papers payable				(1,169)
				$ 2,548,831

Note 1: For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company and a bank consortium signed a 5-year syndicated credit contract, and the final maturity date is in September 2027 (except for guarantee for bond issuance which matures 5 years and 3 months after proceeds from issuance of bonds are collected). The credit facilities are divided into Tranche A and Tranche B. For Tranche A long-term bank borrowings, the first installment is 30 months from the date of the first drawn and every six months is an instalments after that, in a total of 6 installment. 10% of the principal is repayable from the first to the fifth instalments, and the remaining principal is repayable in the sixth installment. Tranche B credit facilities are further divided into Tranche B1 - long-term bank borrowings, Tranche B2 - long-term commercial papers payable and Tranche B3 - guarantee for bond issuance. The Company can withdraw the facility at its discretion. For Tranches B1 and B2, when each drawdown expires, the Company can directly repay the loan principal that is originally expired with the new drawn loan, without actually remitting funds.

The syndicated credit contract stipulates several financial restrictions, and the Company did not violate those restrictions.

Note 2: The Company entered into an agreement for recurring issuance (maturity of 60~180 days) of certificates and dealership of commercial papers with the bill finance companies. During the contract term of 2 ~ 3 years, the Company is only liable for the service fees and interest and thus the commercial papers payable is included in long-term borrowings. Both parties shall renegotiate the agreement when the agreement matures.

(19) Deferred revenue

A. The Republic of China Government started to promote privatization starting from 2008. The Privatization Fund, Executive Yuan, would provide a loan in the amount of $1,500,000 to cover a portion of the shortfall to settle the pension and severance obligation as a result of the privatization. The Company was required to repay the loan to the Privatization Fund in a period of ten years, under the condition that the Company is profitable. As approved by the Executive Yuan in November 2022, the Company can make a yearly repayment starting from 2017. If the earnings after tax in the prior year is below $500 million, the repayment amount is 15% of earnings after tax. If the earnings after tax in the prior year is above $500 million, the repayment amount is the aforementioned ratio plus 20% of earnings after tax exceeding $500 million until the loan is fully repaid. The Company uses the average long-term loan interest rate on the loan for discounting. The discounted values are recorded under "long-term notes payable and payables". The difference between the discounted value and the amount received is listed in "deferred revenue". The amounts that are payable within one year are listed in "other financial liabilities-current". The unamortised amounts are shown below:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Long-term notes and accounts receivable	$ 717,121	$ 705,134
Long-term deferred revenue	24,379	36,366
	$ 741,500	$ 741,500

B. Government grants and interest expenses that should be amortised are recognised under 'other revenue' and 'finance costs', respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. For more information, please refer to Notes 6(27) and (29).

(20) Pension

A. (a)The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount about 13% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. The Company has assessed that the balance is sufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the employees expected to be qualified for retirement next year.

(b)The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Present value of funded obligations	($ 1,913,322)	($ 1,813,037)
Fair value of plan assets	2,044,719	1,824,440
Net defined benefit asset	$ 131,397	$ 11,403

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2022			
Balance at January 1	($ 1,813,037)	$ 1,824,440	$ 11,403
Current service cost	(146,232)	-	(146,232)
Interest (expense) income	(26,875)	27,945	1,070
	(1,986,144)	1,852,385	(133,759)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	125,160	125,160
Change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience adjustments	19,996	-	19,996
	19,996	125,160	145,156
Pension fund contribution	-	120,000	120,000
Paid pension	52,826	(52,826)	-
Balance at December 31	($ 1,913,322)	$ 2,044,719	$ 131,397

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2021			
Balance at January 1	($ 1,751,981)	$ 1,748,580	($ 3,401)
Current service cost	(147,030)	-	(147,030)
Interest (expense) income	(25,753)	26,654	901
	(1,924,764)	1,775,234	(149,530)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	4,184	4,184
Change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience adjustments	36,749	-	36,749
	36,749	4,184	40,933
Pension fund contribution	-	120,000	120,000
Paid pension	74,978	(74,978)	-
Balance at December 31	($ 1,813,037)	$ 1,824,440	$ 11,403

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and domestic subsidiaries' defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan asset fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.50%	1.50%
Future salary increases	3.25%	3.25%

Future mortality rate is estimated with 70% of the 3rd Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table. The disability rate is set based on 10% of mortality rate.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation				
December 31, 2022	($ 34,954)	$ 35,912	$ 30,588	($ 29,976)
December 31, 2021	($ 36,466)	$ 37,547	$ 32,464	($ 31,750)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on other conditions thate are unchanged but only one assumption is changed. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2023 amount to $120,000.

(g) As of December 31, 2022, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations is 6 years. The distribution of the present value of expected defined benefit obligations (within 10 years) is as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2023	$ 1,789,199
For the year ended December 31, 2024	1,783,922
For the year ended December 31, 2025	1,798,128
For the year ended December 31, 2026	1,765,933
For the year ended December 31, 2027	1,754,186
For the year ended December 31, 2028	1,615,433
For the year ended December 31, 2029	1,255,152
For the year ended December 31, 2030	819,662
For the year ended December 31, 2031	554,323
For the year ended December 31, 2032	478,114

Note: The same person who meets the retirement conditions will calculate the present value of expected defined benefit obligations in each subsequent year until he/she meets the mandatory retirement age of 65.

B. Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $95,050 and $95,935, respectively.

(21) Share-based payment

A. The Company's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Contract period	Vesting conditions
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2021.02.19	33,989 thousand shares	NA	Vested immediately

The share-based payment arrangements above are settled by equity.

B. The fair value of stock options granted on grant date is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price	Exercise price	Expected price volatility	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit
Cash capital increase reserved for employee preemption	2021.02.19	21.29 dollars	17.5 dollars	26.61% Note 1	27 days	-	Note 2	3.79 dollars

Note 1: Expected price volatility rate was estimated by using the stock prices of the most recent period with length of this period approximate to the length of the stock options' expected life, and the standard deviation of return on the stock during this period.

Note 2: It was calculated based on the closing price on the valuation date and interest rate of government bonds in the secondary market announced on the website of Taipei Exchange.

C. The Company's expenses arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions recognised during the year ended December 31, 2021 was $128,818. There was no such transaction for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(22) Analysis of assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities of the Company related to the business of shipbuilding, vessel building, major machinery and ship repair, are classified as current or non-current based on the operating cycle. However, such assets and liabilities were analyzed on "one year" basis as follows:

	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
December 31, 2022			
Assets			
Contract assets (including related parties)	$ 4,078,244	$ 147,993	$ 4,226,237
Accounts receivable, net (including related parties)	1,303,416	-	1,303,416
Inventories, net	5,508,042	-	5,508,042
	$ 10,889,702	$ 147,993	$ 11,037,695
Liabilities			
Contract liabilities (including related parties)	$ 304,066	$ 7,382,944	$ 7,687,010
Accounts payable (including related parties)	1,182,491	-	1,182,491
Provision for liabilities	461,147	683,322	1,144,469
	$ 1,947,704	$ 8,066,266	$ 10,013,970

	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
December 31, 2021			
Assets			
Contract assets (including related parties)	$ 2,522,428	$ 257,715	$ 2,780,143
Accounts receivable, net (including related parties)	1,347,965	670,981	2,018,946
Inventories, net	2,827,237	-	2,827,237
	$ 6,697,630	$ 928,696	$ 7,626,326
Liabilities			
Contract liabilities (including related parties)	$ 51,838	$ 10,307,752	$ 10,359,590
Notes payable (including related parties)	32,400	-	32,400
Accounts payable (including related parties)	887,983	-	887,983
Provision for liabilities	213,682	798,299	1,011,981
	$ 1,185,903	$ 11,106,051	$ 12,291,954

(23) Common stock

A. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's authorised capital was $11,138,997, consisting of 1,113,899.7 thousand shares of ordinary stock and the paid-in capital was $9,317,873, consisting of 931,787 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including private placement of 60 million shares), with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

Movements in the number of the Company’s ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

	Shares in thousands	
	2022	2021
At January 1	931,787	473,056
Cash capital increase	-	450,000
Conversion of corporate bonds	-	8,731
At December 31	931,787	931,787

B. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company’s bonds were converted into 8,731 thousand ordinary shares, of which 8,586 thousand shares and 145 thousand shares were conducted by issuing new shares with effective dates on August 11, 2021 and November 10, 2021, respectively, as approved by the Board of Directors. The registrations have been completed. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company’s bonds were converted into 64 thousand ordinary shares by issuing new shares with effective date on February 22, 2021, as approved by the Board of Directors. The registration has been completed.

C. In order to fulfil its capital and repay the bank loans, as resolved by the Board of Directors on November 11, 2020, the Company conducted a public offering for cash capital increase by issuing common stock, which was approved by Financial Supervisory Commission pursuant to Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1090378803, dated January 15, 2021. The Company issued 450 million common stocks at an issue price of $17.5 (in dollars) per share. The rights and obligations of shares issued at this capital increase are the same as the original common stocks. The total amount raised was $7.875 billion. The effective date of capital increase was on March 26, 2021 and the registration has been completed.

