Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

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

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises” (the “Criteria”) for the year ended December 31, 2022 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as provided in International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10, “Consolidated Financial Statements”. Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. Hence, we did not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates for the reporting purposes under the Criteria.

Very truly yours,

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

By:

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HONG, HUAN-CHING
Director

March 24, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC) and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Revenue Recognition of Triangular Trade

The operating revenue of Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2022, was $2,857,787 thousand. Based on the consideration of the materiality of the financial statements and the auditing standard bulletin, the revenue recognition was preset as a significant risk. Partial revenue of Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries were generated from triangular trade occurred when production which manufactured in South China and shipped directly to customers. We considered the occurrence of revenue describes as above as a key audit matter. Refer to Notes 4 and 23 to the consolidated financial statements.

Our key audit procedures performed in respect of the operating revenue recognition included the following:

1. We understood, evaluated and tested the effectiveness of the design and implementation of internal control system that is related to revenue recognition.

2. We obtained the details of triangular trade for the year ended December 31, 2022 and we sampled and tested the selected transactions with their original purchase orders and delivery orders, and we compared the amounts to their respective accounts; in addition, we also sampled and tested delivery orders and relative authenticationsin South China within to ensure the occurrence of the sales.

3. We obtained the sales returns details of triangular trade for the subsequent period, sampled and tested the related sales return supporting documents and reviewed the reasonableness of the occurrence of such sales returns.

Other Matters

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC and SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Ming-Chung Hsieh and Pan-Fa Wang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 24, 2023

Notice to Readers

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

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

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2022		2021	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 6 and 29)	$ 517,381	15	$ 657,756	17
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 7 and 29)	29,974	1	13,024	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 8 and 29)	35,243	1	53,355	2
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 9 and 29)	220,720	7	40,000	1
Trade receivables from unrelated parties (Notes 10, 23 and 29)	962,234	28	1,290,646	33
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 10, 23, 29 and 30)	663	-	3,927	-
Other receivables (Notes 10, 27, 29 and 30)	60,033	2	90,236	2
Current tax assets (Note 25)	16	-	26	-
Inventories (Note 11)	353,179	10	463,715	12
Prepayments	72,628	2	105,909	3
Other current assets	-	-	15	-
Total current assets	2,252,071	66	2,718,609	70
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 8 and 29)	14,452	1	24,101	1
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Note 13)	2,625	-	2,784	-
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 14, 30 and 31)	760,519	22	940,405	24
Right-of-use assets (Note 15)	338,629	10	166,345	4
Intangible assets (Note 16)	8,794	-	11,551	-
Deferred tax assets (Note 25)	-	-	-	-
Prepayments for equipment (Note 32)	10,076	-	6,592	-
Other non-current assets (Notes 10 and 17)	29,360	1	16,904	1
Total non-current assets	1,164,455	34	1,168,682	30
TOTAL	$ 3,416,526	100	$ 3,887,291	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Contract liabilities - current (Note 23)	$ 56,928	2	$ 31,492	1
Notes payable (Notes 18 and 29)	525	-	11	-
Trade payables (Notes 18 and 29)	557,353	16	873,181	22
Payables on equipment (Note 29)	7,106	-	21,156	1
Other payables (Notes 19 and 29)	378,189	11	404,379	10
Provisions - current (Note 20)	12,343	-	14,949	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 15 and 29)	84,840	3	57,618	2
Other current liabilities (Note 19)	1,149	-	855	-
Total current liabilities	1,098,433	32	1,403,641	36
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 25)	5,805	-	349	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 15 and 29)	243,950	7	89,172	2
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Note 21)	12,046	1	32,819	1
Other non-current liabilities (Note 19)	7,357	-	3,820	-
Total non-current liabilities	269,158	8	126,160	3
Total liabilities	1,367,591	40	1,529,801	39
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Note 22)				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	1,216,622	36	1,216,622	31
Capital surplus	1,806,253	53	2,161,467	56
Accumulated deficits	(259,881)	(8)	(233,552)	(6)
Other equity	(736,178)	(22)	(796,424)	(20)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	2,026,816	59	2,348,113	61
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	22,119	1	9,377	-
Total equity	2,048,935	60	2,357,490	61
TOTAL	$ 3,416,526	100	$ 3,887,291	100

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

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2022		2021	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 23, 30 and 35)	$ 2,857,787	100	$ 3,840,940	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 11 and 24)	(2,862,422)	(100)	(3,832,007)	(100)
OPERATING (LOSS) PROFIT	(4,635)	-	8,933	-
OPERATING EXPENSES (Note 24)				
Selling and marketing expenses	(108,251)	(4)	(141,097)	(4)
General and administrative expenses	(315,637)	(11)	(326,816)	(8)
Research and development expenses	(8,470)	-	(8,785)	-
Expected credit (loss) gain	(1,777)	-	1,947	-
Total operating expenses	(434,135)	(15)	(474,751)	(12)
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(438,770)	(15)	(465,818)	(12)
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 24 and 30)				
Interest income	5,052	-	3,478	-
Other gains and losses	122,315	4	73,999	2
Gain on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	81,903	3	126,159	3
Finance costs	(23,331)	(1)	(23,329)	(1)
Share of loss of associates	(203)	-	(997)	-
Total non-operating income and expenses	185,736	6	179,310	4
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX	(253,034)	(9)	(286,508)	(8)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 25)	(5,869)	-	(7,552)	-
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(258,903)	(9)	(294,060)	(8)

(Continued)

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2022		2021	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 21, 22 and 25)				
Items that subsequently to profit or loss:				
Actuarial loss arising from defined benefit plans	$ 11,406	-	$ 1,434	-
Unrealized loss on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(27,761)	(1)	(69,053)	(2)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	(10,740)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	56,939	2	6,509	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	40,584	1	(71,850)	(2)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	$ (218,319)	(8)	$ (365,910)	(10)
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	$ (271,287)	(9)	$ (270,318)	(7)
Non-controlling interests	12,384	-	(23,742)	(1)
	$ (258,903)	(9)	$ (294,060)	(8)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	$ (231,061)	(8)	$ (341,701)	(9)
Non-controlling interests	12,742	-	(24,209)	(1)
	$ (218,319)	(8)	$ (365,910)	(10)
LOSSES PER SHARE (Note 26)				
From continuing operations				
Basic	$ (2.23)		$ (2.22)	

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

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company								
	Ordinary Shares			Retained Earnings	Other Equity				
	Shares Issued (In Thousands)	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Accumulated Deficits	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	121,622	$ 1,216,622	$ 2,564,158	$ (402,691)	$ (728,389)	$ 40,114	$ 2,689,814	$ 47,194	$ 2,737,008
Capital surplus used to compensate deficit	-	-	(402,691)	402,691	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,608)	(13,608)
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	(270,318)	-	-	(270,318)	(23,742)	(294,060)
Other comprehensive income (loss) or the year ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	(9,306)	6,976	(69,053)	(71,383)	(467)	(71,850)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	(279,624)	6,976	(69,053)	(341,701)	(24,209)	(365,910)
Disposals of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive	-	-	-	46,072	-	(46,072)	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	121,622	1,216,622	2,161,467	(233,552)	(721,413)	(75,011)	2,348,113	9,377	2,357,490
Capital surplus used to compensate deficit	-	-	(233,552)	233,552	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of cash dividends from capital surplus	-	-	(121,662)	-	-	-	(121,662)	-	(121,662)
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	31,426	-	31,426	-	31,426
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	(271,287)	-	-	(271,287)	12,384	(258,903)
Other comprehensive income (loss) or the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	11,406	56,581	(27,761)	40,226	358	40,584
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	(259,881)	56,581	(27,761)	(231,061)	12,742	(218,319)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	121,622	$ 1,216,622	$ 1,806,253	$ (259,881)	$ (633,406)	$ (102,772)	$ 2,026,816	$ 22,119	$ 2,048,935

