JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED

30 June 2023 AND 2022

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

Review Report of Independent Auditors

To Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of 30 June 2023 and 2022, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three-month and six-month period ended 30 June 2023 and 2022 and consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month periods ended 30 June2023 and 2022, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together "the consolidated financial statements"). Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34,"Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity'" of the Republic of China. A review of consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews and the review reports of other independent auditors, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects ,the consolidated financial position of the Company as of 30 June 2023 and 2022, and its consolidated financial performance for the three-month and six month period ended 30 June 2023 and 2022, and its consolidated cash flows for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Accounting Standard 34,"Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Chen, Cheng-Chu

Lee, Fang-Wen

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

11 August 2023

Notice to Readers

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

Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, and their applications in practice. As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young 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.

English translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

30 June 2023,31 December 2022 and 30 June 2022

(Amounts in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		30 June 2023		31 December 2022		30 June 2022	
Assets	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	4,6(1),12	$801,094	18	$391,499	8	$296,791	6
Accounts receivable, net	4,6(2),12	751,951	17	1,011,577	22	932,465	19
Other receivables	4,12	21,852	0	39,283	1	47,640	1
Inventories	4,6(3)	698,186	16	1,098,502	23	1,207,521	24
Advance Payment	4,6(4)	69,692	2	69,301	1	90,244	2
Other financial assets, current	8,12	54,100	1	131,801	3	293,657	6
Other current assets		13	0	353	0	552	0
Total current assets		2,396,888	54	2,742,316	58	2,868,870	58
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment	4,6(5),8	788,596	18	827,574	17	853,912	17
Right-of-use assets	4,6(16)	103,534	3	94,334	2	90,035	2
Intangible assets	4,6(6)	1,018,206	23	1,029,176	21	1,035,953	21
Deferred tax assets	4	105,483	2	90,367	2	82,514	2
Prepayments for equipment		1,486	0	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	12	6,654	0	7,417	0	7,437	0
Other non-current assets		237	0	236	0	15	0
Total non-current assets		2,024,196	46	2,049,104	42	2,069,866	42
Total assets		$4,421,084	100	$4,791,420	100	$4,938,736	100

		30 June 2023		31 December 2022		30 June 2022	
Liabilities and Equity	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current liabilities							
Short-term loans	6(7),12	$991,426	22	$1,332,313	28	$1,604,624	33
Short-term notes payable	6(8),12	44,988	1	44,991	1	-	-
Contract liabilities, current	4,6(14),12	9,640	0	12,648	0	13,457	0
Accounts payable	12	81,030	2	121,610	3	91,213	2
Other payables	6(10)	643,490	15	347,138	7	243,826	5
Current tax liabilities	4	68,332	2	131,145	3	51,048	1
Provisions	4,6(12)	54,906	1	47,577	1	39,256	1
Lease liabilities-Current	4,6(16)	21,453	0	19,808	0	13,789	0
Current portion of long-term loans	6(9),12	80,000	2	60,000	1	160,000	3
Other current liabilities		10,722	0	13,580	0	17,162	0
Total current liabilities		2,005,987	45	2,130,810	44	2,234,375	45
Non-current liabilities							
Long-term loans	6(9),12	190,390	4	230,390	5	270,390	5
Deferred tax liabilities	4	2,134	0	6,730	0	10,068	0
Lease liabilities-Non current	4,6(16),12	36,228	1	26,256	1	26,005	1
Total non-current liabilities		228,752	5	263,376	6	306,463	6
Total liabilities		2,234,739	50	2,394,186	50	2,540,838	51
Equity attributable to the parent company	6(13)						
Capital							
Common stock		803,004	18	803,004	17	803,004	16
Additional paid-in capital		682,138	15	682,138	14	682,138	14
Retained earnings							
Legal Reserve		203,203	5	179,454	4	146,727	3
Special Reserve		-	-	-	-	28,067	1
Undistributed earnings		509,956	12	723,175	15	731,254	15
Total retained earnings		713,159	17	902,629	19	906,048	19
Other equity		(11,956)	(0)	9,463	0	6,708	0
Total equity		2,186,345	50	2,397,234	50	2,397,898	49
Total liabilities and equity		$4,421,084	100	$4,791,420	100	$4,938,736	100

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

English translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022

(Amounts in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except for earnings per share)

Items	Notes	For the three-month periods ended 30 June				For the six-month periods ended 30 June			
		2023		2022		2023		2022	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating Revenue	4,6(14),7	$983,654	100	$1,129,648	100	$2,457,071	100	$3,164,666	100
Operating costs	4,6(3),6(17)	(618,264)	(63)	(720,280)	(64)	(1,510,938)	(61)	(2,069,171)	(65)
Gross profit		365,390	37	409,368	36	946,133	39	1,095,495	35
Operating expenses	4,6(17)								
Sales and marketing expenses		(184,971)	(19)	(192,746)	(17)	(402,578)	(16)	(463,297)	(14)
General and administrative expenses		(83,942)	(8)	(93,105)	(8)	(184,753)	(8)	(211,743)	(7)
Research and development expenses		(32,312)	(3)	(24,796)	(2)	(65,955)	(3)	(54,634)	(2)
Expected credit impairment (losses)	4,6(15)	(6,046)	(1)	(3,890)	(0)	(14,355)	(1)	(178)	(0)
Subtotal		(307,271)	(31)	(314,537)	(27)	(667,641)	(28)	(729,852)	(23)
Operating income		58,119	6	94,831	9	278,492	11	365,643	12
Non-operating income and expenses	6(18)								
Interest income		1,610	0	1,010	0	1,971	0	1,183	0
Other income		3,506	0	2,267	0	8,251	0	3,601	0
Other gains and (losses)		15,443	1	18,567	2	13,445	1	64,164	2
Finance costs		(10,948)	(1)	(10,860)	(1)	(26,491)	(1)	(19,086)	(1)
Subtotal		9,611	0	10,984	1	(2,824)	(0)	49,862	1
Income from continuing operations before income tax		67,730	6	105,815	10	275,668	11	415,505	13
Income tax (expense)	4,6(20)	(16,313)	(1)	(21,002)	(2)	(63,636)	(2)	(88,231)	(3)
Profit from continuing operations		51,417	5	84,813	8	212,032	9	327,274	10
Net Income		51,417	5	84,813	8	212,032	9	327,274	10
Other comprehensive income	6(19)								
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(30,478)	(3)	28,036	1	(26,774)	(1)	43,469	1
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified		6,096	1	(5,608)	(0)	5,355	0	(8,694)	(0)
Total comprehensive income		$27,035	3	$107,241	9	$190,613	8	$362,049	11
Net income attributable to:									
Stockholders of the parent		$51,417	5	$84,813	8	$212,032	9	$327,274	10
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$51,417	5	$84,813	8	$212,032	9	$327,274	10
Comprehensive income attributable to:									
Stockholders of the parent		$27,035	3	$107,241	9	$190,613	8	$362,049	11
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		$27,035	3	$107,241	9	$190,613	8	$362,049	11
Earnings per share (NTD)	6(21)								
Earnings per share-basic		$0.64		$1.06		$2.64		$4.08	
Earnings per share-diluted		$0.64		$1.06		$2.64		$4.06	

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

English translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022

(Amounts in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Equity Attributable to the Parent Company							Total Equity
			Retained Earnings			Other Equity		
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Total	
Balance as of 1 January 2022	$803,004	$682,138	$124,150	$37,984	$657,541	($28,067)	$2,276,750	$2,276,750
Legal reserve	-	-	22,577	-	(22,577)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(240,901)	-	(240,901)	(240,901)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(9,917)	9,917	-	-	-
Net income in the first half of 2022	-	-	-	-	327,274	-	327,274	327,274
Other comprehensive loss in the first half of 2022	-	-	-	-	-	34,775	34,775	34,775
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	327,274	34,775	362,049	362,049
Balance as of 30 June 2022	$803,004	$682,138	$146,727	$28,067	$731,254	$6,708	$2,397,898	$2,397,898
Balance as of 1 January 2023	$803,004	$682,138	$179,454	-	$723,175	$9,463	$2,397,234	$2,397,234
Legal reserve	-	-	23,749	-	(23,749)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(401,502)	-	(401,502)	(401,502)
Net income in the first half of 2023	-	-	-	-	212,032	-	212,032	212,032
Other comprehensive income in the first half of 2023	-	-	-	-	-	(21,419)	(21,419)	(21,419)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	212,032	(21,419)	190,613	190,613
Balance as of 30 June 2023	$803,004	$682,138	$203,203	-	$509,956	($11,956)	$2,186,345	$2,186,345