The abovementioned capital increase was subscribed by Yue-Li Investment Corporation, in the amount of $35,324, equivalent to 2,019 thousand shares. In addition, the government related parties, Financing Investment Venture Capital, National Defense Industrial Development Foundation, and the management committee of Yao Hua Glass Co., Ltd. participated in the capital increase in the amounts of $1,750,000, $500,000 and $500,000, equivalent to 100,000 thousand shares, 28,571 thousand shares, and 28,571 thousand shares, respectively.

D. The Company’s special shareholders’ meeting has approved the proposal regarding the capital increase through private placement on December 21, 2017. The record date for capital increase resolved by the Board of Directors at their meeting on May 11, 2018 was May 25, 2018. The amount of capital raised through the private placement was $2,526,000 by issuing common stock amounting to 60 million shares at a premium of $42.10 (in dollars) per share, of which the government related entity, Financing Investment Venture Capital, and the management committee of Yao Hua Glass Corp., Ltd. each subscribed to 30 million shares amounting to $1,263,000. The Company has completed the registration of the capital increase. The investors in this private placement is entitled to the same rights and obligations as those of outstanding shares except that they cannot freely transfer the shares within 3 years of settlement unless under certain circumstances pursuant to Article 43-8 of Securities and Exchange Act. Under the resolution, the Board of Directors are authorised to file for listing the ordinary shares in private placement with the competent authority after 3 years of settlement.

(24) Capital surplus

A. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Law, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalized mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

	2022		
	Share premium	Share options	Total
At January 1	$ 3,606,072	$ 86,841	$ 3,692,913
Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficits	(2,940,035)	-	(2,940,035)
At December 31	$ 666,037	$ 86,841	$ 752,878

	2021		
	Share premium	Share options	Total
At January 1	$ 995	$ 96,076	$ 97,071
Cash capital increase	3,495,877	(128,818)	3,367,059
Share-based payment transactions	-	128,818	128,818
Conversion of convertible bonds	109,200	(9,235)	99,965
At December 31	$ 3,606,072	$ 86,841	$ 3,692,913

B. Please refer to Note 6(17) for the information of capital surplus—share options.

(25) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve until the legal reserve equals the total capital stock balance. Appropriation of the remainder shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the stockholders.

B. As the Company operates in a volatile business environment and is in the stable growth stage, the residual dividend policy is adopted taking into consideration the Company's financial structure, operating results and future expansion plans. According to the dividend policy adopted by the Board of Directors, at least 10% of the Company's distributable earnings shall be appropriated as dividends, and cash dividends shall account for at least 10% of the total dividends distributed.

C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the balance of the reserve exceeds 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

D. a) In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve amounting to $3,201,365 on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently. Such amounts are reversed upon disposal or reclassified if the assets are investment property of land, and reversed over the use period if the assets are investment property other than land.

c) The Company disposed land in 2013 and 2018. Therefore, the Company reversed special reserve of $34,894 to undistributed earnings.

E. The proposal for deficit compensation for the year ended December 31, 2020 was resolved by the stockholders at the regular stockholders' meeting on August 25, 2021. Dividends will not be distributed to stockholders as some accumulated deficits remain uncovered.

The proposal for deficit compensation for the year ended December 31, 2021 was resolved by the stockholders at the regular stockholders' meeting on June 22, 2022. The proposal for deficit compensation for the year ended December 31, 2021 was resolved by the stockholders at the regular stockholders' meeting on June 22, 2022. After the deficit compensation with capital surplus, the accumulated deficits to be covered was $0, and thus dividends will not be distributed. Additionally, the proposal for deficit compensation using the capital surplus, additional paid-in capital, of $2,940,035 was approved.

On March 10, 2023, the Board of Directors has proposed the deficit compensation for year 2022.

(26) Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 21,673,709	$ 18,675,074
Others - ship rental revenue	77,565	176,687
	$ 21,751,274	$ 18,851,761

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time in the following major product types:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Construction of ships and vessels		
Shipbuilding	$ 5,167,993	$ 5,976,755
Vessel construction	15,330,882	11,363,002
	20,498,875	17,339,757
All other segments		
Ship/vessel repair	1,163,687	822,077
Machinery building	(38,361)	473,390
Others	49,508	39,850
	1,174,834	1,335,317
	$ 21,673,709	$ 18,675,074

B. Contract assets and liabilities

The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Contract assets	$ 2,602,432	$ 2,093,086	$ 4,375,960
Contract assets - related parties	1,833,313	878,362	339,666
	4,435,745	2,971,448	4,715,626
Less: Loss allowance	(209,508)	(191,305)	(192,121)
	$ 4,226,237	$ 2,780,143	$ 4,523,505
Contract liabilities	$ 7,425,105	$ 10,325,969	$ 5,209,593
Contract liabilities - related parties	261,905	33,621	1,489,197
	$ 7,687,010	$ 10,359,590	$ 6,698,790

Please refer to Note 7 for related party transactions.

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

The Company had a contract liability balance at the beginning of the period, of which $9,926,967 and $5,711,072 was recognised as revenue for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

C. As of December 31, 2022, the total transaction price allocated to unfulfilled contract obligations was $38,574,497 and this amount would be recognised as revenue gradually with the completion process of shipbuilding, vessel construction and anti-corrosion coating. The shipbuilding, vessel construction and anti-corrosion coating are expected to be completed during the period from February 2023 to October 2027.

(27) Other income

	Years ended December 31, 2022		Years ended December 31, 2021	
Government grant revenue (Note)	$	22,763	$	137,054
Rental revenue		47,230		27,351
Indemnity revenue		16,138		19,642
Others		25,311		25,249
	$	111,442	$	209,296

Note: The Company recognised income of $107,716, as a result of the application for the Salary and Working Capital Subsidies for Manufacturing Industry and its Technical Services Industry Suffered by Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens (COVID-19) Handled by Industrial Development Bureau the Ministry of Economic Affairs during the year ended December 31, 2021. There was no such transaction for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(28) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31, 2022		Years ended December 31, 2021	
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	$	271,482	($	36,301)
(Losses) gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(	18,245)		19,055
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(	522)	(	5,633)
Other losses	(	46,869)	(	40,304)
	$	205,846	($	63,183)

(29) Finance costs

	Years ended December 31, 2022		Years ended December 31, 2021	
Interest expense:				
Bank loans	$	173,365	$	106,317
Amortisation on lease liabilities		40,391		41,458
Amortisation on convertible bonds		14,287		14,769
Expenses amortised from government grants payable		11,987		11,787
Less: Capitalisation of qualifying assets	(	79,605)	(	73,949)
	$	160,425	$	100,382

(30) Expenses by nature

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Change in inventory of finished goods and work in process	$ 3,163,013	($ 70,394)
Direct materials	12,714,423	7,723,418
Employee benefit expense	3,444,701	3,630,615
Depreciation and amortisation charges	917,307	908,756
Outsourcing fees	2,628,353	3,670,874
Professional service fees	790,008	1,767,741
Other expenses	1,779,264	1,210,680
Operating costs and expenses	$ 25,437,069	$ 18,841,690

(31) Employee benefit expense

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Wages and salaries	$ 2,876,827	$ 2,921,627
Labor and health insurance fees	265,362	272,651
Pension cost	240,212	242,064
Directors' remuneration	3,051	3,166
Employee stock options	-	128,818
Other personnel expenses	59,249	62,289
	$ 3,444,701	$ 3,630,615

A. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Company shall distribute employees' compensation, based on the distributable profit of the current year, in a ratio of profit. Employees' compensation can be distributed in the form of shares or in cash. If a company has accumulated deficit, earnings should first be channeled to cover losses. Employees' compensation shall account for 1% to 5%, directors' remuneration shall account for less than 1%, of the amount of current year's pre-tax profit but excluding the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration.