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

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before income tax	$ (253,034)	$ (286,508)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	232,079	315,200
Amortization expenses	4,399	5,698
Expected credit loss (gain) recognized (reversed) on trade receivables	1,777	(1,947)
Finance costs	23,331	23,329
Interest income	(5,052)	(3,478)
Dividend income	(935)	(3,923)
Share of loss of associates	203	997
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(81,903)	(126,159)
Gain on disposal of investments	-	(9,306)
Impairment reversal gain on financial assets	-	(14,071)
Impairment loss recognized on property, plant and equipment	7,525	87,737
Write-down of (reversal of) inventories	14,654	(46,571)
Gain on modification of lease	(839)	(7,136)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	328,740	(32,939)
Other receivables	(45,632)	2,804
Inventories	92,843	(80,029)
Prepayments	33,281	44,579
Other current assets	15	119
Contract liabilities	25,436	13,494
Notes payable	514	4
Trade payables	(315,828)	129,091
Other payables	(26,190)	(40,082)
Provisions	(2,606)	(1,621)
Other current liabilities	294	(1,120)
Deferred revenue	(707)	(51)
Net defined benefit liabilities	(9,367)	(10,975)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	22,998	(42,864)
Interest received	4,987	3,441
Dividends received	935	3,923
Interest paid	(23,331)	(24,849)
Income tax (paid) received	(403)	5,479
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	5,186	(54,870)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(16,132)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	204,928
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(183,220)	(40,000)

(Continued)

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2022	2021
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	$ 2,500	$ 13,400
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(45,367)	(100,546)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	28,417	113,550
Net cash generated from disposal of subsidiaries	75,900	20,192
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(40,644)	(113,988)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	156,651	203,458
Increase in refundable deposits	(12,456)	(274)
Payments for intangible assets	(1,474)	(1,691)
Increase in prepayments for equipment	(3,484)	-
Net cash (used in) generated from investing activities	(23,177)	282,897
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	200,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	-	(400,000)
Increase in guarantee deposits received	4,244	-
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	-	(6,961)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(83,534)	(125,057)
Issuance of cash from capital surplus	(121,662)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(200,952)	(332,018)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	78,568	(25,330)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(140,375)	(129,321)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	657,756	787,077
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 517,381	$ 657,756

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

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Republic of China (ROC) in June 1989. The Company mainly manufactures, packages and sells all kinds of molds, metal and plastic components and makes relevant investments.

The Company's shares were previously listed on the Taipei Exchange (formerly the Taiwan GreTai Securities Market) since January 2008 and has now been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) since October 2009.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the "Group", are presented in the Company's functional currency, New Taiwan dollars.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on March 24, 2023.

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

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

   The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") accounting policies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

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

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

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue; and

3) Liabilities for which the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 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.

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

d. Basis of consolidation

Principles for preparing consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (i.e., its subsidiaries).

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisitions up to the effective dates of disposals, as appropriate.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the interests of the Group and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost and (ii) the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities and any non-controlling interests of the former subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost. The Group accounts for all amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary on the same basis as would be required had the Group directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a jointly controlled venture.

See Note 12, Tables 5 and 6 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including the percentages of ownership and main businesses).

e. Foreign currencies

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

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

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction (i.e., not retranslated).

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of the Group and its foreign operations (including subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and branches in other countries that use currencies which are different from the currency of the Company) are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e., a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving the loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests of the subsidiary but is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

f. Inventories

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

g. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

The Group uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates.

Under the equity method, investments in an associate are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Group also recognizes the changes in the Group's share of the equity of associates attributable to the Group.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the Company subscribes for additional new shares of an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Group's proportionate interest in the associate. The Group records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus - changes in capital surplus from investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method. If the Group's ownership interest is reduced due to its additional subscription of the new shares of the associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be debited to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from investments accounted for using the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Group's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

The entire carrying amount of an investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any assets, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which its investment ceases to be an associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date, and the fair value is regarded as the investment's fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate and the joint venture attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate and the joint venture. The Group accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required had that associate directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. 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 Group continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

When a group entity transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Group' consolidated financial statements only to the extent that interests in the associate are not related to the Group.

h. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment including assets held under finance leases and bearer plants are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

i. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

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

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

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

j. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, intangible assets, and assets related to contract costs

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

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

Before the Group recognizes an impairment loss from assets related to contract costs, any impairment loss on inventories, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets related to the contract applicable under IFRS 15 shall be recognized in accordance with applicable standards. Then, impairment loss from the assets related to the contract costs is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Group expects to receive in exchange for related goods or services less the costs which relate directly to providing those goods or services and which have not been recognized as expenses. The assets related to the contract costs are then included in the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit to which they belong for the purpose of evaluating impairment of that cash-generating unit.

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

k. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

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

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss does not incorporate any dividends or interest earned on such a financial asset.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

l. Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

m. Revenue recognition

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

For contracts where the period between the date on which the Group transfers a promised good or service to a customer and the date on which the customer pays for that good or service is one year or less, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component.

Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from manufacturing, processing, and sales of molds, a parts and plastic molding fixtures. Sales of goods are recognized as revenue when the goods are shipped since it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence. Trade receivables are recognized concurrently. Receipts in advance are recognized as contract liabilities before the goods are shipped.

The Group does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

n. Leases

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

For a contract that contains a lease component and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price and accounts for each component separately.

1) The Group as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as income in the periods in which they are incurred.

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Group assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the lessee. The lease payments are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of a contract. If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

2) The Group as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms. However, if leases transfer ownership of the underlying assets to the Group by the end of the lease terms or if the costs of right-of-use assets reflect that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement dates to the end of the useful lives of the underlying assets.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate will be used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Group remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

The Group negotiates with the lessor for rent concessions as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 to change the lease payments originally, that results in the revised consideration for the lease. There is no material change to other terms and conditions. The Group elects to apply the practical expedient to all of these rent concessions and, therefore, does not assess whether the rent concessions are lease modifications. Instead, the Group recognizes the reduction in lease payment in profit or loss in the period in which the events or conditions that trigger the concession occur, and makes a corresponding adjustment to the lease liability.

o. Borrowing costs

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

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

Other than that which is stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

p. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

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

2) Retirement benefits

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

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

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

3) Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are accounted for in the same way as the accounting required for defined benefit plans except that remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss.

4) Termination benefits

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the Group recognizes any related restructuring costs.

q. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

Income tax payable (recoverable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

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

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

2) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The Group considers the possible impact of the recent development of the COVID-19 and its economic environment implications when making its critical accounting estimates on cash flows, growth rates, discount rates, profitabilities, etc. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand	$ 513	$ 579
Checking accounts and demand deposits	373,316	427,737
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of 3 months or less)		
Time deposits	143,552	229,440
	$ 517,381	$ 657,756

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL - current		
Structured deposits	$ 29,974	$ 13,024

The Group entered into a short-term structured time deposit contract with bank. The structured time deposit contract includes an embedded derivative instrument which is not closely related to the host contract. The entire contract was assessed and mandatorily classified as at FVTPL since it contained a host that is an asset within the scope of IFRS 9.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Investments in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current		
Foreign investments		
Listed shares and emerging market shares		
Ordinary shares - Fuji Seiki Co., Ltd.	$ 35,243	$ 53,355
Unlisted shares		
Ordinary shares - Halo Neuro Inc.	-	-
Ordinary shares - Yougang Electronic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	-	-
	$ 35,243	$ 53,355

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Non-current		
Domestic investments		
Unlisted shares		
Ordinary shares - Simpla Biotech Co., Ltd.	$ 6,535	$ 9,204
Ordinary shares - Cimforce International Limited	-	4,166
Ordinary shares - Kin Tin Optotronic Co., Ltd.	-	-
Foreign investments		
Unlisted shares		
Ordinary shares - CGK International Co., Ltd.	7,917	10,731
	$ 14,452	$ 24,101

(Concluded)

These investments in equity instruments are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes. These investments in equity instruments were classified as designated these investment as at FVTOCI.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Current		
Domestic investments		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than three months	$ 220,720	$ 40,000

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the annual interest rate of time deposits with original maturities of more than three months is 0.795%-3.630% and 0.52%-0.795%, respectively.

10. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Trade receivables		
Unrelated parties	$ 970,684	$ 1,309,811
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(8,450)	(19,165)
	$ 962,234	$ 1,290,646
Related parties	$ 663	$ 3,927

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Other receivables</u>		
Receivables from disposal of subsidiaries	$ -	$ 75,900
Others	24,865	14,336
Related parties	35,168	-
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
	$ 60,033	$ 90,236

(Concluded)

a. Trade receivables at amortized cost

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Group's credit risk was significantly reduced.

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

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

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Group's provision matrix.

<u>December 31, 2022</u>

	Trade Receivables						Overdue Receivables
	Not Past Due	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	Over 180 Days	Total	Over 365 Days
Gross carrying amount	$ 917,487	$ 34,866	$ 16,077	$ 2,917	$ -	$ 971,347	$ 15,102
Loss allowance (lifetime ECL)	(3,849)	(1,769)	(2,202)	(630)	-	(8,450)	(15,102)
Amortized cost	$ 913,638	$ 33,097	$ 13,875	$ 2,287	$ -	$ 962,897	$ -

<u>December 31, 2021</u>

	Trade Receivables						Overdue Receivables
	Not Past Due	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	Over 180 Days	Total	Over 365 Days
Gross carrying amount	$ 1,236,840	$ 51,248	$ 10,082	$ 6,515	$ 9,053	$ 1,313,738	$ 1,451
Loss allowance (lifetime ECL)	(7,274)	(961)	(932)	(945)	(9,053)	(19,165)	(1,451)
Amortized cost	$ 1,229,566	$ 50,287	$ 9,150	$ 5,570	$ -	$ 1,294,573	$ -

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

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Trade Receivables	Overdue Receivables	Trade Receivables	Overdue Receivables
Balance at January 1	$ 19,165	$ 1,451	$ 7,374	$ 17,595
Add: Impairment losses recognized	-	13,615	14,056	-
Less: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(11,838)	-	-	(16,003)
Less: Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	(2,117)	-
Foreign exchange gains and losses	1,123	36	(148)	(141)
Balance at December 31	$ 8,450	$ 15,102	$ 19,165	$ 1,451

b. Other receivables

1) For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group sold out 100% voting shares of Dong Guan Cheng Da Metal Product Company Limited. $23,896 thousand has been collected for the year ended December 31, 2021. The remaining balance of $75,900 thousand was received in full in August 2022. Please refer to Note 27.

2) The movements of the loss allowance of other receivables were as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	$ -	$ 16,519
Less: Reversal impairment loss	-	(14,071)
Less: Actual write-offs for the year	-	(2,448)
Balance at December 31	$ -	$ -

11. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Raw materials	$ 32,695	$ 46,893
Materials	14,385	16,961
Work in progress (including molds)	161,054	177,910
Semifinished products	30,681	22,955
Finished goods	114,364	198,996
	$ 353,179	$ 463,715

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was $2,862,422 thousand and $3,832,007 thousand, respectively.

The loss allowance of inventory as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 was $222,383 thousand and $240,690 thousand, respectively.

The cost of goods sold including the amounts of written-off the inventory and recognized as expenses were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Loss allowance of inventory (reversed)	$ 14,654	$ (46,571)
Unallocated production overhead	209,491	243,433
	$ 224,145	$ 196,862

12. SUBSIDIARY

a. Subsidiary included in consolidated financial statements

			Proportion of Ownership (%)		
			December 31		
Investor	Investee	Main Business	2022	2021	Note
Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd.	Coxon Industry Ltd.	Global investing activities	100	100	-
Coxon Industrial Ltd.	Dong Guan Chensong Plastic Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sale of metal and nonmetal molding and automotive hardware	100	100	-
Coxon Industrial Ltd.	Sinxon Plastic (Dong Guan) Ltd.	Manufacturing and sale of nonmetal molding and automotive hardware	100	-	6
Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd.	Sun Can International Ltd.	Global investing activities	-	100	7
Sun Can International Ltd.	Sinxon Plastic (Dong Guan) Ltd.	Manufacturing and sale of nonmetal molding and automotive hardware	-	100	6
Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd.	Cheng Yee Enterprise Ltd.	Global investing activities	100	100	-
Cheng Yee Enterprise Ltd.	Coxon Precise International Ltd.	Global investing activities	-	-	3
Cheng Yee Enterprise Ltd.	Hang Yuan Enterprise Ltd.	Global investing activities	100	100	-
Hang Yuan Enterprise Ltd.	Coxon Industry (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sale of nonmetal molding, precision plastic injection parts, related semi-finished goods and components	100	100	-
Hang Yuan Enterprise Ltd.	Changshu Huaxon Industry Co., Ltd.	Leasehold estate	100	100	-
Cheng Yee Enterprise Ltd.	Coxon Medical Limited	Global investing activities	-	-	2
Coxon Medical Limited	Shanghai Coxon Medical Limited	Manufacturing of medical materials	-	-	2
Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd.	Cheng Da Industry Ltd.	Global investing activities	-	100	5
Cheng Da Industry Ltd.	Dong Guan Cheng Da Metal Product Company Limited	Manufacturing optical instrument, electronic products and plastic products	-	-	4
Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd.	Plenty Link Technology Co., Ltd.	Global investing activities	65	65	-
Plenty Link Technology Co., Ltd.	Dongguan Shuang-Ying Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing of optical instrument and electronic components	100	100	1
Plenty Link Technology Co., Ltd.	Shuang-Ying Science and Technology, Ltd.	Manufacturing of optical instrument and electronic components	100	100	1

Note 1: The board of directors of the Group resolved to liquidate Dongguan Shuang-Ying Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd. and Shuang-Ying Science and Technology, Ltd. on December 16, 2021. Liquidation not yet completed as of December 31, 2022.

Note 2: The board of directors of the Group resolved to dispose Coxon Medical Limited and its subsidiary on April 29, 2021. Please refer to Note 27.

Note 3: The board of directors of the Group resolved to liquidate Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd. on August 17, 2021.

Note 4: The board of directors of the Group resolved to dispose Dong Guan Cheng Da Metal Product Company Limited on November 30, 2021. Please refer to Note 27.

Note 5: The Group completed the liquidation for Cheng Da Industry Ltd. on August 25, 2022.

Note 6: The Group reorganized the investment structure of Sinxon Plastic (Dong Guan) Ltd. on October 30, 2022, changed the investor from Sun Can International Ltd. to Coxon Industrial Ltd.

Note 7: The Group completed the liquidation for Sun Can International Ltd. on November 15, 2022.

b. Subsidiary not included in consolidated financial statements: None

13. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

Investments in Associates

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Associates that are not individually material		
Wuhan Resin-Hill Co., Ltd.	$ 2,625	$ 2,784
Siix Coxon Precision Phils., Inc.	-	-
	$ 2,625	$ 2,784

	December 31	
Name of Associate	**2022**	**2021**
Wuhan Resin-Hill Co., Ltd.	40%	40%
Siix Coxon Precision Phils., Inc.	-	-

Refer to Table 5 “Information on Investees” and Table 6 “Information on Investments in Mainland China” for the nature of activities, principal places of business and countries of incorporation of the associates.

The liquidation process of Siix Coxon Precision Phils., Inc. was disposed on June 16, 2021.

The Group owns less than 50% shares of Wuhan Resin-Hill Co., Ltd., but it is the only largest shareholder. As it holds less than half of board seats, the Group only has significant influence rather than control over the investee, which is thus treated as an associate.