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

English translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022

(Amounts in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income before tax	$275,668	$415,505
Adjustments to reconcile net income before tax to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Income and expanse adjustments :		
Depreciation	45,372	38,411
Amortization	13,113	24,244
Expected credit impairment losses	14,355	178
Interest expense	26,491	19,086
Interest income	(1,971)	(1,183)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	608	2,103
Loss (gain) on inventory valuation	21,623	(15,926)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	244,325	49,923
Other receivables	17,489	(33,552)
Inventories	379,417	83,028
Advance payment	(392)	19,518
Other current assets	341	(552)
Contract liabilities	(3,008)	(4,275)
Accounts payable	(40,580)	(121,583)
Other payables	(104,439)	(127,469)
Provisions	7,329	16,736
Other current liabilities	(2,858)	12,179
Cash generated from operations	892,883	376,371
Interest received	1,913	1,131
Income tax paid	(140,322)	(27,069)
Net cash provided by operating activities	754,474	350,433
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(10,935)	(8,883)
Decrease in refundable deposits	763	906
Decrease in Other financial assets	77,701	76,633
(Increase) Decrease in other noncurrent assets-others	(1)	3,297
(Increase) Prepayments for equipment	(1,486)	-
Net cash provided by investing activities	66,042	71,953
Cash flows from financing activities:		
(Decrease) Increase in short-term loans	(340,887)	235,070
Increase Short-term Notes Payable	270,446	-
(Decrease) Short-term Notes Payable	(270,449)	-
Repayments of long-term loans	(20,000)	(286,455)
Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability	(12,699)	(6,406)
Cash dividends	-	(240,901)
Interest paid	(27,202)	(38,383)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(400,791)	(337,075)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(10,130)	17,740
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents	409,595	103,051
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	391,499	193,740
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$801,094	$296,791

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED 30 June 2023 AND 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise Specified)

1. History and organization

Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated on 21 April 2005. The Company's common shares were publicly listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) on 27 February 2008. Due to business needs, its registered office and the main business location were moved to the 14F.-4, No. 296, Sec. 4, Xinyi Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan (R.O.C.) on 14 August 2019. The main business project is the design, development, manufacturing and sales of household products.

2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting on 11 August 2023.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Group applied International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) and became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment have no material effect on the Group.

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which are not endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	1 January 2023
c	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1	1 January 2024
d	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	1 January 2024
e	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1	1 January 2024
f	International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules– Amendments to IAS 12	1 January 2023
g	Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	1 January 2024

(a) IFRS 10“Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28“Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures.

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture.

(b) IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2020 and 2021. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (from the original effective date of 1 January 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard - IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts - from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

(c) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1

These are the amendments to paragraphs 69-76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements and the amended paragraphs related to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

(d) Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16

The amendments add seller-lessees additional requirements for the sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16, thereby supporting the consistent application of the standard.

(e) Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improved the information companies provide about long-term debt with covenants. The amendments specify that covenants to be complied within twelve months after the reporting period do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the end of the reporting period.

(f) International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules– Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments introduced a temporary exception to the requirements to recognise and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes; and targeted disclosure requirements for affected entities. An entity is not required to disclose the information required for any interim period ending on or before 31 December 2023.

(g) Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

The amendments introduced additional information of supplier finance arrangements and added disclosure requirements for such arrangements.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022 have been prepared in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations") and IAS34 "Interim Financial Reporting" which is endorsed and become effective by FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("NT$") unless otherwise stated.

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statements

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has:

(a)power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
(b)exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
(c)the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(a)the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
(b)rights arising from other contractual arrangements
(c)the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

(a)derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
(b)derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
(c)recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
(d)recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
(e)reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss,or transfer directly to retained earning if required by other IFRS; and
(f) recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Main businesses	Percentage of ownership (%)		
			30 Jun 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 Jun 2022
The Company (Note 1)	Achieve Goal Limited (AG)	Investment holding	100%	100%	100%
The Company (Note 2)	Golden Star Ocean Ltd (GS)	Investment holding	100%	100%	100%
The Company (Note 3)	Freshlink Product Development, LLC DBA PREPARA (PREPARA)	Design, development and sales of household products	100%	100%	100%
The Company (Note 4)	First Design Global, Inc (FDG)	International trade	99.84%	99.84%	99.84%
AG (Note 1)	Tzehg Shyng Plastic Product (Heyuan) Co., Ltd. (TSP)	Design and production of household products	100%	100%	100%
AG (Note 1)	Zhengxin Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd. (TSM)	Design and production of household products	100%	100%	100%
GS (Note 2)	Tzeng Shyng Industries Corporation. (Seychelles) (TZ)	International trade	100%	100%	100%
GS (Note 2)	First Design Global, Inc	International trade	0.16%	0.16%	0.16%

Note : The company acquired Golden Star Ocean Ltd and Achieve Goal Limited through an investment agreement on 5 June 2019 and acquired 100% equity of Freshlink Product Development, LLC DBA PREPARA through an investment agreement on 18 July 2019. By investment agreement was controlled on 1 August 2019, so it was included in the consolidated entity and the Golden Star Ocean Ltd. and Achieve Goal Limited 100% owned subsidiaries are also included in the consolidated entity.

Note 1: The company adjusted its operating strategy and acquired the 100% equity of Achieve Goal Limited held by Golden Fame Co., Ltd. from Golden Fame Co., Ltd. on 17 April 2019 by the board of directors and on 28 May 2019 by shareholders ’meeting, an investment agreement was signed for an acquisition contract on 5 June 2019, and the transaction amount was not higher than USD 23,600 thousand. The company approved the amount of USD 23,600 thousand according to the investment review committee of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Company had remitted USD 23,600 thousand, and completed the transfer.

Note 2: The company adjusted its operating strategy and acquired its 100% equity interest in Golden Star Ocean Ltd. from Lucky Star Worldwide Ltd. on 17 April 2019 by the board of directors and on 28 May 2019 by shareholders' meeting on 5 June 2019, an investment agreement was signed for an acquisition contract, and the transaction amount was not higher than USD 57,000 thousand; in addition, on 15 October 2019 the price adjustment mechanism was started to reduce the purchase price to USD 48,500 thousand. It is equivalent to NT $ 1,484,100 thousand). The Company had paid 1,484,100 thousand in accordance with the contract, and completed the transfer.

Note 3: The company adjusted its operating strategy and acquired the 100% equity of Freshlink Product Development LLC. on 3 July 2019 by the board of directors and an investment agreement was signed for an acquisition contract, the transaction amount was USD 3,500 thousand, the shares were transited on 26 July 2019, and the amount was paid. As of 30 June 2023, the board of directors authorized cash capital increase of USD13,000 thousand and finished cash capital increase of USD12,500 thousand.

Note 4: Due to the need for the operation and improvement of the financial structure of First Design Global, Inc., the board of directors of the Company authorized cash capital increase of USD5,000 thousand. As of 30 June 2023, the company had finished capital increase of USD5,000 thousand.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NT$, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

(a) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
(b) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
(c) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(6) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

(a) The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle
(b) The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
(c) The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period
(d) The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

(a) The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
(b) The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
(c) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
(d) The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including ones that have maturity within 3 months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(8) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

i. Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

A. the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and
B. the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

<u>Financial assets measured at amortized cost</u>

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

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

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognise the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

(a) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
(b) financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

<u>Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
(b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:
(a) A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
(b) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
(c) Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

(i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
(ii) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets butsubsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

(a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
(b) the time value of money; and
(c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measures as follow:

(a) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
(b) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
(c) For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
(d) For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

iii. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

(a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired

(b) The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred

(c) The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

iv. Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Compound instruments

The Group evaluates the terms of the convertible bonds issued to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Furthermore, the Group assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the put and call options contained in the convertible bonds are closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract before separating the equity element.