B. The Company did not recognise employees' compensation and directors' renumeration as a result of the operating deficit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The Board of Directors resolved not to appropriate employees' compensation and directors' renumeration as a result of the operating deficit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Information about employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(32) Income tax expense

A. Income tax benefit

(a) Components of income tax benefit:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	$ -	$ -
Over provision of income tax in prior year	-	(37)
Income tax benefit	$ -	($ 37)

(b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	$ 29,031	$ 8,187

B. Reconciliation between income tax benefits and accounting profit:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Tax calculated based on loss before tax and statutory tax rate	($ 705,354)	$ 2,639
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	-	(21,543)
Effects from items disallowed by tax regulation	6,367	5,806
Taxable loss not recognised as deferred tax assets	698,987	13,098
Over provision of income tax in prior year	-	(37)
Income tax benefit	$ -	($ 37)

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary difference and tax losses are as follows:

	2022			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Estimation of construction loss	$ 84,694	$ 28,085	$ -	$ 112,779
Unrealised warranty liability	117,702	(1,587)	-	116,115
Unused compensated absences payable	62,649	(2,452)	-	60,197
Allowance for doubtful accounts	63,318	(1,402)	-	61,916
Others	26,595	(6,779)	(29,031)	(9,215)
Tax losses	1,167,555	(15,865)	-	1,151,690
	1,522,513	-	(29,031)	1,493,482
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealised land value incremental reserve	(1,324,697)	-	-	(1,324,697)
Total	$ 197,816	$ -	($ 29,031)	$ 168,785

	2021			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Estimation of construction loss	$ 156,086	($ 71,392)	$ -	$ 84,694
Unrealised warranty liability	101,650	16,052	-	117,702
Unused compensated absences payable	64,501	(1,852)	-	62,649
Allowance for doubtful accounts	61,916	1,402	-	63,318
Others	13,729	21,053	(8,187)	26,595
Tax losses	1,132,818	34,737	-	1,167,555
	1,530,700	-	(8,187)	1,522,513
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealised land value incremental reserve	(1,324,697)	-	-	(1,324,697)
Total	$ 206,003	$ -	($ 8,187)	$ 197,816

D. Expiration dates of unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2022				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2015	Assessed	$ 671,021	$ -	2025
2016	Assessed	1,190,142	-	2026
2017	Assessed	6,700,185	2,802,895	2027
2018	Assessed	2,577,518	2,577,518	2028
2019	Assessed	2,657,346	2,657,346	2029
2020	Assessed	2,305,136	2,305,136	2030
2021	Amount filed	282,377	282,377	2031
2022	Estimated filing amount	3,409,213	3,409,213	2032

December 31, 2021				
Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2015	Assessed	$ 671,021	$ -	2025
2016	Assessed	1,190,142	-	2026
2017	Assessed	6,700,185	2,723,570	2027
2018	Assessed	2,577,518	2,577,518	2028
2019	Assessed	2,657,346	2,657,346	2029
2020	Amount filed	2,305,136	2,305,136	2030
2021	Estimated filing amount	236,855	236,855	2031

E. The Company’s income tax returns through 2020 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority. As of March 10, 2022, there was no administrative remedies.

(33) (Losses) earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2022		
	Amount after tax	Weigthted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Losses per share (in dollars)
Basic losses per share			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders	($ 3,526,768)	931,787	($ 3.78)

	Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Amount after tax	Weigthted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	$ 13,235	824,157	$ 0.02

The Company's convertible corporate bonds had anti-dilution effect for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021; thus, they were not included in the calculation of diluted losses per share.

(34) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	Years ended December 31, 2022	Years ended December 31, 2021
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 1,698,754	$ 2,164,844
Add：Beginning balance of payable on equipment	41,711	63,755
Less：Ending balance of payable on equipment	(22,896)	(41,711)
Less：Reclassified to inventory	(874,538)	-
Cash paid on purchase of property, plant and equipment during the year	$ 843,031	$ 2,186,888

B. Investment and financing activities with no cash flow effects:

	Years ended December 31, 2022	Years ended December 31, 2021
Interest expense amortised from government grants	$ 11,987	$ 11,787
Increase in right-of-use assets	$ -	$ 144,818
Less: Increase in lease liabilities	-	(144,818)
	$ -	$ -
Decrease in lease labilities due to remeasurement	$ 2,532	$ -
Less: Decrease in right-of-use assets	(2,532)	-
	$ -	$ -

(35) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2022			
	January 1	Changes in cash flow from financing activities	Changes in other non-cash items	December 31
Short-term borrowings	$ 2,795,834	$ 4,208,746	$ -	$ 7,004,580
Short-term notes and bills payable	3,599,104	-	(450)	3,598,654
Corporate bonds payable	1,760,726	-	14,287	1,775,013
Long-term borrowings	2,548,831	4,450,000	(3,026)	6,995,805
Lease liability	3,454,190	(234,343)	(2,532)	3,217,315
Long-term notes and accounts payable	705,134	-	11,987	717,121
Long-term deferred revenue	181,604	-	(56,366)	125,238
Guarantee deposits received	257,669	(10,329)	-	247,340
Other non-current liabilities, others	7,957	(6,552)	-	1,405
	$15,311,049	$ 8,407,522	($ 36,100)	$ 23,682,471

	2021			
	January 1	Changes in cash flow from financing activities	Changes in other non-cash items	December 31
Short-term borrowings	$ 5,199,146	($ 2,403,312)	$ -	$ 2,795,834
Short-term notes and bills payable	2,699,405	900,000	(301)	3,599,104
Corporate bonds payable	1,932,301	-	(171,575)	1,760,726
Long-term borrowings	5,198,570	(2,650,000)	261	2,548,831
Lease liability	3,541,292	(231,920)	144,818	3,454,190
Long-term notes and accounts payable	693,347	-	11,787	705,134
Long-term deferred revenue	193,391	-	(11,787)	181,604
Guarantee deposits received	261,809	(4,140)	-	257,669
Other non-current liabilities, others	20,128	(12,171)	-	7,957
	$19,739,389	($ 4,401,543)	($ 26,797)	$ 15,311,049

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	The Company's subsidiary
Blue Ocean Wind Power Engineering (Hong Kong) Limited	The Company's subsidiary
BLUE ACE CORPORATION	The Company's subsidiary
CSBC Construction Co., Ltd.	The Company's subsidiary (Note 1)
CSBC Power Technology Co., Ltd.	The Company's subsidiary (Note 2)
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	The Company's legal entity director
Yue-Li Investment Corporation	The Company's legal entity director, that was dismissed due to the expiry of term of office on June 22, 2022.
China Steel Corporation	The Company's legal entity director, that was dismissed due to the expiry of term of office on June 22, 2022.
China Steel Express Corporation	Subsidiary of the Company's legal entity director. However, the corporate director was dismissed due to the expiry of term of office on June 22, 2022.
China Steel Machinery Corporation	Subsidiary of the Company's legal entity director. However, the corporate director was dismissed due to the expiry of term of office on June 22, 2022.
Sing Da Marine Structure Corporation	Subsidiary of the Company's legal entity director. However, the corporate director was dismissed due to the expiry of term of office on June 22, 2022.

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Steel Castle Technology Corp.	Subsidiary of the Company’s legal entity director. However, the corporate director was dismissed due to the expiry of term of office on June 22, 2022.
Taiwan International windpower Training Corporation Ltd.	Associate
Taiwan Offshore Wind Farm Services Corporation	Associate
Fuhai Wind Farm Corporation	Associate
CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd.	Joint venture
CDWE Green Jade Shipowner Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of joint venture
Financing Investment Venture Capital	Government related entity
Yao Hua Glass Co.,Ltd. Management Committee	Government related entity
National Defense Industrial Development Foundation	Government related entity

Note 1: On April 18, 2022, the Company’s subsidiary acquired 100% of ownership interest in this company to acquire control over this company.

Note 2: The Company obtained control over the entity on August 12, 2021.

(2) Significant related party transactions and balances

A. Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Other related parties:		
Joint ventures		
CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd.	$ 1,768,669	$ 4,324,686
Key management:		
Subsidiary of the Company’s legal entity director		
China Steel Express Corporation	204,000	-
Sing Da Marine Structure Corporation	(91,865)	31,890
China Steel Machinery Corporation	-	9,354
Legal entity director		
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	94,555	108,427
Subsidiary:		
CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	28,723	1,920
	$ 2,004,082	$ 4,476,277

(a) The price was based on the contract signed by both parties, and the collection terms were approximately the same as those to third parties.

(b) On June 30, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement with CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd. to build a heavy lift and installation vessel for its offshore wind power engineering. Please refer to item C for further information.

B. Purchases of goods

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Purchases of goods:		
Key management:		
Legal entity director		
China Steel Corporation	$ 448,291	$ 650,261
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	59,369	70,015
	507,660	720,276
Purchases of services:		
Subsidiary:		
CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	166,297	3,757
BLUE ACE CORPORATION	121,582	70,649
Key management:		
Subsidiary of the Company's legal entity director		
Steel Castle Technology Corp.	-	26,241
	287,879	100,647
	$ 795,539	$ 820,923

The price was based on the contract signed by both parties, and the collection terms were approximately the same as those to third parties.

C. Contract assets and contract liabilities

Contract assets:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Other related parties:		
Joint ventures		
CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd.	$ 1,643,123	$ 511,591
Associates :		
Fuhai Wind Farm Corporation (Note)	190,190	190,190
Key management:		
Subsidiary of the Company's legal entity director		
Sing Da Marine Structure Corporation	-	176,581
	1,833,313	878,362
Less: Loss allowance	(197,666)	(190,468)
	$ 1,635,647	$ 687,894

Note: In March 2014, the Company was commissioned by Fuhai Wind Farm Corporation (hereafter referred to as “Fuhai”) for the construction of a meteorological observation tower, offshore windfarm off the coast of Changhua County included in Changhua Offshore Pilot Project and Fuhai offshore windfarm for a total contract price of NT$3.2 billion. However, Bureau of Energy, MOEA decided to reject the development project in February 2018 because of the disapproved Environmental Impact Assessment. The Company has recognised impairment loss amounting to $190,190 since the contract assets may not be recovered as assessed.