The summarized financial information in respect of the Group’s associates is set out below:

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Total assets	$ 28,413	$ 21,253
Total liabilities	$ 21,851	$ 14,293

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	**2021**
Revenue	$ 25,901	$ 49,135
Loss for the year	$ (506)	$ (6,395)

Investments accounted for using the equity method as well as the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive gains and losses of the Group during 2022 and 2021, were calculated based on the financial reports without audited by the auditor. However, management of the Group believed that the 2022 and 2021 annual financial reports of the above subsidiaries would not be subject to major adjustments if they were verified by the auditor.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Machinery	Transportation Equipment	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost									
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 79,244	$ 1,156,630	$ 2,536,084	$ 34,094	$ 44,456	$ 410,055	$ 154,565	$ -	$ 4,415,128
Additions	-	-	13,792	393	104	-	12,305	-	26,594
Disposals	-	-	(685,697)	(4,850)	(442)	(9,328)	(31,916)	-	(732,233)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	1,481	-	-	-	1,481
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	27,922	38,888	261	247	19,126	2,282	-	88,726
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 79,244	$ 1,184,552	$ 1,903,067	$ 29,898	$ 45,846	$ 419,853	$ 137,236	$ -	$ 3,799,696
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 18,812	$ 688,044	$ 2,149,371	$ 30,535	$ 41,804	$ 408,809	$ 137,348	$ -	$ 3,474,723
Depreciation expense	-	43,884	82,845	1,246	1,171	936	8,864	-	138,946
Impairment losses	-	-	7,447	-	-	-	78	-	7,525
Disposals	-	-	(611,888)	(4,850)	(409)	(9,193)	(31,145)	-	(657,485)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	494	-	-	-	494
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	21,028	32,862	211	225	18,606	2,042	-	74,974
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 18,812	$ 752,956	$ 1,660,637	$ 27,142	$ 43,285	$ 419,158	$ 117,187	$ -	$ 3,039,177
Carry amounts value at December 31, 2022	$ 60,432	$ 431,596	$ 242,430	$ 2,756	$ 2,561	$ 695	$ 20,049	$ -	$ 760,519
Cost									
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 79,244	$ 1,165,239	$ 3,028,851	$ 42,357	$ 51,686	$ 592,863	$ 530,520	$ 1,454	$ 5,492,214
Additions	-	-	81,755	1,501	554	1,708	7,135	353	93,006
Disposals	-	-	(524,733)	(5,817)	(6,841)	162,958)	(209,110)	-	(909,459)
Disposals of subsidiaries	-	-	(35,464)	(3,788)	(722)	(13,407)	(170,194)	-	(223,575)
Reclassification	-	-	1,795	-	-	-	-	(1,795)	-
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(8,609)	(16,120)	(159)	(221)	(8,151)	(3,786)	(12)	(37,058)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 79,244	$ 1,156,630	$ 2,536,084	$ 34,094	$ 44,456	$ 410,055	$ 154,565	$ -	$ 4,415,128
Accumulated depreciation and impairment									
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 18,812	$ 650,934	$ 2,561,153	$ 36,294	$ 48,427	$ 450,107	$ 486,719	$ -	$ 4,252,446
Depreciation expense	-	42,995	103,639	1,606	1,113	22,210	18,766	-	190,329
Impairment losses	-	-	3,695	-	-	83,740	302	-	87,737
Disposals	-	-	(482,374)	(5,263)	(6,833)	(130,763)	(206,927)	-	(832,160)
Disposals of subsidiaries	-	-	(31,249)	(1,975)	(693)	(9,885)	(157,155)	-	(200,957)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(5,885)	(5,493)	(127)	(210)	(6,600)	(4,357)	-	(22,672)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 18,812	$ 688,044	$ 2,149,371	$ 30,535	$ 41,804	$ 408,809	$ 137,348	$ -	$ 3,474,723
Carry amounts value at December 31, 2021	$ 60,432	$ 468,586	$ 386,713	$ 3,559	$ 2,652	$ 1,246	$ 17,217	$ -	$ 940,405

Due to the decline in sales of plastic component products of the Group in the South China area, the Group expects that the future economic benefits of the equipment used to produce such products in the South China area would be reduced, and the recoverable amount would be less than the carrying amount. Therefore, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the impairment losses of $7,525 thousand and $87,737 thousand were recognized, respectively. The impairment losses have been included in other benefits and losses of the consolidated income statements.

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset:

Building	
Main buildings	10-50 years
Engineering systems	5-20 years
Machinery	1-10 years
Transportation equipment	1-10 years
Office equipment	1-10 years
Leasehold improvement	2-20 years
Other equipment	2-20 years

Refer to Note 31 for the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment pledged by the group to secure borrowings/general banking facilities granted to the Group.

15. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Carrying amounts		
Land	$ 21,741	$ 22,026
Buildings	316,888	143,188
Other equipment	-	1,131
	$ 338,629	$ 166,345

	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	For the Year Ended December 31 2021
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 389,722	$ 419,891
Reclassification of right-of-use assets	$ (987)	$ -
Disposal of right-of-use assets	$ (125,341)	$ (101,187)
Disposal of subsidiaries	$ -	$ (272,470)
Effect of exchange rate changes in right-of-use assets	$ 2,023	$ (1,282)
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 624	$ 611
Buildings	92,365	123,468
Machinery	-	545
Other equipment	144	247
	$ 93,133	$ 124,871

Except for additions and disposal to right-of-use assets mentioned above, there were not any major sublease nor impairment occurred for year 2022 and 2021.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Carrying amounts		
Current	$ 84,840	$ 57,618
Non-current	$ 243,950	$ 89,172

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021
Land	7.13%	7.13%
Buildings	1.35%-7.13%	1.35%-7.13%
Other equipment	-	1.35%

c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Group leases certain machinery and other equipment for the use of product manufacturing with lease terms of 1 to 3 years. These arrangements do not contain renewal or purchase options.

The Group also leases land and buildings for the use of plants and dormitory with lease terms of 1 to 7 years. The Group does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and buildings at the end of the lease terms. In addition, the Group is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Expenses relating to short-term leases and low-value asset leases	$ 813	$ 385
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (107,678)	$ (147,104)

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

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Cost		
Balance at January 1	$ 141,490	$ 146,780
Additions	1,474	1,691
Disposals	(71,346)	(4,825)
Disposals of subsidiaries	-	(636)
Effect of exchange rate changes	4,207	(1,520)
Balance at December 31	$ 75,825	$ 141,490
Accumulated amortization		
Balance at January 1	$ 129,939	$ 130,900
Amortization expense	4,399	5,698
Disposals	(71,346)	(4,826)
Disposals of subsidiaries	-	(391)
Effect of exchange rate changes	4,039	(1,442)
Balance at December 31	$ 67,031	$ 129,939
Carrying amounts at January 1	$ 11,551	$ 15,880
Carrying amounts at December 31	$ 8,794	$ 11,551

The above items of other intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis at the following rates per annum:

Computer software	1-10 years

17. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Refundable deposits	$ 29,360	$ 16,904
Overdue receivable	15,102	1,451
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(15,102)	(1,451)
	$ 29,360	$ 16,904

18. NOTES PAYABLE AND TRADE PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Notes payable to unrelated parties		
Operating	$ 525	$ 11
Trade payables - operating		
Unrelated parties	$ 557,353	$ 873,181

Trade payables were paid according to the condition of contract or billings from the suppliers. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current		
Other payables		
Salaries or bonuses	$ 48,523	$ 60,017
Payable for processing fees	159,132	146,836
Others	170,534	197,526
	$ 378,189	$ 404,379
Other liabilities		
Others	$ 1,149	$ 855
Non-current		
Guarantee deposits	$ 7,357	$ 3,113
Others	-	707
	$ 7,357	$ 3,820

20. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Employee benefits	$ 12,343	$ 14,949

The provision for employee benefits represents annual vacations taken by employees.

21. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

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

b. Defined benefit plans

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

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 51,196	$ 67,266
Fair value of plan assets	(39,150)	(34,447)
Deficit	12,046	32,819
Net defined benefit liabilities	$ 12,046	$ 32,819

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 67,266	$ (34,447)	$ 32,819
Current service cost	129	-	129
Net interest expense (income)	420	(219)	201
Recognized in profit or loss	549	(219)	330
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(2,963)	(2,963)
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	(5,081)	-	(5,081)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(3,362)	-	(3,362)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(8,443)	(2,963)	(11,406)
Contributions from the employer	-	(9,697)	(9,697)
Benefits paid	(8,176)	8,176	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 51,196	$ (39,150)	$ 12,046
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 74,284	$ (29,056)	$ 45,228
Current service cost	116	-	116
Net interest expense (income)	371	(148)	223
Recognized in profit or loss	487	(148)	339
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(439)	(439)
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	(928)	-	(928)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	1,922	-	1,922
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(1,989)	-	(1,989)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(995)	(439)	(1,434)
Contributions from the employer	-	(11,314)	(11,314)
Benefits paid	(6,510)	6,510	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 67,266	$ (34,447)	$ 32,819

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Group is exposed to the following risks:

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

2) Interest risk: A decrease in the (government/corporate) bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.

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

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

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Discount rate(s)	1.500%	0.625%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2.000%	2.000%

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

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	$ (1,337)	$ (1,848)
0.25% decrease	$ 1,386	$ 1,920
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 1,353	$ 1,861
0.25% decrease	$ (1,312)	$ (1,801)

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

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ 851	$ 1,076
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10.7 years	11.2 years

22. EQUITY

a. Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	210,000	210,000
Shares authorized	$ 2,100,000	$ 2,100,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	121,662	121,662
Shares issued	$ 1,216,622	$ 1,216,622

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of $10, carry one vote and one dividend per share.

There were 12,000 thousand shares of the Company’s shares authorized which were reserved for the issuance of employee share options.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2022	2021
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (Note)		
Issuance of ordinary shares	$ 1,398,009	$ 1,753,223
Conversion of bonds	408,244	408,244
	$ 1,806,253	$ 2,161,467

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

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the amended Articles, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as a legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. For the policies on the distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors after the amendment, refer to "employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors" in Note 24-e.

To ensure that the Company has funds for its present and future expansion plans, the Company prefers to distribute mixed share dividends and cash dividends as shareholders' bonus among which share dividend is distributed from 0% to 50% and cash dividends from 100% to 50%. The distribution policy would be adjusted depending on the operating conditions, industry developments, capital requirement and so forth.

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

When a special reserve is appropriated for cumulative net debit balance reserves from prior period, the special reserve is only appropriated from the prior unappropriated earnings.

The Company's shareholders also resolved to issue capital surplus used to compensate deficit of $233,552 and $402,691 thousand in the shareholders' meeting on June 14, 2022 and August 4, 2021.

The appropriation of capital surplus to compensate deficit of $259,881 thousand was proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 24, 2023.

The Company's board resolved to distribute $121,662 thousand in cash from the capital surplus on April 29, 2022, and was report to the shareholders' meeting on June 14, 2022.

The Company's board resolved to distribute $121,662 thousand in cash from the capital surplus on March 24, 2023 and was expected to report to the shareholders' meeting on June 27, 2023.

The appropriation of deficit offsetting proposal for 2022 are subject to resolution in the shareholders' meeting to be held on June 27, 2023.

d. Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on translating foreign operations

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	$ (721,413)	$ (728,389)
Effect of change in tax rate	56,581	6,976
Recognized for the year		
Disposal of foreign operations	31,426	-
Balance at December 31	$ (633,406)	$ (721,413)

2) Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	$ (75,011)	$ 40,114
Recognized for the year		
Unrealized loss - equity instruments	(27,761)	(69,053)
Cumulative unrealized gain of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	-	(46,072)
Balance at December 31	$ (102,772)	$ (75,011)

e. Non-controlling interests

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	$ 9,377	$ 47,194
Attributable to non-controlling interests:		
Disposal	-	(13,608)
Share of profit (loss) for the year	12,384	(23,742)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	358	(467)
Balance at December 31	$ 22,119	$ 9,377

23. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Plastic components	$ 2,388,445	$ 3,111,709
Molds	169,118	208,007
Others	300,224	521,224
	$ 2,857,787	$ 3,840,940

Contact Balances

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Notes receivable	$ -	$ -	$ 39
Trade receivables from non-related parties	$ 962,234	$ 1,290,646	$ 1,281,396
Trade receivables from related parties	$ 663	$ 3,927	$ 4,573
Contract liabilities			
Receipts in advance	$ 56,928	$ 31,492	$ 17,998

Among contract revenue from customers for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, contract liabilities from the beginning of the period of $31,492 thousand and $17,998 thousand were reclassified as revenue, respectively.

24. NET PROFIT FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Net profit from continuing operations contains the following items:

a. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Bank deposits	$ 5,052	$ 3,478

b. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Net foreign exchange (loss) gain	$ (1,685)	$ 2,080
Dividends	935	3,923
Value added tax reduction and tax refund	45,567	-
Reimbursement income	26,721	-
Reimbursement expenses	(10,823)	-
Miscellaneous income	76,034	80,542
Miscellaneous expenses	(33,144)	(40,159)
Gain on disposal of investments	-	9,306
Gain on lease modification	839	7,136
Lease revenue	25,396	84,837
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(7,525)	(87,737)
Gain on reversal of impairment loss on financial assets	-	14,071
	$ 122,315	$ 73,999

c. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest on bank loans	$ -	$ 1,340
Interest on lease liabilities	23,331	21,605
Other finance costs	-	384
	$ 23,331	$ 23,329

d. Depreciation, amortization, and employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31						
	2022			2021			
	Attributable to Operating Costs	Attributable to Operating Expenses	Total	Attributable to Operating Costs	Attributable to Operating Expenses	Attributable to Other Expenses	Total
Short-term employee benefits	$ 450,688	$ 147,948	$ 598,636	$ 591,680	$ 152,823	$ -	$ 744,503
Post-employment benefits							
Defined benefit plans (Note 21)	73	257	330	110	229	-	339
Defined contribution plans	1,367	3,364	4,731	4,060	2,799	-	6,859
Total employee benefits expense	$ 452,128	$ 151,569	$ 603,697	$ 595,850	$ 155,851	$ -	$ 751,701
Depreciation	$ 138,137	$ 93,942	$ 232,079	$ 165,731	$ 109,548	$ 39,921	$ 315,200
Amortization	$ 2,534	$ 1,865	$ 4,399	$ 2,466	$ 3,232	$ -	$ 5,698

e. Employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors

The Company accrued employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors at the rates of between 3% and 12% and no higher than 3%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors. Since the Group has net loss during 2022 and 2021, the estimated employee’s benefit and remuneration of directors and supervisors were both $0.

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

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

Information on the employees’ compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors resolved by the Company’s board of directors in 2022 and 2021 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

25. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Major components of tax expense recognized in profit or loss

The major components of tax expense were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ -	$ -
Adjustments for prior years' tax	413	(254)
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	5,456	7,806
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 5,869	$ 7,552

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Loss before income tax	$ (253,034)	$ (286,508)
Income tax benefit at the statutory rate	$ (115,370)	$ (111,201)
Tax effect of adjusting items:		
Nondeductible expenses and losses	35	70
Unrecognized loss carryforwards/deductible temporary differences	120,791	119,591
Loss from disposal of overseas equity investments	-	(654)
Adjustments for prior years' tax	413	(254)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 5,869	$ 7,552

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year:		
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plan	$ -	$ 10,740

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	$ 16	$ 26

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Others	$ 349	$ 5,456	$ -	$ 5,805

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit obligation	$ 9,045	$ 1,695	$ (10,740)	$ -
Write-down of inventories	1,032	(1,032)	-	-
Impairment loss	1,110	(1,110)	-	-
Others	12,539	(12,539)	-	-
	$ 23,726	$ (12,986)	$ (10,740)	$ -
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Others	$ 5,529	$ (5,180)	$ -	$ 349

e. Deductible temporary differences, unused loss carryforwards for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Loss carryforwards		
Expiry in 2022	$ -	$ 577,905
Expiry in 2023	202,507	209,779
Expiry in 2024	369,065	470,091
Expiry in 2025	384,194	306,853
Expiry in 2026	168,780	-
Expiry in 2027	461,624	662
Expiry in 2028	637	9,585
Expiry in 2029	34,179	53,575
Expiry in 2030	42,146	71,293
Expiry in 2031	20,316	18,131
	$ 1,683,448	$ 1,717,874
Deductible temporary differences	$ 2,528,644	$ 2,580,465

f. Income tax assessments

The income tax returns of the Company and Shuang-Ying Science and Technology, Ltd. through 2020 had been assessed by the tax authorities.