For the liability component excluding the derivatives, its fair value is determined based on the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status. The liability component is classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost before the instrument is converted or settled; For the embedded derivative that is not closely related to the host contract (for example, if the exercise price of the embedded call or put option is not approximately equal on each exercise date to the amortized cost of the host debt instrument), it is classified as a liability component and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it qualifies for an equity component. The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component. Its carrying amount is not remeasured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bond issued does not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument in accordance with the requirements under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible bond based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.
On conversion of a convertible bond before maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component being the amortized cost at the date of conversion is transferred to equity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

i. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
ii. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
iii. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

i. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
ii. a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.
Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

v. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(9) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(10) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials - Purchase cost on average basis
Finished goods and work in progress - Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(11) Non-current assets for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups to be sold refer to those who can be sold immediately under general conditions and business practices under current circumstances, and are highly likely to complete the sale within one year. Non-current assets classified as for sale and the disposal group are measured by the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less the disposal cost.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

(12) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group's related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affects the Group's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate or joint venture on a prorata basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Group's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Group fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in Additional Paid in Capital and Investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Group disposes the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates:

(a) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
(b) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such costs include the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. 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 is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	6~35 years
Machinery and Equipment	5~12 years
Office Equipment	4~6 years
Other Facilities	4～20 years
Leasehold Improvements	the shorter one of the useful life or lease term

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(14) Leases

The Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether the contract, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

(a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
(b) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

<u>Group as a lessee</u>

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

(a) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
(b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
(c) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
(d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
(e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

(a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
(b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
(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.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Group elected not to assess whether it is a lease modification but accounted it as a variable lease payment and the practical expedient has been applied to such rent concessions.

<u>Group as a lessor</u>

At inception of a contract, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Group recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Group recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

(15) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditures are reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditures are incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite and indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least once at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with a non-determined useful life are not amortized, but impairment tests are conducted at the level of individual assets or cash-generating units in each year. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are assessed in each period whether there are events and circumstances that continue to support that the asset's useful life is still indefinite. If the service life is changed from non-determined to limited service life, the application will be postponed.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are necognized in profit or loss.

<u>Patent</u>

The patents have been granted for a period of 10 years by the relevant goverment agency with the option of renewal at the end of this period.

The accounting policies of the Group's intangible assets are summarized as follows:

Category	Patent	Computer software	Customer relations	Human Resources	Other
Finite lives	8～10 years	3～5 years	11 years	3 years	3～5 years
Amortization method	straight-line basis	straight-line basis	straight-line basis	straight-line basis	straight-line basis
Internally generated or externally acquired	Acquired by mergers and acquisitions	Externally acquired	Acquired by mergers and acquisitions	Acquired by mergers and acquisitions	Externally acquired

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(17) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(18) Revenue recognition

The Group’s revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies are explained as follow:

Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells products. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Group is household products and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract.

The Group provides its customer with a warranty with the purchase of the products. The warranty provides assurance that the product will operate as expected by the customers. And the warranty is accounted in accordance with IAS 37.

The credit period of the Group’s sale of goods is from 30 to 180 days. For all of the contracts, when the Group transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The Group usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. However, for some rendering of services contracts, part of the consideration was received from customers upon signing the contract, and the Group has the obligation to provide the services subsequently; accordingly, these amounts are recognized as contract liabilities. The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year, thus, no significant financing component is arised.

(19) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(20) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

(21) Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

<u>Current income tax</u>

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

<u>Deferred tax</u>

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

i. where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
ii. in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

i. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
ii. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The income tax expenses in the interim period will be accrued and disclosed at the tax rate applicable to the expected total surplus of the current year, which means that the estimated annual average effective tax rate will be applied to the pre-tax benefits in the interim period.

(22) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at acquisition date fair value. For each business combination, the acquirer measures any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest’s proportionate share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and are classified under administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer’s previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the amount of the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the non-controlling interest over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If this aggregate is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative recoverable amounts of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(1) Inventories

Estimates of net realisable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices have declined. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made.

(2)Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

(3)Accounts receivables-estimation of impairment loss

The Group estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

(4)Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset’s performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

6. Contents of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	30 Jun 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 Jun 2022
Cash on hand	$1,940	$1,623	$1,654
Checking and saving accounts	799,154	389,718	295,137
Cash in transit	-	158	-
Total	$801,094	$391,499	$296,791

(2) Accounts receivable, net

	30 Jun 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 Jun 2022
Account receivables	$840,644	$1,087,399	$1,011,870
Less: loss allowance	(88,693)	(75,822)	(79,405)
Total	$751,951	$1,011,577	$932,465

Accounts receivables were not pledged.

The Group assesses impairment in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 9 requirements. For information about allowance for loss, please refer to Note 6.(15) For information on credit risk, please refer to Note 12.

(3) Inventories

	30 Jun 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 Jun 2022
Work in progress	$151,759	$288,474	$287,221
Finished goods	217,633	382,239	385,570
Raw Materials and supplies(inclouding in transit)	328,794	427,789	534,730
Total	$698,186	$1,098,502	$1,207,521

A. For the three-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022, the group recognized the cost of inventories as expenses are $618,264 thousand and $720,280 thousand, respectively.
B. For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized $1,510,938 thousand and $2,069,171 thousand, respectively.
C. For the three-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022, recognized inventory impairment loss $161 thousand and due to continuous sales and use recognized the gain from price recovery of inventoy $2,855 thousand, respectively.
D. For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022, recognized inventory impairment loss $21,623 thousand and due to continuous sales and use recognized the gain from price recovery of inventoy $15,926 thousand, respectively.
E. No inventories were pledged.

(4) Advance Payment

	30 Jun 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 Jun 2022
Prepayment for purchases	$25,085	$20,918	$54,108
Overpaid sales tax	17,784	22,618	17,518
Other prepayments	26,823	25,765	18,618
Total	$69,692	$69,301	$90,244

(5) Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other facilities	Lease improvement	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Cost:							
As of 1 Jan 2023	$695,897	$292,885	$1,470	$31,347	$17,200	-	$1,038,799
Additions	-	581	-	1,160	9,194	-	10,935
Disposals	-	(921)	-	-	-	-	(921)
Transfer	-	342	-	(342)	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(15,763)	(6,635)	(17)	191	1	-	(22,223)
As of 30 Jun 2023	$680,134	$286,252	$1,453	$32,356	$26,395	-	$1,026,590
As of 1 Jan 2022	$685,175	$280,425	$1,649	$26,117	$14,300	$874	$1,008,540
Additions	-	6,372	-	490	-	2,021	8,883
Disposals	-	(2,333)	(194)	(984)	-	-	(3,511)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	2,895	(2,895)	-
Exchange differences	13,696	5,605	19	1,263	3	-	20,586
As of 30 Jun 2022	$698,871	$290,069	$1,474	$26,886	$17,198	-	$1,034,498
Depreciation and impairment:							
As of 1 Jan 2023	$94,034	$79,302	$1,325	$24,130	$12,434	-	$211,225
Depreciation	13,706	13,396	64	1,389	2,782	-	31,337
Disposals	-	(313)	-	-	-	-	(313)
Transfer	-	(4)	4	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(2,387)	(2,047)	(17)	195	1	-	(4,255)
As of 30 Jun 2023	$105,353	$90,334	$1,376	$25,714	$15,217	-	$237,994

	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Other facilities	Lease improvement	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
As of 1 Jan 2022	$65,487	$52,554	$1,376	$20,875	$7,789	-	$148,081
Depreciation	13,809	13,301	65	1,046	2,114	-	30,335
Disposals	-	(600)	(194)	(614)	-	-	(1,408)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	1,320	1,062	17	1,176	3	-	3,578
As of 30 Jun 2022	$80,616	$66,317	$1,264	$22,483	$9,906	-	$180,586
Net carrying amount as of:							
As of 30 Jun 2023	$574,781	$195,918	$77	$6,642	$11,178	-	$788,596
As of 31 Dec 2022	$601,863	$213,583	$145	$7,217	$4,766	-	$827,574
As of 30 Jun 2022	$618,255	$223,752	$210	$4,403	$7,292	-	$853,912

The Group mortgaged property, plant and equipment. Please refer to Note 8 for the guarantee status.