Contract liabilities:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Key management:		
Legal entity director		
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	$ 261,905	$ 33,621

D. Receivables from related parties

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts receivable :		
Key management:		
Legal entity director		
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	$ 84,256	$ 46,127
Subsidiary		
CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	-	123
	84,256	46,250
Less: Loss allowance	(383)	-
	83,873	46,250
Other receivables - Loans to others		
Subsidiary		
CSBC Power Technology Co., Ltd.	$ 130,000	$ -
Other receivables - others :		
Subsidiary		
BLUE ACE CORPORATION	42	41
Key management:		
Legal entity director		
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	-	117
	130,042	158
	$ 213,915	$ 46,408

Please refer to I. Loans to /from related parties for details.

E. Prepaid accounts

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Subsidiary:		
CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	$ 53,982	$ -
Key management:		
Legal entity director		
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	5,352	2,990
China Steel Corporation	-	8,966
	$ 59,334	$ 11,956

F. Payables to related parties

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts payable:		
Subsidiary:		
CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	$ 6,430	$ 3,757
BLUE ACE CORPORATION	2,105	1,922
Legal entity director		
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	2,665	472
	$ 11,200	$ 6,151

G. Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Subsidiary:		
CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	$ 90,587	$ 61,841

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the price for the construction contract that the Company signed with CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd. and has not yet been fulfilled was $263,745 and $166,970, respectively. The Company has made a payment of $152,428 and $61,841, respectively, and the outstanding payment was $111,137 and $105,129, respectively.

H. Acquisition of financial assets

Information of the Company participating in the cash capital increase of the subsidiary, CSBC Power Technology Co., Ltd., and the joint venture, CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd., is provided in Note 6(7).

I. Loans to related parties

	December 31, 2022
Loans to related parties:	
Ending balance:	
Subsidiary	
CSBC Power Technology Co., Ltd.	$ 130,000

	Year ended December 31, 2022
Interest income:	
Subsidiary	
CSBC Power Technology Co., Ltd.	$ 676

The terms and conditions of loans to subsidiary are that the facility of first drawn is repayable in 1 year and the interest was calculated at floating rate. On December 31, 2022, the interest rate was 2.44%. There was no such transaction for the year ended December 31, 2021.

J. Endorsement and guarantees provided to related parties

	December 31, 2022
Other related parties:	
Joint venture	
CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd.	
Endorsement / guarantee amount (Note)	$ 28,908,120
Subsidiary	
CSBC Technology Co., Ltd.	
Endorsement / guarantee amount (Note)	530,000
	$ 29,438,120

Note: The total amount of endorsement/guarantee provided to CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd. by the Company amounted to EUR 883.5 million. The exchange rate of translation into New Taiwan dollars at the financial reporting date was 32.72.

(a) As of December 31, 2022, the actual drawn amount endorsed/guaranteed by the Company for related parties amounted to $500,000.

(b) As of December 31, 2021: None.

(c) Information on significant events after the balance sheet date is provided in Note 11.

K. Others

(a) Details on capital increase from the related parties are provided in Note 6(23).

(b) The Company's joint venture, CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd. signed a Zhang Fang and West Island Offshore Wind Farm Fan Transportation and Installation Plan on November 19, 2019. The Company and DEME Offshore are the joint contractors of the plan and issued performance letter of guarantee and advance payment guarantee with a total amount of EUR 11,802 thousand for contracting the construction according to their shareholding ratios. The Company issued bank guarantee amounting to $194 million (EUR 5,901 thousand) based on its shareholding ratio of 50.0001%.

(c) Information on significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments is provided in Note 9.

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 24,149	$ 22,249
Post-employment benefits	2,706	2,245
Share-based payments	-	1,216
	$ 26,855	$ 25,710

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

	Book value		
Pledged asset	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Purpose
Restricted bank deposits (shown as 'current financial assets at amortised cost')	$ 15,441	$ 16,841	Guarantee for issuance of letters of credit and letters of guarantee

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) The balance of the Company's unused letters of credit for import of materials is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance of unused letters of credit	$ 1,946,475	$ 1,578,923

(2) The amounts of unfulfilled contract obligations of the Company's contracts are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Unfulfilled customer contract obligations	$ 38,574,497	$ 44,065,411

(3) The guaranteed credit by banks for the Company's construction projects is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Guaranteed credit by banks	$ 10,897,982	$ 12,392,205

Refer to Note 7(2) K(b) for further information.

(4) The amount of the Company's purchase contracts and outsourcing construction contracts to be paid is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Purchase contracts to be paid	$ 910,913	$ 11,001,205
Outsourcing construction contracts to be paid	883,269	1,432,175
	$ 1,794,182	$ 12,433,380

(5) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the guarantee notes issued by the Company for bank borrowings amounted to $56.34 billion and $49.45 billion, respectively.

(6) The Company, Century Iron and Steel Industrial Co., Ltd. and Taiwan Generations Corp. are the joint-originators for Fuhai Wind Farm Corporation (Fuhai Corporation). The joint-originators entered into the "Incentive Program of Offshore Wind Power Demonstration System" ("the Government Grant Scheme") on August 19, 2013, which was granted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and committed to be jointly responsible for Fuhai Corporation. The total amount of endorsement/ guarantee provided by the Company amounted to $886 million. On November 9, 2018, the Board of Directors of the Company during their meeting resolved to cease the endorsement/ guarantee amount to Fuhai Corporation.

Because Fuhai Wind Farm Corporation failed to comply with the regulation of the "Incentive Program of Offshore Wind Power Demonstration System", the Bureau of Energy exercised the right of performance bond and took back the entire government grant. Accordingly, the Company recognised losses amounting to $75,000 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In addition, the Ministry of Economic Affairs claimed past due liquidated damages amounting to $ 88.6 million from Fuhai Corporation, as a joint-originator of the Incentive Program, the Company was committed to be jointly responsible for Fuhai Corporation. Currently, the case is still ongoing. According to the Company's designated lawyer, the Ministry of Economic Affairs has not indicated its intention of claiming the liquidated damages from the Company and the Company has not reached the payment stage, therefore, the Company did not estimate the possible losses on liquidated damages.

Fuhai Corporation alleged that the Company did not issue an incentive guarantee of offshore wind power demonstration system based on the Article 1 of Memorandum of Understanding which was signed under mutual agreement, whereby Fuhai Corporation could not apply a government grant of $0.1 billion from Bureau of Energy. Fuhai Corporation filed a lawsuit to claim an equal compensation for the $0.1 billion government grant. After the Taiwan Taipei District Court and Taiwan High Court ruled in favour of the Company on March 24, 2020 and August 17, 2021, respectively, Fuhai Corporation filed a third instance appeal. The Supreme Court denied the appeal of Fuhai Corporation on March 3, 2022, and the appeal is affirmed. On May 25, 2022, the Supreme Court sent a notice letter that Fuhai Corporation filed an administrative appeal to Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, which had been approved, and filed for a retrial. On June 15, 2022, the Supreme Court denied the retrial of the third instance of Fuhai Corporation by the judgement of Tai-Sheng-Zi No. 1724 of 2022 and transferred the case to the Taiwan High Court. According to the judgement of Zhong-Zai-Zi No.20 of 2022, because Fuhai Corporation did not pay the court costs before the due date, the Taiwan High Court ruled the retrial was illegal and denied the retrial on August 1, 2022.

(7) Uni-wagon marine Co., Ltd. purchased a marine hull insurance for its vessel -Natchan Rera from Tokio Marine Newa Insurance Co., Ltd.. In January 2016, the hull was damaged because of unknown reasons during a repair made by the Company. Tokio Marine Newa Insurance Co., Ltd. and Uni-wagon marine Co., Ltd. requested compensation payments of NT$25 million and NT$15 million, respectively. On May 22, 2019, the Taiwan Keelung District Court rendered a decision against the Company. The Company filed a second instance appeal. On August 25, 2021, the High Court dismissed the appeal. According to the Company's designated lawyer, the Company had strict liability on the damage of the hull which resulted from the ship colliding with the dock after the rope disconnected. The Company has filed a third instance appeal for remedy. Thus, the original ruling has not yet been determined and the amount of loss to the Company cannot be ascertained.

Since the aforementioned compensation claim is covered by the Company's ship repairer liability insurance, the second instance ruling, which ruled against the Company and held the Company liable for compensation, had no material impact on the Company's operations.