26. LOSSES PER SHARE

Unit: NT$ Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Basic loss per share		
From continuing operations	$ (2.23)	$ (2.22)

The losses and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of losses per share were as follows:

Net Losses for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Losses used in the computation of basic losses per share	$ (271,287)	$ (270,318)

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousand shares):

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in the computation of basic losses per share	121,662	121,662

27. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

On March 26, 2021 and June 7, 2021, the board of directors of the Group resolved to dispose 100% shares of Coxon Medical Limited and its subsidiaries, and Dong Guan Cheng Da Metal Product Company Ltd., which were disposed on April 29, 2021 and November 30, 2021 respectively. The selling price were $46,250 thousand (US$1,650 thousand) and $99,796 thousand (RMB21,771 thousand), respectively, which were fully received.

a. Consideration received from disposals

	Teckyork Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries	**Dong Guan Cheng Da Metal Product Company Ltd.**
Consideration received in cash and cash equivalents	$ 46,250	$ -
Other receivables	-	99,796
	$ 46,250	$ 99,796

b. Analysis of assets and liabilities on the date control was lost

	Teckyork Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries	**Dong Guan Cheng Da Metal Product Company Ltd.**
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 47,148	$ 16,877
Trade receivables	25,479	1,131
Other receivables	2,554	29,527
Prepayment	1,154	1,995
Inventories	476	-
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	8,242	14,376
Right-of-use assets	-	272,470
Intangible assets	-	245
Refundable deposits	1,166	7,682
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	(12,418)	(917)
Other payables	(5,336)	(22,165)
Provisions	(395)	(36)
Other current liabilities	(30)	(875)
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	-	(278,481)
Long-term deferred income	-	(6,293)
Net assets disposed of	$ 68,040	$ 35,536

c. Gain or loss on disposals of subsidiaries

	Teckyork Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries	**Dong Guan Cheng Da Metal Product Company Ltd.**
Consideration received	$ 46,250	$ 99,796
Net assets disposed of	(68,040)	(35,536)
Non-controlling interests	13,608	-
Accumulated exchange differences on net assets of subsidiaries reclassified from equity to profit or loss due to loss of control over subsidiaries	(1,823)	(44,949)
(Loss) gain on disposals	$ (10,005)	$ 19,311

d. Net cash inflow on disposals of subsidiaries

	Teckyork Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries	**Dong Guan Cheng Da Metal Product Company Ltd.**
Consideration received in cash and cash equivalents	$ 46,250	$ 99,796
Less: Cash and cash equivalent balances disposed of	(47,148)	(16,877)
	$ (898)	$ 82,919

Teckyork Enterprise Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries selling price were $46,250 thousand (US$1,650 thousand), which was received in full in 2021. Dong Guan Cheng Da Metal Product Company Ltd. selling price was $99,796 thousand (US$21,771 thousand), which was received $23,896 thousand in 2021, the remaining balance of $75,900 thousand was received in full in August 2022.

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

The Group adopts prudent risk management strategy and performs audit on a regular basis. The capital structure of the Group is determined according to the business development strategies and operational requirements.

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value: None

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

	December 31, 2022			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Invest in equity instruments				
Listed shares and emerging market shares	$ 35,243	$ -	$ -	$ 35,243
Unlisted shares	-	-	14,452	14,452
	$ 35,243	$ -	$ 14,452	$ 49,695

	December 31, 2021			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Invest in equity instruments				
Listed shares and emerging market shares	$ 53,355	$ -	$ -	$ 53,355
Unlisted shares	-	-	24,101	24,101
	$ 53,355	$ -	$ 24,101	$ 77,456

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the current and prior periods.

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

Financial Instrument	**Valuation Technique and Inputs**
Unlisted shares	Market approach. The measurement is based on maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs at the year end

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

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 24,101
Recognized in comprehensive income	(9,649)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 14,452

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 220,109
Additions	3,410
Disposal	(204,928)
Recognized in comprehensive income	10,517
Exchange rate fluctuation	(5,007)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 24,101

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Financial assets		
FVTPL		
Designated as at FVTPL	$ 29,974	$ 13,024
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	517,381	657,756
Financial assets at amortized cost - current	220,720	40,000
Trade receivables from unrelated parties	962,234	1,290,646
Trade receivables from related parties	663	3,927
Other receivables	60,033	90,236
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments - current	35,243	53,355
Equity instruments - non-current	14,452	24,101
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Notes payable	525	11
Trade payables	557,353	873,181
Payables on equipment	7,106	21,156
Other payables	378,189	404,379

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group’s major financial instruments include equity and debt investments, trade receivables, trade payables, lease liabilities. The Group’s corporate treasury function provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, and monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports that analysis exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Group's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Group entered into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, including:

a) Foreign currency risk

The Group use foreign exchange forward contracts to eliminate currency exposure in foreign currency risk. The change of rate eliminated by the profit and loss of the terms of the hedge derivatives so the market price risk is not martial.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars (i.e. the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and foreign currency forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges. For a 1% weakening of New Taiwan dollars against the relevant currency, there would be a decrease of $3,967 thousand and $5,237 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, in post-tax income.

b) Other price risk

The Group was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in listed equity securities. Equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The Group does not actively trade these investments. The Group manages this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risks.

The sensitivity analysis assumed the listed equity securities were outstanding for the whole reporting period and there was a 5% change in price; it would result in a decrease of $2,485 thousand and $3,873 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, in comprehensive income.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss to the Group due to failure of counterparties to discharge an obligation and financial guarantees provided by the Group could arise from the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

In order to minimize credit risk, management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowances are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, management believes the Group's credit risk was significantly reduced.

3) Liquidity risk

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

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the unused bank borrowings were $250,000 thousand and $150,000 thousand, respectively.

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

December 31, 2022

	Up to 1 Year	Later Than 1 Year and Up to 2 Years	Later Than 2 Years and Up to 3 Years	Over 3 Years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Notes payable	$ 525	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 525
Trade payables	557,375	-	-	-	557,375
Payables on equipment	7,106	-	-	-	7,106
Other payables	378,189	-	-	-	378,189
Lease liabilities	84,840	82,885	46,396	114,669	328,790

December 31, 2021

	Up to 1 Year	Later Than 1 Year and Up to 2 Years	Later Than 2 Years and Up to 3 Years	Over 3 Years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Notes payable	$ 11	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 11
Trade payables	873,181	-	-	-	873,181
Payables on equipment	21,156	-	-	-	21,156
Other payables	404,379	-	-	-	404,379
Lease liabilities	57,618	50,362	38,810	-	146,790

30. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which were related parties of the Company, had been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Company and related parties are disclosed below.

a. Related party name and categories

Related Party Name	Related Party Categories
Siix Coxon Precision Phils., Inc.	Associates - equity-method investments (Note)
Wuhan Resin-hill Co., Ltd.	Associates - equity-method investments
Quanta Computer Inc.	Other - the third joint venture party of Plenty Link Technology Co., Ltd.
Tech-Trend (Shanghai) Computer Co., Ltd.	Other - the company is a 100% owned subsidiary of Quanta Computer Inc.
Dongguan Shuang-Ying Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd.	Other - the company is a 100% owned subsidiary of Quanta Computer Inc.