(6) Intangible assets

	Patents	Computer software	Customer relations	Human resources	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost:							
As of 1 Jan 2023	$64,640	$19,962	$224,798	$72,245	$845,283	$27,611	$1,254,539
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	691	(230)	3,148	(1,636)	-	(623)	1,350
As of 30 Jun 2023	$65,331	$19,732	$227,946	$70,609	$845,283	$26,988	$1,255,889
As of 1 Jan 2022	$59,774	$19,635	$202,618	$71,132	$845,283	$25,159	$1,223,601
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	3,276	220	14,933	1,422	-	505	20,356
As of 30 Jun 2022	$63,050	$19,855	$217,551	$72,554	$845,283	$25,664	$1,243,957
Amortization and impairment:							
As of 1 Jan 2023	$42,578	$16,689	$69,824	$72,245	-	$24,027	$225,363
Amortization	1,670	603	10,181	-	-	659	13,113
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	411	(171)	1,158	(1,636)	-	(555)	(793)
As of 30 Jun 2023	$44,659	$17,121	$81,163	$70,609	-	$24,131	$237,683
As of 1 Jan 2022	$36,868	$15,340	$44,515	$57,301	-	$22,761	$176,785
Amortization	1,571	621	9,578	12,082	-	392	24,244
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	1,638	133	3,591	1,156	-	457	6,975
As of 30 Jun 2022	$40,077	$16,094	$57,684	$70,539	-	$23,610	208,004
Net carrying amount as at:							
30 Jun 2023	$20,672	$2,611	$146,783	-	$845,283	$2,857	$1,018,206
31 Dec 2022	$22,062	$3,273	$154,974	-	$845,283	$3,584	$1,029,176
30 Jun 2022	$22,973	$3,761	$159,867	$2,015	$845,283	$2,054	$1,035,953

The group recognized mortization expense of intangible assets under the statement of comprehensive income:

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Operating costs	-	$4,821	-	$9,666
Operating expenses	$6,606	$7,045	$13,113	$14,578

(7) Short-term borrowings

A.

	30 Jun 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 Jun 2022
Purchase loan	$124,280	$166,462	$192,344
Unsecured loans	867,146	1,024,585	1,367,700
Secured loan	-	141,266	44,580
Total	$991,426	$1,332,313	$1,604,624

	30 Jun 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 Jun 2022
Interest rates applied	1.97.%-6.66%	1.75%-5.65%	1.39%-2.93%
Due date	2023.7.31-2023.12.16	2023.1.13~2023.6.24	2022.7.13~2023.6.6

B. The Group's unused short-term lines of credits amounted to $2,675,278 thousand and $1,896,896 thousand as of 30 Jun 2023 and 2022.

C. Short-term loans are guaranteed by fixed deposit receipts, deposits from reserving households and property, plant and equipment. Please refer to Note 8 for guarantee status.

(8) Short-term notes payable

30 Jun 2023

Guarantee agency	Face value	Discount value	Book value	Interest rate(%)	Collateral	Book value of collateral
Commercial paper payable						
China Bills Finance Corporation	$45,000	($12)	$44,988	1.97%	None	-

31 Dec 2022

Guarantee agency	Face value	Discount value	Book value	Interest rate(%)	Collateral	Book value of collateral
Commercial paper payable						
China Bills Finance Corporation	$45,000	($9)	$44,991	1.868%	None	-

30 Jun 2022

None.

(9) Long-term borrowings

Lenders	30 Jun 2023	Interest rate(%)	Redemption
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	$270,390	2.10%	Effective 6 October 2021 to 6 October 2026. The principal is repaid in 20 installments, the principal is amortized at $20,000 thousand each quarter, and the balance was settled by the due date.
Subtotal	270,390		
Less: Due within one year	(80,000)		
Total	$190,390		

Lenders	31 Dec 2022	Interest rate(%)	Redemption
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	$290,390	1.85%	Effective 6 October 2021 to 6 October 2026. The principal is repaid in 20 installments, the principal is amortized at $20,000 thousand each quarter, and the balance was settled by the due date.
Subtotal	290,390		
Less: Due within one year	(60,000)		
Total	$230,390		

	30 Jun 2022	Interest rate(%)	Redemption
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taipei Fubon Bank	$100,000	1.55%	Effective 11 January 2021 to 11 January 2023. Repayment of principal of $40,000 thousand and $22,660 thousand, respectly on 30 June 2021 and 11 October 2021, others the principal is amortized at $39,992 thousand each quarter, and the balance is repaid bt the due date.
Secured Long-Term Loan from Taiwan E.SUN Bank	330,390	1.56%	Effective 6 October 2021 to 6 October 2026. the principal and interest were repaid in 20 installments, and the principal is amortized at $20,000 thousand, and the balance was settled by the due date.
Subtotal	430,390		
Less: Due within one year	(160,000)		
Total	$270,390		

Long-term borrowings are secured by certificates of deposits and deposits from the compensating account. Please refer to Note 8 for the guarantee status.

(10) Other payable

	30 Jun 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 Jun 2022
Salary and wages payable	$47,961	$65,080	$49,154
Accrued employee compensation and director remuneration	84,562	71,316	84,590
Interest payable	1,952	2,663	2,532
Other accrued expenses	107,513	208,079	107,550
Dividend payable	401,502	-	-
Total	$643,490	$347,138	$243,826

(11) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022 are $7,543 thousand and $8,321 thousand, respectively, Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022 are $15,226 thousand and $16,266 thousand, respectively.

Short-term for paid leave liability

As of 30 June 2023, 31 December 2022 and 30 June 2022, the accrued liabilities for paid leave were $3,757 thousand, $3,498 thousand and $3,854 thousand, respectively, which were recognized in other payables.

(12) Provisions

	Housing Provident Fund
As at 1 January 2023	$47,577
Arising during the period	7,329
Utilized	-
Unused provision reversed	-
As at 30 June 2023	$54,906
Current－30 June 2023	$54,906
Non-current－30 June 2023	-
Current－30 June 2022	$39,256
Non-current－30 June 2022	-
As at 30 June 2022	$39,256

Housing provident fund

The provision for this liability is estimated and allocated based on the local policy of the subsidiary in China to set aside reserves for related fund.

(13) Equities

I. Common stock

A. On 19 June 2019, the company used private equity to issue cash capital increase 14,975 thousand new shares, with a nominal value of $10 per share, issued at a premium of $19.624 per share, and paid-in capital of $149,750 thousand. On 19 June 2019 is the base date for capital increase. As of 13 August 2019, the change registration has been completed.The equity obligations of private placement new shares are the same as those of ordinary shares already issued. However, in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Exchange Law, privately-raised ordinary shares may not be freely transferred within three years after issuance.

B. As of 30 June 2023, 31 December 2022 and 30 June 2022, the authorized capital of the company is $2,050,000 thousand, with a face value of $10 per share, divided into 205,000 thousand shares, issued capital were 803,004 thousand, each at a per value of NT$10, and issued shares were 80,300 thousand shares (including 11,730 thousand shares of private equity). All outstanding stock have been paid and each share has one voting right and the right to receive dividends.

II. Additional paid-in capital

	30 June 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 June 2022
Share premium	$672,119	$672,119	$672,119
Share options of convertible bonds	4,908	4,908	4,908
Employee stock options	5,111	5,111	5,111
Total	$682,138	$682,138	$682,138

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

III. Retained earnings and dividend policies

The company’s shareholders’ meeting held on 29 May 2023 passed a resolution to amend the company’s articles of association. After the amendment, the surplus distribution can be made after the end of each sannual financial year. The revised articles of association stipulate that the company shall estimate and retain taxable contributions, make up for losses in accordance with the law, estimate retention of employee remuneration and directors’ remuneration, and reserve 10% of the statutory surplus when surplus is distributed every half of the fiscal year; but when the statutory surplus reserve has reached the total paid-in capital of the company, this is not the case. If necessary, the special surplus reserve will be drawn or converted according to law. If there is surplus, the cumulative undistributed surplus of the first half of the fiscal year will be the shareholder Dividends shall be distributed by the board of directors and shall be resolved by the board of directors when they are distributed in cash; if new shares are to be issued, they shall be submitted to the shareholders meeting for distribution after a resolution.

The current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxs and offset against prior years' operating losses and then be distributed as follows: 10% as legal reserve, and appropriate or reverse for special reserve until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The remaining earnings, if any, may be appropriated along with the accumulated unappropriate earnings according to a resolution proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders'meeting.

The Company shall distribute the whole or a part of the reserve in accordance with the laws or regulations of the competent authority in consideration of financial, business, and management factors. If the distribution is made in cash, the board of directors may make a resolution in accordance with Article 241 of the Company Act, and report to the shareholders' meeting without submitting a request for approval to the shareholders' meeting.

The policy of dividend distribution should reflect factors such as financial situation of the company and capital budgets in the future. The Board of Directors shall make the distribution proposal annually and present it at the shareholders' meeting. Dividend distribution should account for more than 20% of the total distributable earnings. Accordingly, at least 10% of the dividends must be paid in the form of cash.

According to the Company Act, the Company needs to set aside amount to legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total authorized capital. The legal reserve can be used to make good the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal serve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the shareholders.