(8) Refer to Note 7 for the endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company to others.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

On February 16, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company approved to provide endorsements/ guarantees in the amounts of NT$110 million and EUR 96.42 million, totalling NT$ 3.23 billion, to CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd. for the business requirement.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. Following the industry practices, the Company uses gearing ratio to control capital.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable gearing ratio. Ratios are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Gearing ratio	79%	69%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ -	$ 21,044
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,252,256	$ 2,597,123
Financial assets at amortised cost	15,441	16,841
Accounts receivable (including related parties)	1,303,416	2,018,946
Other receivables (including related parties)	138,201	10,221
Guarantee deposits paid	238,691	162,918
	$ 3,948,005	$ 4,806,049

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	$ 15,896	$ 7,045
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	$ 7,004,580	$ 2,795,834
Short-term notes and bills payable	3,598,654	3,599,104
Notes payable	-	32,400
Accounts payable (including related parties)	1,182,491	887,983
Other payables	1,126,343	1,179,657
Corporate bonds payable	1,775,013	1,760,726
Long-term borrowings	6,995,805	2,548,831
Long-term notes and accounts payable	717,121	705,134
Guarantee deposits received	247,340	257,669
	$ 22,647,347	$ 13,767,338
Lease liability	$ 3,217,315	$ 3,454,190

B. Financial risk management policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. To minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, derivative financial instruments, such as cross currency swap contracts are used to hedge certain exchange rate risk. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

For supervising management, the Board of Directors has set related rules to authorize the management to perform daily operations within acceptable risk range and requires the internal audit to inspect the management and report on a regular basis. The internal audit must report to the Board of Directors if there is any unusual situation at any time, and respond to the situations adequately.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The foreign exchange risk is mainly arising from USD and EUR. Management has set up a policy to companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the treasury. Exchange rate risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable USD and EUR revenues and expenditures. Forward foreign exchange contracts are adopted to minimise the volatility of the exchange rate affecting forecast foreign currency income and cost of inventory purchases.

ii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations. The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign Currency (in thousands)	Exchange Rate	Book Value (NTD)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 86,749	30.66	$ 2,659,724
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	1,019	30.76	31,344
EUR:NTD	587	32.92	19,324

	December 31, 2021		
	Foreign Currency (in thousands)	Exchange Rate	Book Value (NTD)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 94,470	27.63	$ 2,610,206
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	208	27.73	5,768
EUR:NTD	5,870	31.52	185,022

iii. If NTD had appreciated/ depreciated by 1% against USD and EUR with all other variables held constant, effect to post-tax profit (loss) is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
If NTD had appreciated/ depreciated by 1% against tax	2022	2021
Increase (decrease) in net profit (loss) after tax	$ 20,872	$ 19,355

iv. The net exchange gain (loss) arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, amounted to $271,482 and ($36,301), respectively.

Price risk

The Company is not exposed to significant commodity price risk.

Interest rate risk

i. The convertible bonds issued by the Company are zero-interest bonds with conversion options, and its fair value is affected by the stock price volatility. Based on the assessment, there is no material change in interest rate that would expose the Company to cash flow risk.

ii. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. If the interest rate had increased/decreased by 0.25% with all other variables held constant, cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased/decreased by $17,500 and $6,375, respectively.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable and other receivables based on the agreed terms. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost

The Company only trades with counterparties with good credit, in accordance with the Company's transaction policies. There is no recent violation of significant cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost.

Contract assets, accounts receivable and other receivables

i. The Company appointed external agency to perform proper credit investigations for customers before signing the contracts of shipbuilding, vessel construction and machinery manufacturing. The results of the credit investigations were low risk, therefore, the credit risks of relevant receivables (primarily under accounts receivable or contract assets) were low risk.

ii. The Company's contract assets and accounts receivable were due from government (including state-owned enterprises) and general business. To maintain the quality of the accounts receivable and contract assets, the Company has established credit risk management procedures for operating. The Company considered customers' financial status, historical trading record and future economic condition in accordance with types of customer, and took into account factors that may influence customers' ability to pay to assess the credit quality of customers. The Company estimated expected credit loss by individual assessment.

iii. In line with credit risk management procedure, when the counterparty failed to fulfil the mutual agreements nor to conduct negotiation, the default has occurred.

iv. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the expected loss rates of not past due accounts receivable and contract assets were 1% and 0.455% , 1% and 0.04%, respectively.

After considering the counterparties' financial status, historical experience and other factors, the expected credit loss based on the individual assessment both amounted to $315,838 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

v. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable and contract assets are as follows:

	2022		
	Accounts receivable	Contract assets	Total
At January 1	$ 325,450	$ 191,305	$ 516,755
Provision for impairment loss	3,241	18,203	21,444
At December 31	$ 328,691	$ 209,508	$ 538,199

	2021		
	Accounts receivable	Contract assets	Total
At January 1	$ 317,626	$ 192,121	$ 509,747
Provision for (reversal of) impairment loss	7,824	(816)	7,008
At December 31	$ 325,450	$ 191,305	$ 516,755

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the expected credit gains (losses) arising from accounts receivable and contract assets generated from customers' contracts amounted to ($21,444) and ($7,008), respectively.

vi. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the balances of receivables and contract assets from the top three counterparties amounted to $4,534,022 and $3,942,596, respectively. The credit risk concentration occurs when the ability of counterparties to meet its contractual obligations is affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

(c) Liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

December 31, 2022:

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Short-term borrowings	$ 7,009,480	$ -	$ -	$ -
Short-term notes payable	3,600,000	-	-	-
Payables	2,575,355	676,444	443,420	155,155
Lease liability	269,504	272,504	707,274	2,367,279
Corporate bonds payable	-	-	1,806,300	-
Long-term borrowings	74,966	3,074,966	4,206,157	-
	$ 13,529,305	$ 4,023,914	$ 7,163,151	$ 2,522,434
Derivative financial liabilities:				
Options embedded in convertible bonds	$ -	$ -	$ 15,896	$ -

December 31, 2021:

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Short-term borrowings	$ 2,796,211	$ -	$ -	$ -
Short-term notes payable	3,600,000	-	-	-
Payables	2,373,167	704,507	463,325	154,300
Lease liability	273,379	273,379	759,760	2,586,887
Corporate bonds payable	-	-	1,806,300	-
Long-term borrowings	-	-	2,550,000	-
	$ 9,042,757	$ 977,886	$ 5,579,385	$ 2,741,187
Derivative financial liabilities:				
Options embedded in convertible bonds	$ -	$ -	$ 7,045	$ -

The Company and many public and private financial institutions entered into comprehensive credit facility contracts whereby the undrawn borrowings facilities are sufficient for its future operating activities and to fulfill its capital commitments.

(3) Fair value estimation

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1： Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2： Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Company's investment in derivative instruments is included in Level 2.

Level 3： Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Call and put options embedded in convertible bonds are included in Level 3.

B. Fair value information of investment property at cost is provided in Note 6(11).

C. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortised cost, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties), guarantee deposits paid, short-term borrowings, short-term notes payable, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables, bonds payable, long-term borrowings, long-term notes and accounts payable, guarantee deposits received and lease liability are approximate to their fair values.

D. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

(a) The related information of natures of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2022:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets: None.				
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Options embedded in convertible bonds	$ -	$ -	$ 15,896	$ 15,896

December 31, 2021:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Cross currency swap	$ -	$ 21,044	$ -	$ 21,044
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Options embedded in convertible bonds	$ -	$ -	$ 7,045	$ 7,045

(b) The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

i. Derivative financial instruments - cross currency swap contracts are valued by adopting the valuation information provided by the counterparty bank. The counterparty uses the discounted cash flow method to estimate the future cash flows based on observable exchange rates at the end of the year and contract exchange/interest rates and discount separately at discount rates that reflect the credit risk of each counterparty.

ii. Certain inputs used in the valuation model for measuring the fair value of the Company's debt instruments with embedded derivatives in are not observable at market, and the Company must make reasonable estimates based on its assumptions. The effect of unobservable inputs to the valuation of financial instruments is provided in Note 12(3)I.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
	Derivative instrument	Derivative instrument
At January 1	$ 7,045	$ 5,995
Losses recognised in profit or loss		
Recorded as non-operating income and expenses	8,851	1,989
Converted in the year	-	(939)
At December 31	$ 15,896	$ 7,045
Movement of unrealised loss in profit or loss of liabilities held as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 (Note)	$ 8,851	$ 1,989

Note: Recorded as non-operating income and expense.

G. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no transfer into or out from Level 3.

H. Treasury segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments using the actuarial reports issued by external experts. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, performing back-testing, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

I. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at December 31, 2022	Valuation technique	Input	Range (weighted average)
Hybrid instrument:				
Options embedded in convertible	$ 15,896	Binary tree convertible bond valuation model	Stock price	19.50
			Volatility	30.23%
			Risk discount rate	1.4908%

	Fair value at December 31, 2021	Valuation technique	Input	Range (weighted average)
Hybrid instrument:				
Options embedded in convertible	$ 7,045	Binary tree convertible bond valuation model	Stock price	21.95
			Volatility	43.88%
			Risk discount rate	0.5526%

The lower the stock price, the lower the redemption value; the higher the volatility, the higher the redemption value; the higher the risk discount rate, the lower the redemption value. Thus, the redemption value for the year decreased (redemptions are financial assets of the issue company). Put options are also affected by the change in stock price, volatility and risk-free interest rate. The lower the stock price, the higher the put option value; the higher the volatility, the lower the put option value; the higher the risk discount rate, the higher the put option value. Thus, the put option value for the year increased (put options are financial liabilities of the issue company).