Note: Siix Coxon Precision Phils., Inc. was disposed on June 16, 2021.

b. Sales of goods

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	2021
Sales	Others		
	Quanta Computer Inc.	$ 4,060	$ 9,147

Terms of sales among related parties were similar to those among third parties

c. Receivable from related parties (excluding loans to related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2022	2021
Trade receivables	Others		
	Quanta Computer Inc.	$ 663	$ 3,927
Other receivables	Others		
	Quanta Computer Inc.	$ 11,174	$ -
	Dongguan Shuang-Ying Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd.	23,994	-
		$ 35,168	$ -

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, no impairment loss was recognized for trade receivables from related parties.

The above other receivables mainly advance payment from Dongguan Shuang-Ying Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd.

d. Disposal of property, plant and equipment

	Proceeds Price		Gain (Loss) on Disposal	
	For the Year Ended December 31		For the Year Ended December 31	
Related Party Category/Name	2022	2021	2022	2021
Others				
Tech-Trend (Shanghai) Computer Co., Ltd.	$ 74,312	$ -	$ 33,887	$ -

Selling price was determined based on appraisal information, the full amount of the disposal price has been received as of December 31, 2022.

e. Other transactions with related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2022	2021
Other income	Quanta Computer Inc.	$ 10,714	$ -

f. Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term benefits	$ 15,023	$ 18,487
Post-employment benefits	632	899
	$ 15,655	$ 19,386

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee with regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

31. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings, the tariff of imported raw materials guarantees or the deposit for court guarantees:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment		
- land	$ -	$ 60,432
- buildings	-	26,182
	$ -	$ 86,614

32. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

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

a. Coxon Industry (Changshu) Co., Ltd. had commitments to purchase machinery and equipment and to comply with repair construction contracts which amounted to $4,969 thousand, of which $4,448 thousand has been paid and recorded under prepayments for equipment.

b. Sinxon Plastic (Dong Guan) Ltd. had commitments to purchase machinery and equipment and to comply with repair construction contracts which amounted to $6,448 thousand, of which $3,224 thousand has been paid and recorded under prepayments for equipment.

c. Dongguan Shuang-Ying Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd. had commitments to purchase machinery and equipment and to comply with repair construction contracts which amounted to $1,638 thousand, of which $819 thousand has been paid and recorded under prepayments for equipment.

d. The Group’s Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd. signed contracts with each manufacturer for the purchase of machinery and equipment and refurbishment contracts, the total contract price and total price paid and import tax paid were $1,725 thousand and $1,585 thousand, accounted for under prepayment of equipment.

33. EXCHANGE RATE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

December 31, 2022

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 11,687	6.97 (USD:RMB)	$ 358,800
USD	11,177	30.71 (USD:NTD)	343,261
RMB	3,750	0.14 (RMB:USD)	16,536
			$ 718,597
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using equity method			
RMB	596	4.4080 (RMB:NTD)	$ 2,625
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	2,289	6.97 (USD:RMB)	$ 70,264
USD	4,964	30.71 (USD:NTD)	152,430
			$ 222,694

December 31, 2021

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 16,211	6.38 (USD:RMB)	$ 448,724
USD	22,997	27.68 (USD:NTD)	636,566
EUR	2	31.32 (EUR:NTD)	77
JPY	435	0.01 (JPY:USD)	105
JPY	4,384	0.24 (JYP:NTD)	1,054
HKD	160	0.13 (HKD:USD)	568
HKD	2	3.55 (HKD:NTD)	7
RMB	26,029	0.16 (RMB:USD)	113,071
CHF	9	1.09 (CHF:USD)	232
			$ 1,200,404

(Continued)

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using equity method			
RMB	$ 641	4.3415 (RMB:NTD)	$ 2,784
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	10,954	6.38 (USD:RMB)	$ 303,195
USD	8,389	27.68 (USD:NTD)	232,213
EUR	3	7.21 (EUR:RMB)	83
JPY	18,864	0.06 (JPY:RMB)	4,537
JPY	410	0.01 (JYP:USD)	99
HKD	2	0.82 (HKD:RMB)	7
RMB	1,305	0.16 (RMB:USD)	5,669
RMB	5	4.34 (RMB:USD)	20
			$ 545,823

(Concluded)

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, (realized and unrealized) net foreign exchange loss and gains were $1,685 thousand and $2,080 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gain or losses by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions and functional currencies of the Group.

34. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions and investees:

1) Financing provided to others: (Table 1)

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: None

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): (Table 2)

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

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

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

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

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

9) Trading in derivative instruments: (Notes 7 and 29)

10) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions: (Table 7)

b. Information on investees: (Table 5)

c. Information on investments in mainland China

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

2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: (Table 6):

a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.

b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period.

c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.

d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes.

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

f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the year or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services.

d. Information of major shareholders

Information of major shareholders: List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder (Table 8)

35. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided. Specifically, the Group's reportable segments under IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" were as follows:

- Taiwan and South China
- South China (the chief operating range are domestic sales)
- Changshu
- Others

a. Segment revenues and results

The following was an analysis of the Group’s revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment.

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022					
	Taiwan and South China	South China	Changshu	Others	Adjustments and Elimination	Total
Segment revenue and results						
Revenue from external customers	$ 680,787	$ 1,201,063	$ 975,937	$ -	$ -	$ 2,857,787
Inter-segment revenue	202,202	369,701	3,404	-	(575,307)	-
Segment revenue	$ 882,989	$ 1,570,764	$ 979,341	$ -	$ (575,307)	$ 2,857,787
Segment income	$ (62,527)	$ (331,061)	$ (100,903)	$ -	$ 55,721	$ (438,770)
Interest income						5,052
Other income						257,395
Finance costs						(23,331)
Other expense and loss						(53,380)
Income from continuing operations before income tax						$ (253,034)
Segment assets						
Assets	$ 975,058	$ 1,436,295	$ 1,351,100	$ 1,102	$ (429,339)	$ 3,334,216
Investments						82,294
Current tax assets						16
Total assets						$ 3,416,526
Depreciation and amortization	$ 15,055	$ 151,427	$ 69,996	$ -		$ 236,478
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 1,733	$ 14,497	$ 10,364	$ -		$ 26,594

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021					
	Taiwan and South China	South China	Changshu	Others	Adjustments and Elimination	Total
Segment revenue and results						
Revenue from external customers	$ 1,014,693	$ 1,409,269	$ 1,409,832	$ 7,146	$ -	$ 3,840,940
Inter-segment revenue	231,645	385,653	974	6,224	(624,496)	-
Segment revenue	$ 1,246,338	$ 1,794,922	$ 1,410,806	$ 13,370	$ (624,496)	$ 3,840,940
Segment income	$ (113,126)	$ (366,081)	$ (89,130)	$ (9,574)	$ 112,093	$ (465,818)
Interest income						3,478
Other income						328,054
Finance costs						(23,329)
Other expense and loss						(128,893)
Income from continuing operations before income tax						$ (286,508)
Segment assets						
Assets	$ 1,432,695	$ 1,482,659	$ 2,180,588	$ 1,025	$ (1,302,966)	$ 3,794,001
Investments						93,264
Current tax assets						26
Total assets						$ 3,887,291
Depreciation and amortization	$ 36,780	$ 207,458	$ 73,727	$ 2,933		$ 320,898
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 4,080	$ 15,404	$ 73,479	$ 43		$ 93,006

Segment profit represented the profit before tax earned by each segment without gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, interest income, dividend income, gain on disposal of investments, share of profit or loss of associates, net exchange gain or loss, net profit or loss of financial assets measured at FVTPL, finance costs and income tax expense. This was the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

b. Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of the Group’s revenue from continuing operations from its major products and services.

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Plastic components	$ 2,388,445	$ 3,111,709
Molds	169,118	208,007
Others	300,224	521,224
	$ 2,857,787	$ 3,840,940

c. Geographical information

The Group operates in three principal geographical areas - Taiwan and China.

The Group’s revenue from continuing operations from external customers by location of operations and information about its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below.