According to existing regulations, when the Company distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, from the profit/loss of the current period and the undistributed earnings from the previous period, an amount equal to "other net deductions from shareholders' equity for the current fiscal year, provided that if the company has already set aside special reserve in the first-time adoption of the IFRS, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

The distribution of earnings and dividends for 2022 and 2021 were approved by the stockholders' meeting held on 29 May 2023 and 31 May 2022, respectively. The details of distribution are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share	
	2022(Note)	2021	2022	2021
Legal reserve	$56,476	$58,258	—	—
Special reserve (Reversal)	($28,066)	$13,035	—	—
Cash dividend for the first half of the year	$240,901	$240,901	$3.00	$3.00
Cash dividend for the second half of the year	$401,502	$240,901	$5.00	$3.00

(Note) The Board of Directors of the Company, authorized by the Articles of Incorporation, resolved and approved on 11 November 2022, and 24 March 2023, the cash dividend proposal for the first and second half of the year 2022, respectively.

(14) Operating revenues

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Sale of goods	$983,654	$1,129,648	$2,457,071	$3,164,666

The Group's revenue related to customer contracts for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Recognized at a certain point in time	$983,654	$1,129,648	$2,457,071	$3,164,666

B. Contract balances

	30 June 2023	31 December 2022	30 June 2022
Contract liabilities - current	$9,640	$12,648	$13,457

C. Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

As of 30 June 2023 and 2022, the Group has not yet satisfied (including partially satisfied) performance obligations had all total transation price of $0.

D. Assets recognized from costs to fulfil a contract

None.

(15) Expected credit losses

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Operating expenses – Expected credit impairment losses				
Trade receivables	$6,046	$3,890	$14,355	$178

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The Group's accounts receivable are all measured by the amount of expected credit losses during the duration of the allowance loss, as of 30 June 2023, 31 December 2022 and 30 June 2022. The relevant explanation of the estimated amounts of allowance loss are as follows:

The Group condsiders the grouping of trade receivables by counterparties' credit rating, by geographical region and by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix, details are as follow:

2023.06.30

Group 1		Overdue					
	Not yet due	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	$65,239	$65,239
Loss ratio	-	-	-	-	-	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	65,239	65,239
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Part of the account balance of the Group whose overdue days are more than 121 days, and provided with 100% of the allowance.

Group 2		Overdue					
	Not yet due	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$736,949	$8,916	$7,359	$9,978	$1,811	$10,392	$775,405
Loss ratio	0.02%~5.41%	0.02%~26.19%	1%~67.54%	5%~93.32%	100%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	1,521	841	2,825	6,064	1,811	10,392	23,454
Subtotal	$735,428	$8,075	$4,534	$3,914	-	-	$751,951
Carrying amount of trade receivables							$751,951

2022.12.31

Group 1		Overdue					
	Not yet due	<=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	$66,545	$66,545
Loss ratio	-	-	-	-	-	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	66,545	66,545
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Part of the account balance of the Group whose overdue days are more than 121 days, and provided with 100% of the allowance.

Group 2

	Not yet due	Overdue <=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$947,838	$56,306	$11,088	$1,014	$3,580	$1,028	$1,020,854
Loss ratio	0.02%~6.55%	0.07%~35.06%	1%~70.84%	5%~100%	50%~100%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	2,793	1,144	1,004	496	2,812	1,028	9,277
Subtotal	$945,045	$55,162	$10,084	$518	$768	-	$1,011,577
Carrying amount of trade receivables							$1,011,577

2022.06.30

Group 1

	Not yet due	Overdue <=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	$ 50,913	$ 50,913
Loss ratio	-	-	-	-	-	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	50,913	50,913
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Part of the account balance of the Group whose overdue days are more than 121 days, and provided with 100% of the allowance.

Group 2

	Not yet due	Overdue <=30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	>=121 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$835,230	$73,361	$23,552	$4,657	$4,109	$20,048	$960,957
Loss ratio	0.02%~4.58%	0.09%~38.54%	1%~62.31%	5%~85.11%	50%~100%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	2,261	489	1,442	1,257	2,995	20,048	28,492
Subtotal	$832,969	$72,872	$22,110	$3,400	$1,114	-	$932,465
Carrying amount of trade receivables							$932,465

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The movement in the provision for impairment of contract assets, note receivables, trade receivables and other receivables during the ended of 30 June 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Accounts receivable
As of 1 Jan 2023	$75,822
Net recognize (reversal) for the current period	14,355
Write off the current period	(2,430)
Exchange differences	946
As of 30 June 2023	$88,693
As of 1 Jan 2022	$75,862
Net recognize (reversal) for the current period	178
Write off the current period	(757)
Exchange differences	4,122
As of 30 June 2022	$79,405

(16) Leases

Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as buildings and office equipment. The lease terms range from 3 to 5 years.

The Group's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follow:

(a) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

i. Right-of-use assets

	30 June 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 June 2022
Buildings	$54,634	$43,092	$37,354
Land-Obtained	48,558	50,850	52,239
Office equipment	342	392	442
Total	$103,534	$94,334	$90,035

The Group increase the right-of-use assets $24,744 thousand and $6,559 thousand for the six-month periods ended of 30 June 2023 and 2022.

ii. Lease liabilities

	30 June 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 June 2022
Current	$21,453	$19,808	$13,789
Non-current	36,228	26,256	26,005
Total	$57,681	$46,064	$39,794

Please refer to Note 6(18) D for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the period ended 30 June 2023 and 2022, and refer to Note 12(5) liquidity risk management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as of 30 June 2023 and 2022.

(b) Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Buildings	$6,776	$3,573	$12,823	$6,851
Land	577	584	1,162	1,171
Office equipment	25	25	50	54
Total	$7,378	$4,182	$14,035	$8,076

(c) Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$5,439	$10,362	$15,156	$22,284
Fees for low-value asset leases (excluding short-term leases for low-value asset leases)	624	45	1,334	87
Changes in lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	-	-	9	6

(d) Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounting to $30,351 thousand and $30,034 thousand, respectively.

(e) Extension and termination options

Option to extend lease and option to terminate lease

Some of the Group's property rental agreement agreement contain extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the non-cancellable period for which the Group has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the lessee and affects whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

(17)Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function:

Function / Nature	For the three-month period ended 30 June					
	2023			2022		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$54,399	$74,849	$129,248	$59,149	$75,187	$134,336
Labor and health insurance	-	$4,618	$4,618	-	$4,171	$4,171
Pension	-	$7,543	$7,543	-	$8,321	$8,321
Other employee benefits expense	-	$8,927	$8,927	-	$9,885	$9,885
Depreciation	$13,821	$9,256	$23,077	$12,993	$6,541	$19,534
Amortization	-	$6,606	$6,606	$4,821	$7,045	$11,866

Function / Nature	For the six-month periods ended 30 June					
	2023			2022		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	$107,016	$180,598	$287,614	$121,227	$184,289	$305,516
Labor and health insurance	-	$9,668	$9,668	-	$8,513	$8,513
Pension	-	$15,226	$15,226	-	$16,266	$16,266
Other employee benefits expense	-	$18,180	$18,180	-	$22,837	$22,837
Depreciation	$27,844	$17,528	$45,372	$27,952	$10,459	$38,411
Amortization	-	$13,113	$13,113	$9,666	$14,578	$24,244

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, no less than 3% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 5% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the company's accumulated losses shall have been covered. The aforementioned employee compensation is stock or cash, including employees of subordinate companies that meet legal requirements.

The Company may by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributed as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the board of directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors to be 4% of profit of the current year and 4% of profit of the current year, $11,523 thousand and $11,523 thousand, respectively, recognized as salary expense.

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2022, the Company estimated theamounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors to be 4% of profit of the current year and 4% of profit of the current year, $17,787 thousand and $17,787 thousand, respectively, recognized as salary expense.

On 29 May 2023, the Shareholders' meeting resolved to distribute employee compensation and director remuneration for the year 2022 in cash, amounting to $30,772 thousand and $30,772 thousand, respectively, which is not significantly different from the amount recognized as expenses in the financial statements for that year, as of 11 August 2023 not yet distributed.