J. The Company has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. The following is the effect of profit or loss from financial assets and liabilities categorised within Level 3 if the inputs used to valuation models have changed:

		December 31, 2022		
			Recognised in profit or loss	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial liabilities				
Hybrid instrument	Stock price volatility	±5%	$ 1,626	($ 2,168)

		December 31, 2021		
			Recognised in profit or loss	
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial liabilities				
Hybrid instrument	Stock price volatility	±5%	$ 181	($ 1,626)

(4) Other information

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and various epidemic prevention measures imposed by the government, the Company reduced contact between employees and risk of cross infection in compliance with the relevant measures announced by the Central Epidemic Command Centre and the relevant epidemic prevention regulations of the Communicable Disease Control Act. The pandemic had no significant impact on the Group's overall operations and financial position.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.

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

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None.

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

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

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

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 3.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Please refer to Note 6(2) for the information.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 5.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 6.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: None.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: None.

(4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Please refer to table 7.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

None.

CSBC CORPORATION TAIWAN

Loans to others

Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 1 Expressed in thousands of NTD

Number	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding balance during year ended December 31, 2022	Balance at December 31, 2022	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate	Nature of loan	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short-term financing	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans granted to a single party	Ceiling on total loans granted	Footnote
													Item	Value			
0	CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC Technology Co., Ltd	Other receivabes-related parties	Y	$ 210,000	$ 210,000	$ 130,000	2.44%	For short-term financing	-	Operating turnover	-	Promissory note	$ 210,000	$ 980,994	$ 3,923,979	Note 2

Note 1:The code represents the nature of loans as follows:

(1) The Company is "0".

(2) The subsidaries are numberes in order starting from "1".

Note 2:The Company’s “Procedures for Provision of Loans” are as follows:

(1) For borrowers, the Company should not loan to any shareholders or others, except for subsidiaries or investees that require short-term financing for business requirement.

(2) Ceiling on total loans granted is 40% of the Company’s net assets.

(3) Limit on loans granted to a single party is 10% of the Company’s net assets. However, loans to directly or indirectly wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company are not limited.

CSBC CORPORATION TAIWAN

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed: Company name	Party being endorsed/guaranteed: Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor	Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 2)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2022	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2022	Actual amount drawn down	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/guarantee amount to net asset value of asset value of the endorser/guarantor guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
0	CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC Technology Co., Ltd	2	$ 68,669,636	$ 530,000	$ 530,000	$ 500,000	$ -	5%	$ 78,479,584	Y	N	N	Note 3
0	CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd.	2	68,669,636	28,908,120	28,908,120	-	-	295%	78,479,584	N	N	N	Note 3, 4

Note 1: The explanation for colum "Number" is as follow:

(1) Fill "0" for the Issuer.

(2)The investee company is numbered sequentially starting with Arabic numberal 1 for each entity.

Note 2: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following categories:

(1) Having business relationship.

(2) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.

(3) The endorsed/guaranteed company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor parent company.

(4) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 90% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.

(5) Mutual guarantee of the trade made by the endorsed/guaranteed company or joint contractor as required under the construction contract.

(6) Due to joint venture, all shareholders provide endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.

(7) The performance guarantees for the sale of pre-sales contracts under the Consumer Protection Law are jointly guaranteed.

Note 3: The regulations on the endorsement/guarantees provided by the Company to others are as follows:

(1) Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company: No higher than 800% of the Company’s net assets.

(2) Limit on endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company for a single party: No higher than 700% of the Company’s net assets.

For companies having business relationship with the Company, limit on the amount of endorsements/guarantees is the amount of business transactions occurred between the creditor and borrower. The amount of the transactions is the higher value of purchasing and selling during current year on the year of financing.

Note 4: The guarantee which was denominated in foreign currency was EUR 883.5 million. The exchange rate of translation into New Taiwan dollars at the financial reporting date was 32.72.

CSBC CORPORATION TAIWAN

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Total notes/accounts receivable	Footnote
CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd.	Other related parties	Sale	(1,768,669)	(8.13%)	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	-	-	Note 2
CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	China Steel Express Corporation	Other related parties	Purchases	(204,000)	(0.94%)	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	-	-	Note 3
CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	China Steel Corporation	Corporate Director	Sale	448,291	4.59%	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	-	-	Note 3
CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC Coating Solution Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	Purchases	166,297	1.70%	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	(6,430)	(0.54%)	-
CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	Blue Ace Corporation	Subsidiary	Purchases	121,582	1.24%	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	(2,105)	(0.18%)	-

Note 1: Based on the contract, the payment terms is the same as in general transactions.

Note 2: The contract assets from CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd. amounted to $1,643,123.

Note 3: It was dismissed due to the expiry of term of office on June 22, 2022. Please refer to Note 7 for details.

CSBC CORPORATION TAIWAN

Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

December 31, 2022

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2022	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables Amount	Overdue receivables Action taken	Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC Technology Co., Ltd	Parent company	$ 130,000	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ -

CSBC CORPORATION TAIWAN

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods

Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction: General ledger account	Transaction: Amount	Transaction: Transaction terms	Transaction: Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
0	CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	Parent company to subsidiary	Outsourcing expenses	$ 166,297	Note 4	-
0	CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	Parent company to subsidiary	Property, plant and equipment	90,587	Note 4	-
0	CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	Parent company to subsidiary	Prepayments of suppliers	53,982	Note 4	-
0	CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	Parent company to subsidiary	Sales revenue	28,723	Note 4	-
0	CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	Parent company to subsidiary	Accounts payable	6,430	Note 4	-
0	CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	BLUE ACE CORPORATION	Parent company to subsidiary	Outsourcing expenses	121,582	Note 4	-
0	CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	BLUE ACE CORPORATION	Parent company to subsidiary	Accounts payable	2,105	Note 4	-
0	CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC Technology Co., Ltd	Parent company to subsidiary	Other receivable (Loans to others)	130,000	Note 5	-
1	CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	BLUE ACE CORPORATION	Parent company to subsidiary	Outsourcing expenses	44,394	Note 4	-
1	CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	BLUE ACE CORPORATION	Parent company to subsidiary	Accounts payable	22,093	Note 4	-

Note 1： The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

(1)Parent company is ‘0’.

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

Note 2: If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice.

For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts, based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: Based on the contract, the payment terms is the same as in general transactions.

Note 5: The terms and conditions of loans to subsidiary are that the facility of first drawn is repayable in 1 year and the interest was calculated at floating rate (2.44%). For the year ended December 31, 2022, the interest received was $676.

CSBC CORPORATION TAIWAN

Information on investees

Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2022	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2021	Shares held as at December 31, 2022: Number of shares	Shares held as at December 31, 2022: Ownership (%)	Shares held as at December 31, 2022: Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2022	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022	Footnote
CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC-DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Installation of cable, lease of ships, and contracting of ships services	$ 1,549,500	$ 1,549,500	15,651,515	50.00	$ 1,425,111	($ 60,612)	($ 30,306)	Note 1
CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Marine coating, steel structure painting works, surface treatment, and high-tech anti-corrosion etc.	125,000	125,000	15,471,504	100.00	207,141	28,426	28,426	Note 1
CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	CSBC Power Technology Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing of ships and its components etc.	62,550	45,000	6,500,000	86.67	23,906	(38,209)	(16,489)	Note 1
CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	Taiwan International Windpower Training Corporation Ltd.	Taiwan	Research and development, energy technology service	12,000	12,000	1,200,000	12.00	12,284	6,845	821	Note 1
CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	Taiwan Offshore Wind Farm Services Corporation	Taiwan	Manufacturing of metal structure, building component, power generation and others	4,000	4,000	400,000	40.00	-	(854)	-	Note 1
CSBC Corporation, Taiwan	Fuhai Wind Farm Corporation	Taiwan	Wind power industry	178,156	178,156	15,000,000	31.44	-	(40,017)	-	Note 1
CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	BLUE ACE CORPORATION	Taiwan	Marine coating, steel structure painting works, surface treatment, and high-tech anti-corrosion etc.	25,000	25,000	-	100.00	29,656	3,971	-	Note 2
CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	CSBC Construction Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Building construction	20,149	-	-	100.00	20,208	59	-	Note 2
CSBC Coating Solutions Co., Ltd	Blue Ocean Wind Power Engineering (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	Marine works services	304	304	100	100.00	(142)	(169)	-	Note 2

Note 1：Please refer to Note 6(7) for details about investments accounted for under equity method.

Note 2：The amount has been included in the profit (loss) of the Company’s investee accounted for using equity method and has been recognised as gain (loss) on investment.