(18) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Financial assets at amortized cost	$1,610	$1,010	$1,971	$1,183

B. Other income

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Others	$3,506	$2,267	$8,251	$3,601

C. Other gains and losses

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Foreign exchange gains, net	$19,477	$21,992	$18,617	$68,366
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(569)	(2,103)	(608)	(2,103)
Other losses	(3,465)	(1,322)	(4,564)	(2,099)
Total	$15,443	$18,567	$13,445	$64,164

D. Finance costs

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Interest on borrowings from bank	($10,349)	($10,235)	($25,338)	($17,835)
Interest on lease liabilities	(599)	(625)	(1,153)	(1,251)
Total	($10,948)	($10,860)	($26,491)	($19,086)

(19)Components of other comprehensive income

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	($26,774)	-	($26,774)	$5,355	($21,419)
Total of other comprehensive income(loss)	($26,774)	-	($26,774)	$5,355	($21,419)

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2023:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	($30,478)	-	($30,478)	$6,096	($24,382)
Total of other comprehensive income(loss)	($30,478)	-	($30,478)	$6,096	($24,382)

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2022:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	$43,469	-	$43,469	($8,694)	$34,775
Total of other comprehensive income(loss)	$43,469	-	$43,469	($8,694)	$34,775

For the three-month periods ended 30 June 2022:

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	$28,036	-	$28,036	($5,608)	$22,428
Total of other comprehensive income(loss)	$28,036	-	$28,036	($5,608)	$22,428

(20)Income tax

The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Current income tax expense:				
Current income tax charge	($22,477)	($31,543)	($75,532)	($57,630)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(1,923)	185	(1,977)	185
Deferred tax income expense (benefit) :				
Deferred income tax expense (benefit) related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	8,087	10,356	13,873	12,920
Unrecognized tax losses, income tax credits or temporary differences	-	-	-	(43,706)
Total income tax expense	($16,313)	($21,002)	($63,636)	($88,231)

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income(loss)	$6,096	($5,608)	$5,355	($8,694)

The assessment of income tax returns

As of 30 June 2023, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiaries is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2021
Freshlink Product Development,LLC DBA PREPARA	(Note)
Tzehg Shyng Plastic Product (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	(Note)
Tzeng Shyng Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	(Note)
First Design Global, Inc.	(Note)

(Note): The foreign subsidiary has completed the declaration on time according to the tax laws and regulations of various countries.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of 30 June 2023 and 2022, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized amount both are $0.

(21) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements.

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
A. Basic earnings per share				
Net income	$51,417	$84,813	$212,032	$327,274
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (thousand shares)	80,300	80,300	80,300	80,300
Basic earnings per share	$0.64	$1.06	$2.64	$4.08

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
B. Diluted earnings per share				
Net income	$51,417	$84,813	$212,032	$327,274
Net income after adjusting the dilution effect	$51,417	$84,813	$212,032	$327,274
Basic earnings per share weighted average number (thousand shares)				
Effect of dilution:	80,300	80,300	80,300	80,300
Employee compensation-stock (thousand shares)	50	76	182	292
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (thousand shares)	80,350	80,376	80,482	80,592
Diluted earnings per share	$0.64	$1.06	$2.64	$4.06

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of financial statements.

(22) Business combinations

(a) Based on the investment agreement, the Group acquired three companies, Golden Star Ocean Ltd, Achieve Goal Limited and Freshlink Product Development, LLC DBA PREPARA, and gained control over them on 1 August 2019. The forementioned companies specialized in the designing, manufacturing and selling of household products. The Group has acquired these three companies because of enlarging the operating scale and enhancing the competitiveness.

(b) The fair value of considerations, assets and liabilities of acquiring Golden Star Ocean Ltd, Achieve Goal Limited and Freshlink Product Development, LLC DBA PREPARA as at the date of gaining control as follows:

	Fair value recognized on acquisition
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$193,358
Trade receivables	577,251
Current income tax assets	—
Inventories	449,986
Advances	2,155
Other current assets	126,192
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	928,118
Right of land-use	60,407
Intangible assets	352,409
Other non-current assets	30,672
Total assets	2,720,548

Current liabilities	
Short-term loans	$804,280
Accounts payables	419,247
Current tax liabilities	—
Other current liabilities	16,787
Total liabilities	1,240,314
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	$1,480,234

Goodwill of Golden Star Ocean Ltd, Achieve Goal Limited and Freshlink Product Development, LLC DBA PREPARA is as follows:

Cash consideration	$2,325,517
Less: identifiable net assets at fair value	(1,480,234)
Goodwill	$845,283

Cash flow on acquisition	
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	$193,358
Cash paid (During 2019)	(822,404)
Net cash outflow	($692,046)

Cash flow on acquisition	
Cash paid (During 2020)	($1,083,393)
Net cash outflow	($1,083,393)

Cash flow on acquisition	
Cash paid (During 2021)	($398,720)
Net cash outflow	($398,720)

7. Related party transactions

Significant transactions with the related parties

1. Key management personnel compensation

	For the three-month periods ended 30 June		For the six-month periods ended 30 June	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$12,050	$14,470	$34,260	$45,872
Post-employment benefits	108	135	216	216
Total	$12,158	$14,605	$34,476	$46,088

(Note) including the rental fee for house using by key management.

2. Others

The Group's loans are jointly and severally guaranteed by related parties.

8. Assets pledged as security

The following table lists assets of the Group pledged as security:

	Carrying amount			
	30 Jun 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 Jun 2022	Guaranteed debt content
Other financial assets – current-Reserve Account, certificate of deposit	$54,100	$131,801	$293,657	Long-term and short-term loans
Property and plant	574,782	-	618,255	Short-term loans
	$628,882	$131,801	$911,912	

9. Commitments and contingencies

i. Amounts available under unused letters of credit as of 30 June 2023 were USD3,264 thousand.

ii. Guaranteed notes issued with the bank due to borrowing as of 30 June 2023 were $4,419,684 thousand.

iii. The Group filed a lawsuit with Shenzhen Haojian Electronics Co., Ltd. due to a dispute over a sale and purchase contract, demanding that Shenzhen Haojian Electronics Co., Ltd. overdue the payment of RMB 3,991 thousand and the interest up to the payment date . In this case, the civil judgment of the People's Court of Qianhai Cooperation District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province was judged in the civil judgment of the People's Court of Shenzhen Qianhai Cooperation Zone, Guangdong Province on 29 July 2021. Shenzhen Haojian Electronics Co., Ltd. was required to pay RMB 3,991 thousand for the goods and the interest up to the payment date. And its sole shareholder, Cheng Qiang, was jointly and severally responsible for the repayment. However, Shenzhen Haojian Electronics Co., Ltd. lodged an appeal. On 12 April 2021, the lawyer informed us that we had won the case and the case has entered the execution of freezing the debtor's property on 8 July 2021, and the court had remitted to the designated account. The execution of this case has been completed; however, Shenzhen Haojian Electronics Co., Ltd. filed a retrial for this case, and the Group have appointed a lawyer to represent us in the retrial defense, the case was rejected by the court during the retrial procedure. The Group won the case again, and the case has been concluded.

iv. To adjust the operating strategy, the Group and the seller signed the share purchase agreement, which acquired Achieve Goal Limited and its subsidiaries: Tzeng Shyng Plastic Product (Heyuan) Co., Ltd. and Tzeng Shyng Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd. As of 31 December 2020, due to Guangzhou Lili Industrial Co., Ltd. couldn't pay off the mature debts, Ganzhou Dongxin Chemical Materials Co., Ltd. applied bankruptcy liquidation to Guangzhou Intermediate People's Court. The details of debt receivables the Guangzhou Lili Industrial Co., Ltd. submitted requested the Group's Sub-Subsidiary, Tzeng Shyng Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd. to pay off the debt amounted to RMB 12,374 thousand. Few days ago,the court dismissed the prosecute of the plaintiff Guangzhou Lili Industrial Co., Ltd. Meanwhile, the dispute of set-off in bankruptcy between the original owner of Tzeng Shyng Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd. and Guangzhou Lili Industrial Co., Ltd. is still being trialed by the court. Also, a commitment has been issued, if the case finally requires compensation, the seller will fulfill it. After the Group's assessment, the aforementioned case has no significant impact on current operation.

v. A California tableware company filed a patent infringement lawsuit to the group's subsidiary at the United States District Court of California, after comparing the patent at issue by the US patent attorneys, the Group believes that the product design of the Group has existed in the US sales market for a long time. It is a long-established general process design, which is still different from the patent at issue, and the parties isn't standing in this case. As of January 2022, both parties in this case have conciliated, and plaintiff had withdraw the charge.

vi. A company in Utah, USA, allege that the group infringe their patent, and ask the group to pay compensation. As of the date releasing report, both parties are still under negotiation, and the contingency has been evaluated.

10. Losses due to major disasters

None.

11. Significant subsequent events

None.

12. Other

i. Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	30 June 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 June 2022
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	$799,154	$389,718	$295,137
Acounts receivables	751,951	1,011,577	932,465
Other receivables	21,852	39,283	47,640
Other financial assets - current	54,100	131,801	293,657
Refundable deposits	6,654	7,417	7,437
Total	$1,633,711	$1,579,796	$1,576,336

Financial liabilities

	30 June 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 June 2022
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Short-term loans	$991,426	$1,332,313	$1,604,624
Short-term notes payable	44,988	44,991	-
Amounts payables	81,030	121,610	91,213
Other payables	643,490	347,138	243,826
Long-term loans (including current portion)	270,390	290,390	430,390
Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)	57,681	46,064	39,794
Total	$2,089,005	$2,182,506	$2,409,847

ii. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activates. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (such as equity risk).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variable, there is usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

A. Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore forming a natural hedge. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for USD. The information of the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the loss for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022 increased by ($5,178) thousand and ($4,507) thousand, respectively.

B. <u>Interest rate risk</u>

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable loans and borrowings and entering into interest rate swaps. The interest rate sensitivity analysis is as follow:

When the market interest rate is +/－ ten basis points, the loss for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2023 and 2022 increased by ($454) thousand and ($1,446) thousand, respectively.

iv. Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts receivables and notes receivables) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counter parties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria etc. Certain counter parties' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment or insurance.

The Group's top ten customer accounts receivable as of 30 June 2023 and 2022 accounted for 85.22% and 84.60% of the Group's total accounts receivable, respectively The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivables is insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Group's treasury in accordance with the Group's policy. The Group only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

In addition, when the Group assesses that it cannot reasonably expect to recover the financial assets (such as the issuer or debtor's major financial difficulties, or has gone bankrupt), it shall recognize 100% of the allowance loss.

v. Liquidity risk management

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid equity investments, bank borrowings, convertible bonds and finance leases. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>

	< 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As of 30 June 2023					
Loans	$1,077,617	$164,216	$30,445	-	$1,272,278
Short-term notes payable	$44,988	-	-	-	$44,988
Amounts payables	$724,520	-	-	-	$724,520
Lease liabilities	$23,273	$28,705	$7,090	$3,379	$62,447
As of 31 December 2022					
Loans	$1,395,787	$165,194	$70,812	-	$1,631,793
Short-term notes payable	$44,991	-	-	-	$44,991
Amounts payables	$468,748	-	-	-	$468,748
Lease liabilities	$21,684	$16,140	$8,474	$5,052	$51,350
As of 30 June 2022					
Loans	$1,764,624	$160,000	$110,390	-	$2,035,014
Amounts payables	$335,039	-	-	-	$335,039
Lease liabilities	$15,855	$16,823	$6,483	$6,676	$45,837

vi. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the six-month period ended 30 June 2023:

	Short-term loan	Short-term note payables	Long-term loan	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities arising from financing activities
1 January 2023	$1,332,313	$44,991	$290,390	$46,064	$1,713,758
Cash flow	(340,887)	(3)	(20,000)	(13,852)	(374,742)
Non-cash movement	-	-	-	25,897	25,897
Exchange differences	-	-	-	(428)	(428)
30 June, 2023	$991,426	$44,988	$270,390	$57,681	$1,364,485

Reconciliation of liabilities for the six-month period ended 30 June 2022:

	Short-term loan	Long-term loan	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities arising from financing activities
1 January 2022	$1,369,554	$716,845	$38,780	$2,125,179
Cash flow	235,070	(286,455)	(7,657)	(59,042)
Non-cash movement	-	-	8,080	8,080
Exchange differences	-	-	591	591
30 June, 2022	$1,604,624	$430,390	$39,794	$2,074,808

vii. Fair values of financial instruments

1. The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

   a. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

   b. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.

   c. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)

   d. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

2. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Other than cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities whose carrying amount approximate their fair value, the fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost is listed in the table below:

	Book value		
	30 June 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 June 2022
Financial liabilities：			
Short-term loan	$991,426	$1,332,313	$1,604,624
Short-term notes payable	$44,988	$44,991	-
Long-term loans (including current portion)	$270,390	$290,390	$430,390

	Fair value		
	30 Jun 2023	31 Dec 2022	30 Jun 2022
Financial liabilities：			
Short-term loan	$991,426	$1,332,313	$1,604,624
Short-term notes payable	$44,988	$44,991	-
Long-term loans (including current portion)	$268,928	$289,149	$429,835

viii. Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

	30 June 2023		
	Foreign currencies (in thousands)	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$33,198	31.14	$1,033,786
RMB	$3,837	4.282	$16,430
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	$16,568	31.14	$515,928
Exchange gains, net of monetary financial liabilities and assets			
USD and RMB			$18,167

	31 December 2022		
	Foreign currencies (in thousands)	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$40,106	30.71	$1,231,655
RMB	$3,837	4.408	$16,913
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	$28,443	30.71	$873,485
Exchange gains, net of monetary financial liabilities and assets			
USD and RMB			$79,133

	30 June 2022		
	Foreign currencies (in thousands)	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$47,647	29.72	$1,416,069
RMB	$3,837	4.439	$17,032
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items:			
USD	$32,485	29.72	$965,454
Exchange gains, net of monetary financial liabilities and assets			
USD and RMB			$68,366

The above information is disclosed based on the carrying amount of foreign currency (after conversion to functional currency).

ix. Capital management

The primary objective of the Group’s capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, returning capital to shareholders or issuing new shares.

13. Other disclosure

i. Information at significant transactions for the six-month period ended 30 June 2023:

A. Financing provided to others: None.
B. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: None.
C. Securities held as of 30 June 2023: None.
D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lowers of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
E. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of $300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
F. Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of $300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
G. Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of $100 million or 20% of the capital stock: Please refer to Attachment 1.
H. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of $100 million or 20% of capital stock: Please refer to Attachment 2.
I. Financial instruments and derivative transactions: None
J. Others: Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to Attachment 5.

ii. Reinvestment business related information: Those who directly or indirectly have significant influence, control or joint venture control on the invested company that is not in the mainland area should disclose their name, location, main business project, original investment amount, ending shareholding situation, Relevant information such as period profit and loss and recognized investment profit and loss: Please refer to Attachment 3.

iii. Information on investments in mainland China

A. Information on investments in mainland China：Please refer to Attachment 4.
B. For the six-month period ended 30 June 2023, the following significant transactions with the investee companies in China directly or indirectly through the third area and the relevant prices, payment terms and unrealized gains and losses:
(a)Purchase, ending balance of related payables and their weightings: Please refer to Attachment 1.
(b)Sales, the ending balance of related receivables and their weightings: Please refer to Attachment 1.
(c)The amount of property transactions and the amount of profits and losses: None.
(d)Ending balance of endorsements/guarantees or collateral provided and the purposes: None.
(e)The maximum balance, ending balance, interest rate range and total interest of the financial intermediation in current period: None.
(f)Transactions that have significant impact on the profit or loss of current period or the financial position: None.

iv. Information of major shareholders: Please refer to Attachment 6.

14. Segment information

The operating income of the company comes from the Household Products Division. As it is a single operating department, it does not disclose the application of its departmental information.

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 June 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS WITH PURCHASE OR SALES AMOUNT OF AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

Attachment 1

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationships	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction(Note 1)		Notes/Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note (Note 2)
			Purchases/ Sales	Amount	Percentage to Total	Collection/ Payment Terms	Unit Price	Collection/ Payment Terms	Ending Balance	Percentage to Total	
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Tzeng Shyng Plastic Product (Heyuan) Co.,Ltd	Sub-subsidiary	Purchases	$1,155,428	68.67%	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued by T/T	-	-	($469,908)	95.88%	
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Zhengxin Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	Sub-subsidiary	Purchases	$469,908	27.93%	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued by T/T	-	-	($12,129)	2.47%	

Note 1 : If the transcation detail is difference from the general trading terms, the differents and the reasons should be stated in the unit price and the collection/ payment terms columns.

Note 2: If there is an advance payment (payment), the reason, contractual terms, amount, and differences from the general transaction terms should be stated in the note column.

Note 3: Paid-in capital refers to the paid-in capital of the parent company. If the issuer’s stock has no par value or the par value per share is not NT$10, the transaction amount of 20% of the paid-in capital shall be calculated based on the 10% of the equity attributable to the owner of the parent company on the balance sheet .