CSBC CORPORATION TAIWAN
Major shareholders information
December 31, 2022

Table 7

Name of major shareholders	Shares: Number of shares held	Shares: Ownership (%)
Financing Investment Venture Capital	136,032,305	14.59%
Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C.	105,070,366	11.27%
Yao Hua Glass Co., Ltd. Management Committee	64,603,733	6.93%
National Defense Industrial Development Foundation	53,571,428	5.74%

Description: (1) The major shareholders' information was derived from the data using the Company issued common shares (including treasury shares) and preference shares in dematerialised form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter and was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. The share capital which was recorded on the financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares in dematerialised form due to the difference of calculation basis.

(2) If the aforementioned data contains shares which were kept in the trust by the shareholders, the data was disclosed as a separate account of the client which was set by the trustee. As for the shareholder who reports share equity as an insider whose shareholding ratio was greater than 10% in accordance with Securities and Exchange Act, the shareholding ratio included the self-owned shares and trusted shares, at the same time, persons who have power to decide how to allocate the trust assets. For the information on reported share equity of insiders, please refer to the Market Observation Post System.

(3) The preparation principle of this table uses the shareholders' register as of the book closure date for the shareholders' special meeting (no need buy-to-cover short sales) to calculate the distribution of the balance of each unsecured transaction.

(4) Ownership (%) = total shares held by the shareholder/total shares transferred in dematerialised form.

(5) Total shares transferred in dematerialised form (including treasury shares) amounted to 931,787,296 shares= 931,787,296 common shares+0 preference shares.

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 1 | Expressed in thousands of NTD

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand and revolving funds		$ 410
Cash in banks	Demand deposits denominated in NTD	560,674
	Demand deposits denominated in USD (USD 10 thousand with exchange rate at 30.66)	297
	Time deposits denominated in USD (USD 55,149 thousand with exchange rate at 30.66, interest rate: 4.20%~4.27%, maturity date: 2023.01)	1,690,875
		$ 2,252,256

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

CONTRACT ASSETS STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 2 | Expressed in thousands of NTD

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Non-related parties:			
Customer D	Income from warships manufacturing	$ 1,704,483	
Customer 3	Income from ships manufacturing	720,720	
Others		177,229	Balance of individual accounts has not exceeded 5% of total account balance
		2,602,432	
Less: Loss allowance		(11,842)	
		2,590,590	
Related parties:			
CSBC - DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd.	Income from ships manufacturing	$ 1,643,123	
Fuhai Wind Farm Corporation	Income from machine manufacturing	190,190	
		1,833,313	
Less: Loss allowance		(197,666)	
		1,635,647	
		$ 4,226,237	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 3 Expressed in thousands of NTD

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Non-related parties:			
Customer 7	Income from ships manufacturing	$ 919,800	
Customer D	Income from warships manufacturing	266,616	
Customer I	Income from warships manufacturing	110,000	
Others		251,435	Balance of individual accounts has not exceeded 5% of total account balance
		1,547,851	
Less: Loss allowance		(328,308)	
		1,219,543	
Related parties:			
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	Income from ships repairing	$ 84,256	
Less: Loss allowance		(383)	
		$ 83,873	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 4 Expressed in thousands of NTD

Item	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net Realizable Value	Note
Raw materials	$ 5,262,770	$ 5,225,499	Measured by lower of cost and net realizable value
Work in progress and under repair	282,543	282,543	
	5,545,313	$ 5,508,042	
Less: Allowance of valuation loss	(37,271)		
	$ 5,508,042		

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value			
Name	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Ownership %	Amount	Unit Price (NT$)	Total Amount	Valuation Basis	Collateral
CSBC - DEME Wind Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,651,515	$ 1,455,417	-	$ -	-	$ (30,306)	15,651,515	50.00%	$ 1,425,111	$ 91.05	$ 1,425,111	Equity method	None
CSBS Coating Solutions Co., Ltd.	14,832,076	178,715	639,428	28,426	-	-	15,471,504	100.00%	207,141	13.39	207,141	Equity method	None
CSBC Power Technology Co., Ltd.	4,500,000	39,476	2,000,000	919	-	(16,489)	6,500,000	86.67%	23,906	3.68	23,906	Equity method	None
Taiwan International Windpower Training Corporation Ltd.	1,200,000	11,463	-	821	-	-	1,200,000	12.00%	12,284	10.24	12,284	Equity method	None
Taiwan Offshore Wind Farm Services Corporation	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	40.00%	-	-	-	Equity method	None
Fuhai Wind Farm Corporation	15,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000,000	31.44%	-	-	-	Equity method	None
Total		$ 1,685,071		$ 30,166		$ (46,795)			$ 1,668,442		$ 1,668,442		

For increase and decrease during the year, please refer to Note 6(7) investments accounted for using equity method for details.

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN COST OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Items	Beginning Balance	Addition	Decrease	Ending Balance	Note
Land	$ 3,507,137	$ -	($ 13,915)	$ 3,493,222	
Building and structures	119,439	3,721	-	123,160	
Transportation equipment	502,891	7,662	-	510,553	
Total	$ 4,129,467	$ 11,383	($ 13,915)	$ 4,126,935	

For increase and decrease during the year, please refer to Note 6(9) lease transaction- lessee for details.

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Item	Beginning Balance	Addition	Decrease	Ending Balance	Note
Land	$ 496,736	$ 161,860	$ -	$ 658,596	
Building and structures	39,294	13,978	-	53,272	
Transportation equipment	194,171	70,424	-	264,595	
	$ 730,201	$ 246,262	$ -	$ 976,463	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 8 — Expressed in thousands of NTD

Nature	Description	Ending Balance	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rate	Credit Line	Collateral
Bank's unsecured borrowings						
Taiwan Cooperative Bank		$ 2,500,000	2022/12/14～2023/01/13	2.00%	Note 1	None
Taiwan Cooperative Bank and other syndicate banks		1,326,000	2022/12/23～2023/12/21	2.13%	Note 2	None
Bank of Taiwan		1,000,000	2022/11/08～2023/02/06	1.68%	Note 3	None
First Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.		700,000	2022/10/28～2023/01/18	1.75%	Note 4	None
Taiwan Business Bank		700,000	2022/10/26～2023/01/19	1.78%	Note 5	None
CTBC Bank		500,000	2022/12/07～2023/03/07	1.75%	Note 6	None
E.SUN Commercial Bank		130,000	2022/10/11～2023/01/11	2.30%	Note 7	None
Land Bank		95,000	2022/10/28～2023/01/19	1.72%	Note 8	None
		6,951,000				
Letter of credit for purchasing material from banks						
Cathay United Bank		24,778	2022/12/14～2023/12/14	2.31%～4.82%	Note 9	None
Bank of Taiwan		11,050	2022/04/08～2023/04/08	5.99%	Note 3	None
Mega International Commercial Bank		4,153	2022/01/15～2023/01/14	5.15%	Note 10	None
First Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.		4,063	2022/04/28～2023/04/28	5.60%	Note 4	None
Taiwan Cooperative Bank		3,909	2022/11/21～2023/11/21	0.67%～2.55%	Note 1	None
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank		3,807	2022/09/30～2023/09/30	5.68%	Note 11	None
E.SUN Commercial Bank		1,820	2022/03/17～2023/03/17	5.44%	Note 7	None
		53,580				
		$ 7,004,580				

Note 1: Finance facility from banks including letter of credit and short-term loans amounted to $4,000,000.

Note 2: Finance facility from banks including letter of credit and short-term loans amounted to $3,750,000.

Note 3: Finance facility from banks including letter of credit, short-term loans and guarantee deposits amounted to $5,300,000.

Note 4: Finance facility from banks including letter of credit and guarantee deposits amounted to $3,500,000.

Note 5: Finance facility from banks including short-term loans amounted to $700,000.

Note 6: Finance facility from banks including letter of credit, short-term loans and bills of exchange amounted to $600,000.

Note 7: Finance facility from banks including letter of credit, short-term loans and bills of exchange amounted to $1,000,000.

Note 8: Finance facility from banks including letter of credit and short-term loans amounted to $100,000.

Note 9: Finance facility from banks including letter of credit and short-term loans amounted to USD 60 thousand.

Note 10: Finance facility from banks including letter of credit, guarantee deposits and overdrafts amounted to $3,500,000.

Note 11: Finance facility from banks including letter of credit, short-term loans and bills of exchange amounted to $2.000,000.

<u>CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN</u>

<u>STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BILLS PAYABLE</u>

<u>DECEMBER 31, 2022</u>

Statement 9

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Item	Guarantor or Accepting Institution	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rate	Amount: Issuance Amount	Amount: Unamortized Discounts	Amount: Carrying Amount	Note
Commercial paper payable	International Bill Finance Corporation	2022/11/22-2023/01/05	1.56%	$ 800,000	($ 137)	$ 799,863	
	China Bills Finance Corporation	2022/11/25-2023/01/16	1.50%	700,000	(432)	699,568	
	"	2022/12/07-2023/01/17	1.50%	300,000	(197)	299,803	
	MEGA Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	2022/12/08-2023/01/06	2.09%	600,000	(172)	599,828	
	"	2022/12/07-2023/01/04	2.09%	600,000	(103)	599,897	
	Grand Bills Finance Corporation	2022/11/18-2023/01/16	1.65%	300,000	(203)	299,797	
	Ta Ching Bills Finance Corporation	2022/11/04-2023/01/03	2.00%	200,000	(20)	199,980	
	"	2022/11/18-2023/01/16	1.80%	100,000	(82)	99,918	
				$ 3,600,000	($ 1,346)	$ 3,598,654	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

CONTRACT LIABILITIES STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 10

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Non-related parties:			
Customer 5	Income from warships manufacturing	$ 6,625,516	
Customer D	Income from warships manufacturing	401,463	
Others		398,126	Balance of individual accounts has not exceeded 5% of total account balance
		7,425,105	
Related parties:			
CPC Corporation, Taiwan	Income from ships repairing	261,905	
		$ 7,687,010	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF TRADE PAYABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 11 | Expressed in thousands of NTD

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Non-related parties:			
Far Lan Machinery Corporation		$ 40,427	
Tzong Wan Engineering Co., Ltd.		28,331	
Jin Ching Machinery Co., Ltd.		23,908	
Others		1,078,625	Balance of individual accounts has not exceeded 3% of total account balance
		$ 1,171,291	
Related parties:			
CSBS Coating Solutions Co., Ltd.		$ 6,430	
CPC Corporation, Taiwan		2,665	
BLUE ACE CORPORATION		2,105	
		$ 11,200	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 12 Expressed in thousands of NTD

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Salary and bonus payable		$ 684,334	
Commission payable		74,835	
Other accrued expenses		317,995	
Others		49,179	Balance of individual accounts has not exceeded 5% of total account balance
		$ 1,126,343	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF BONDS PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 13

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Bonds Name	Trustee	Issuance Date	Interest Payment Date	Coupon Rate	Amount: Total Issuance Amount	Amount: Repayment Paid or Transferred	Amount: Outstanding Balance	Amount: Unamortized Premiums (Discounts)	Amount: Carrying Amount	Repayment Term	Collateral	Note
Domestic first secured convertible corporate bond	TAIPEI FUBON COMMERCIAL BANK CO., LTD	2020.2.24	-	Note 1	$ 2,000,000	($ 193,700)	$ 1,806,300	($ 31,287)	$ 1,775,013	Note 1	Note 2	
								Less: Maturity within one year	-			
									$ 1,775,013			

Note 1: Please refer to Note 6(17) for details.

Note 2: CHANG HWA COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. was commissioned to guarantee the corporate bond.

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 14

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(A) Long-term bank borrowings

Creditor	Description	Amount (in thousands)	Contract Period	Interest Rate	Collateral	Note
Unsecured borrowings						
Syndicated loan of several banks consisting of Bank of Taiwan	Note	$ 4,000,000	2022/5/16～2027/9/27	1.80%~1.95%	None	

Note: The revolving credit line for bank borrowings amounted to $4 billion. The credit term is 5 years from the first drawing date with 180 days at the most for each drawing. The principal of the borrowing is repayable in a lump sum amount at maturity. The borrower can directly repay the loan principal that is originally expired with the new drawn loan, without actually remitting funds.

(B) Commercial paper payables

Item	Guarantor or Accepting Institution	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rate	Amount: Issuance Amount	Amount: Unamortized Discounts	Amount: Book Value	Note
Commercial paper payable	MEGA Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	2021/09/24～2024/12/15	1.44%~1.46%	$ 1,000,000	($ 1,930)	$ 998,070	None
	Taishin International Bank Co. Ltd.	2021/06/21～2024/12/20	1.27%	800,000	(446)	799,554	None
	China Bills Finance Corporation	2021/09/26～2024/10/25	1.27%	700,000	(806)	699,194	None
	International Bill Finance Corporation	2021/06/22～2024/06/21	1.37%	500,000	(1,013)	498,987	None
				$ 3,000,000	($ 4,195)	$ 2,995,805	

Note: Revolving issuance of commercial paper which has contract periods of 2~3 years and shown as long-term borrowings. Please refer to Note 6(18) for details.

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 15

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Item	Description	Lease Period	Discount Rate	Ending Balance	Note
Land		2006.01.01~2045.12.31	1.21%	$ 2,888,439	
Buildings and structures		2011.10.01~2027.12.31	1.21%	72,768	
Transportation equipment	Terminal facilities	2011.10.01~2027.12.31	1.21%	256,108	
				3,217,315	
		Less: Maturity within one year		(269,504)	
				$ 2,947,811	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 16 Expressed in thousands of NTD

Item	Volume	Amount	Note
Construction contract revenue			
Income from warships manufacturing		$ 15,330,882	
Income from ships manufacturing		5,167,993	
Income from ships repairing		1,163,687	
Others		88,712	Balance of individual accounts has not exceeded 3% of total account balance
		$ 21,751,274	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 17 Expressed in thousands of NTD

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Direct raw materials		$ 12,714,423	
Direct labor		1,354,694	
Manufacturing expense		7,804,321	
Input cost in manufacture and repair in the year		21,873,438	
Add: Beginning work in progress and under repair		106,593	
Others		3,210,023	
Less: Ending work in progress and under repair		(282,543)	
		$ 24,907,511	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 18 Expressed in thousands of NTD

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Subcontractors’ fees		$ 2,621,546	
Salary		1,494,012	
Depreciation		877,964	
Professional service expense		696,880	
Others		2,113,919	Balance of individual accounts has not exceeded 5% of total account balance
		$ 7,804,321	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 19 | Expressed in thousands of NTD

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Salary		$ 38,177	
Professional service expense		6,299	
Subcontractors' fees		3,487	
Others		12,789	Balance of individual accounts has not exceeded 5% of total account balance
		$ 60,752	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 20 Expressed in thousands of NTD

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Salary		$ 139,863	
Professional service expense		43,579	
Employee training expense		40,357	
Others		113,693	Balance of individual accounts has not exceeded 5% of total account balance
		$ 337,492	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 21

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Salary		$ 47,772	
Professional service expense		43,250	
Material		9,212	
Others		9,636	Balance of individual accounts has not exceeded 5% of total account balance
		$ 109,870	

CSBC CORPORATION, TAIWAN

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Statement 22

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Classification	Year ended December 31, 2022			
	Classified as cost of sales	Classified as operating expenses	Non-operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses	$ 3,165,780	$ 278,920	$ -	$ 3,444,700
Wages and salaries	2,651,015	225,812	-	2,876,827
Labor and health insurance fees	240,274	25,088	-	265,362
Pension costs	219,471	20,740	-	240,211
Board compensation	-	3,051	-	3,051
Others	55,020	4,229	-	59,249
Depreciation expense	877,964	19,195	680	897,839
Amortization expense	20,148	-	-	20,148

Classification	Year ended December 31, 2021			
	Classified as cost of sales	Classified as operating expenses	Non-operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses	$ 3,331,273	$ 299,342	$ -	$ 3,630,615
Wages and salaries	2,689,754	231,873	-	2,921,627
Labor and health insurance fees	246,160	26,491	-	272,651
Pension costs	219,912	22,152	-	242,064
Board compensation	-	3,166	-	3,166
Employee stock options	120,145	8,673	-	128,818
Others	55,302	6,987	-	62,289
Depreciation expense	878,306	18,325	679	897,310
Amortization expense	12,125	-	-	12,125

Note:

A.As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had 3,046 and 3,088 employees respectively, including 10 non-employee directors for both years.

B.(a) For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, average employee benefit expense was $1,131 and $1,187, respectively.

(b) For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, average employee salary was $945 and $956, respectively.

(c) Changes of adjustments of average employees’ salary was (1.17%).

(d) For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, supervisors’ remuneration was both $0(Note).

(e) The Company has a salary and remuneration committee which sets and periodically reviews directors’ and managers’ performance assessment standards, annual and long-term performance target and policies, mechanics, standards and structures of salary and remuneration, periodically assesses the achievement of directors’ and managers’ performance targets and set the content and amount of salary and remuneration based on the assessment results from the performance assessment standards.

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, the remuneration of the Company’s directors and supervisors, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, if any, shall be appropriated as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall be 1~5% for employees’ compensation which can be in the form of shares or in cash and shall not be higher than 1% for directors' remuneration.

If the Company has an accumulated deficit, earnings should be reserved to cover deficit.

The employees’ salaries include base salaries, rewards for hard working employees and full attendance bonuses. Base salaries are determined according to a point-based salary scale. Base salaries paid to employees below the deputy general manager level may differ because of their responsibilities, nature of job, promotions or job transfers. To meet the Company’s administrative needs, the point-based salary scale is set out using the position classification and the position evaluation procedures to determine the rank/value of the position and its corresponding salary range. Jobs related to engineering and management are evaluated based on the position classification. Jobs related to providing techniques and services are evaluated based on the position evaluation. The conversion ratio of salary points to salaries is determined by reference to the salary situation in the market and adjusted based on the Company’s operational situation.

Note: The Company has an audit committee, thus, there was no remuneration of supervisors.