Note 4：All the above transactions were eliminated on consolidation.

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES OF AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

Attachment 2

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationships	Ending Balance (Note 1)	Turnover Ratio (times)	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Periods	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts
					Amount	Action Taken		
Tzeng Shyng Plastic Product (Heyuan) Co.,Ltd	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Sub-subsidiary	$468,099	5.11	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Please fill in separately according to accounts receivable, bills, other receivables... etc.

Note 2：All the above transactions were eliminated on consolidation.

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 June 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

NAMES, LOCATIONS AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEE COMPANIES (Not including investment in Mainland China)

Attachment 3

Investor Company	Investee Company	Address	Main businesses and products	Initial Investment		Investment as of 30 June 2023			Net income (loss) of investee company (Note 2（2）)	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note 2（3）)	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares (thousand)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying amount			
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Golden Star Ocean Ltd.	Seychelles	Investment holding	$1,484,100 (USD48,500)	$1,484,100 (USD48,500)	-	100.00%	$1,336,783	($10,190)	($10,190)	Subsidiary
Golden Star Ocean Ltd.	Tzeng Shyng Industries Corp.	Seychelles	International trade	-	-	-	100.00%	(USD2,606) (Note 3)	($10,181)	($10,181)	Sub-subsidiary
Golden Star Ocean Ltd.	First Design Global, Inc.	California, USA	International trade	-	-	-	0.16%	(USD1,995) (Note 3)	($4,778)	($8)	Sub-subsidiary
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Achieve Goal Limited	Darawa, U.S.	Investment holding	$688,524 (USD23,600)	$688,524 (USD23,600)	-	100.00%	$870,622	($11,798)	($11,798)	Subsidiary
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Freshlink Product Development,LLC.DBA PREPARA	New York, U.S.	Household products design and trade	$483,898 (USD16,000)	$422,550 (USD14,000)	-	100.00%	$242,172	($28,272)	($28,272)	Subsidiary
Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	First Design Global, Inc.	California, USA	International trade	$143,875 (USD5,000)	$143,875 (USD5,000)	-	99.84%	$63,717	($4,778)	($4,770)	Subsidiary

Note 1: If a public offering company has a foreign holding company and uses consolidated statements as the main financial statements in accordance with local laws and regulations,

the disclosure of information about the foreign invested company may only disclose relevant information to the holding company.

Note 2: For those who are not in the circumstances described in (Note 1), fill in according to the following regulations:

（1）All columns above should be filled, and the nature of relationships should be stated in the Note column.

（2）Net income (loss) should be stated in the Investee Company column.

（3）It is only necessary to fill in the profit and loss amount of each subsidiary recognized by the (public offering) company for direct reinvestment and each invested company evaluated by the equity method, and the rest is not required.

Note 3: It is the book value at the end of the investment period of the M&A entity

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 June 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)
INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA

Attachment 4

(1)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method ofInvestment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of 1 January 2023	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of 30 June 2023	Profits/ Losses of the Investee Company	Percentage of Ownership (Direct or Indirect Investment)	Share of Profits/Losses(Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of 30 June 2023	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of 30 June 2023
					Outflow	Inflow						
Gamma Optical Investment (Samoa) Co.,Ltd.	Manufacturing and processing of optical products, conductive films and related materials	–	2	NTD 141,963	–	–	NTD 141,963	–	–	–	–	–
Tzeng Shyng Plastic Product (Heyuan) Co.,Ltd	Production and sales of household products	USD$16,500 thousand (NTD514,305 thousand)	2	NTD 461,311 (USD15,812)	–	–	NTD 461,311 (USD15,812)	NTD 5,221	100.00%	NTD 5,221 (2).B	NTD 531,584 (USD17,071)	–
Zhengxin Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of household products	USD$6,500 thousand (NTD202,605 thousand)	2	NTD 227,213 (USD7,788)	–	–	NTD 227,213 (USD7,788)	(NTD 17,019)	100.00%	(NTD 17,019) (2).B	NTD 177,285 (USD5,693)	–

(2)

Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan to Mainland China as of 30 June 2023	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment (Note5)
$832,270 (USD$28,087,831.39)	$864,225 (USD$29,087,831.39)	$1,311,807

(Note 1) : The methods for investment in Mainland China are categorized into the following three types. Please specify the type.

(1) Direct investment in Mainland China.

(2) Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies registered in the third area (Please specify the name of the company in third region).

(3) Others.

(Note 2) : In Share of Profits/Losses column

(A) If it is in preparation and there is no investment gain or loss, it should be indicated

(B) The recognition basis of investment gains and losses is divided into the following three types, which should be specified

1. The approved financial statements have been checked by all international accounting firms in cooperation with the Republic of China Accounting Firm.

2. The financial statements of the visa are reviewed by the Taiwanese parent company's visa accountant.

3.Other

(Note 3) : The table is expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars.

(Note 4) : All the above transactions were eliminated on consolidation.

(Note 5) : 60％ of combined net worth。

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 June 2023
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)
INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS

Attachment 5

No. (Note 1)	Company Name	Counter Party	Nature of Relationship (Note 2)	Intercompany Transactions			
				Financial Statements Item	Amount	Terms	Percentage of Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	First Design Global,Inc.	1	Sales revenue (sales)	$38,937	General trading terms	1.58%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Freshlink Product Development,LLC.DBA PREPARA	1	Sales revenue (sales)	$83,038	General trading terms	3.38%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Tzeng Shyng Plastic Product (Heyuan) Co.,Ltd	2	Cost of goods sold(Purchases)	$1,155,428	General trading terms	47.02%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Zhengxin Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	2	Cost of goods sold(Purchases)	$469,908	General trading terms	19.12%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Freshlink Product Development,LLC.DBA PREPARA	1	Other expenses	$26,574	General trading terms	1.08%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Freshlink Product Development,LLC.DBA PREPARA	1	Accounts receivable	$89,864	General trading terms	2.03%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	First Design Global,Inc.	1	Accounts receivable	$51,463	General trading terms	1.16%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Tzeng Shyng Plastic Product (Heyuan) Co.,Ltd	2	Accounts payable	$468,099	General trading terms	10.59%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Zhengxin Melamine Products (Heyuan) Co., Ltd.	2	Accounts payable	$12,129	General trading terms	0.27%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Tzeng Shyng Plastic Product (Heyuan) Co.,Ltd	2	Other receivable	$448,880	Business dealings	10.15%
0	Jia Wei Lifestyle, Inc.	Freshlink Product Development,LLC.DBA PREPARA	1	Other payable	$27,008	Business dealings	0.61%

Note 1： The parent company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

No.1. The parent company is coded "0".

No.2. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2： Transactions are categorized as follows:

No.1. Transactions from parent company to a subsidiary.

No.2. Transactions from parent company to a sub-subsidiary.

No.3. Transactions between subsidiaries.

No.4. Transactions from a subsidiary to a sub-subsidiary.

No.5. Transactions between sub-subsidiary.

Note 3： Regarding the percentage of transaction amount to consolidated net revenue or total assets, it is computed based on the ending balance to consolidated total assets for balance sheet items;

and based on interim accumulated amount to consolidated net revenue for income statement items.

Note 4： The important transactions in this form may be listed by the company in accordance with the principle of materiality.

Note 5： All the above transactions were eliminated on consolidation.

JIA WEI LIFESTYLE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 June 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

MAJOR SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Attachment 6

Unit：Share

Major shareholder	Stock	
	Shares	Percntage
Myott Investment Co., Ltd.	7,831,310	9.75%
Super Domain Investments Limited	7,018,294	8.74%
Digital Solution Investments Limited	7,018,294	8.74%
Omega Investment Limited	5,780,000	7.19%
Smart Investment Limited	5,326,740	6.63%

Note 1: The information of major shareholders in this table is based on the last business day of the end of each quarter by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation, calculating that shareholders hold 5% or above of the company’s ordinary shares and special shares that have completed unregistered delivery (including treasury shares). The above information. As for the share capital recorded in the company's financial report and the company's actual number of shares delivered without physical registration, there may be differences or differences due to different calculation bases.

Note 2: If the above-mentioned information belongs to the shareholders' delivery of shares to the trust, it is disclosed in individual accounts by the trustor who opened the trust account by the trustee. As for the shareholder’s declaration of insider’s equity holding more than 10% of the shares in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act, his shareholding includes his own shareholding plus the shares delivered to the trust and the right to use the trust property, etc.For information on insider’s equity declaration, please refer to Public information observatory.