	Revenue from External Customers		Non-current Assets December 31	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Taiwan	$ 591,434	$ 713,767	$ 107,596	$ 113,452
China	2,119,364	2,984,642	1,010,422	1,011,441
America	26,722	18,661	-	-
Japan	3,548	27,591	-	-
Others	116,719	96,279	-	-
	$ 2,857,787	$ 3,840,940	$ 1,118,018	$ 1,124,893

Non-current assets exclude non-current assets classified as held for sale, financial instruments, and deferred tax assets.

d. Information about major customers

Individual customers accounting for at least 10% of net sales for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
Customer	**2022**	**2021**
Customer A	$ 334,857	$ 530,580

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Highest Balance for the Year	Ending Balance	Actual Borrowing Amount	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing	Business Transaction Account and Amounts	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower (Note 1)	Aggregate Financing Limits (Note 1)	Note
												Item	Value			
1	Sun Can International Ltd.	Sinxon Plastic (Dong Guan) Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	$ 297,400	$ -	$ -	-	Financing	$ -	Working capital	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	Note 2
2	Coxon Industry (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	Sinxon Plastic (Dong Guan) Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	292,940	-	-	-	Financing	-	Working capital	-	-	687,330	687,330	
		Dong Guan Chensong Plastic Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	135,180	-	-	-	Financing	-	Working capital	-	-	687,330	687,330	
3	Changshu Huaxon Industry Co., Ltd.	Sinxon Plastic (Dong Guan) Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	184,880	-	-	-	Financing	-	Working capital	-	-	757,744	757,744	
		Coxon Industry (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	168,480	121,220	121,220	-	Financing	-	Working capital	-	-	757,744	757,744	
4	Hang Yuan Enterprise Ltd.	Coxon Industry (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	47,625	-	-	-	Financing	-	Working capital	-	-	1,547,722	1,547,722	
	Hang Yuan Enterprise Ltd.	Sun Can International Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	44,580	-	-	-	Financing	-	Working capital	-	-	1,547,722	1,547,722	

Note 1:

Our company:

a. The total amount of capital loan shall not exceed 40% of the net value of the Company’s latest financial statement.

b. If an inter-company or inter-firm short-term financing facility is necessary, the total loan amount shall not exceed 20% of the net value of the Company’s latest financial statement; the individual loan amount shall not exceed 10% of the net value of the Company’s latest financial statement.

Subsidiaries:

a. The total amount of capital loans shall not exceed 40% of the net value of the Company’s latest financial statement.

b. If an inter-company or inter-firm short-term financing facility is necessary, the total loan amount shall not exceed 40% of the net value of the Company’s latest financial statement; the individual loan amount shall not exceed 30% of the net value of the Company’s latest financial statement.; however, if the borrower is the overseas subsidiary 100%-owned ultimately by the parent company, Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd., the total loan amount could not be limited by 40% of the net value of the Company’s latest financial statement mentioned above. However, the individual and the total loan amount cannot exceed 100% of the net value of the Company’s latest financial statement.

Note 2: The board of directors of the Company completed the liquidation for Sun Can International Ltd. on November 15, 2022.

TABLE 2

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Type and Issuer of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2022				Note
				Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Changshu Huaxon Industry Co., Ltd.	Financial instruments							
	Structured deposits	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	-	$ 29,974	-	$ 29,974	
Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd.	Shares							
	Halo Neuro Inc.	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	306,720	$ -	-	$ -	
	Fuji Seiki Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	450,000	35,243	-	35,243	
Coxon Industry (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	Youyang Electronic Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - current	300,000	-	30	-	
					$ 35,243		$ 35,243	
Coxon Precise International Limited	CGK International Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	1,800,000	$ 7,917	5	$ 7,917	
	Simpla Biotech Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	1,500,000	6,535	11	6,535	
	Kin Tin Optotronic Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	2,235,193	-	6	-	
	Cimoforce International Co., Ltd.	Other related party	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	2,273,172	-	7	-	
					$ 14,452		$ 14,452	

Note 1: The Marketable Securities in this table is referred to as shares, bonds, beneficiary certificates, and derivatives related to items mentioned above in scope of IFRS 9.

Note 2: Please refer to Schedules 5 and 6 for information on invested subsidiaries, affiliates and joint-venture interests.

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Trade (Payables) Receivables		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Financial Statement Account and Ending Balance	% of Total	
Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd.	Sun Can International Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Purchases	$ 110,588	21	120 days	In accordance with mutual agreements	120 days	Trade payables $ -	-	
Sun Can International Ltd.	Sinxon Plastic (Dong Guan) Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Purchases	105,360	100	120 days	In accordance with mutual agreements	120 days	Trade payables -	-	
	Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Sales	110,588	100	120 days	In accordance with mutual agreements	120 days	Trade receivables -	-	
Sinxon Plastic (Dong Guan) Ltd.	Sun Can International Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Sales	105,360	9	120 days	In accordance with mutual agreements	120 days	Trade receivables -	-	

Note: The related party transactions between subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation.

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Coxon Industrial Ltd.	Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	$ 150,849	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ -
Changshu Huaxon Industry Co., Ltd.	Coxon Industry (Changshu) Co., Ltd.	Associate	121,220 (Note 1)	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Recognized on other receivables.

Note 2: The related party transactions between subsidiaries had been eliminated upon consolidation.

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2022			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profits (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd.	Sun Can International Ltd.	Samoa	Global investing activities	$ -	$ 258,138	$ -	-	$ -	$ 61,014	$ 61,014	Note 3
	Coxon Industry Ltd.	Samoa	Global investing activities	1,630,397	1,371,321	49,731,054	100	38,637	(263,315)	(263,315)	
	Cheng Da Industry	Samoa	Global investing activities	-	1,037,385	-	-	-	(9,832)	(9,832)	Note 4
	Cheng Yee Enterprise Ltd.	Samoa	Global investing activities	590,371	590,371	12,400,000	-	1,548,825	(62,683)	(62,683)	
	Plenty Link Technology Co., Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Global investing activities	368,107	368,107	11,700,000	65	41,078	35,383	22,999	
								$ 1,628,540		$ (251,817)	
Cheng Yee Enterprise Ltd.	Hang Yuan Enterprise Ltd.	Samoa	Global investing activities	714,760	714,760	20,000,000	100	1,547,722	(62,650)	(62,650)	
Plenty Link Technology Co., Ltd.	Shuang Ying Science and Technology Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing of optical instrument and electronic components	19,500	19,500	1,950,000	65 (Note 2)	7,037	9,832	6,391	

Note 1: The share of profits and losses of subsidiaries and associates recognized by the equity method of the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial report, the investment by the equity method in the account of the investing company and the net equity value of the invested company have been fully offset.

Note 2: The Company holds 65% equity of Plenty Link Technology Co., Ltd. and Plenty Link Technology Co., Ltd. holds 100% equity of Shuangying Technology Co., Ltd. Therefore, the Company indirectly holds Shuangying Technology Co., Ltd. 65% stake in the Company.

Note 3: Liquidation on November 15, 2022.

Note 4: Liquidation on August 25, 2022.

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2022	Note
					Outward	Inward							
Shanghai Sonor Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	Manufacturing and sale of nonmetal molding, precision plastic injection parts, related semi-finished goods and components	$ -	Investment through third party	$ 95,094	$ -	$ -	$ 95,094	$ -	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	
Vastech Plastic (Shanghai) Industrial Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	Manufacturing and sale of nonmetal molding, precision plastic injection parts and optical lens	-	Investment through third party	42,786	-	-	42,786	-	-	-	-	-	
Changshu Huaxon Industry Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	Leasehold estate	938,525	Investment through third party	64,270	-	-	64,270	(4,409)	100	(4,409)	757,744 (Note 9)	-	
Sinxon Plastic (Dong Guan) Ltd. (Note 3)	Manufacturing and sale of nonmetal molding and automobile parts	550,844	Investment through third party	320,818	-	-	320,818	(128,425)	100	(128,425)	381,987 (Note 9)	-	
Coxon Industry (Changshu) Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	Manufacturing and sale of nonmetal molding, precision plastic injection parts, related semi-finished goods and components	1,211,000	Investment through third party	863,138	-	-	863,138	(63,229)	100	(63,229)	687,330 (Note 9)	-	
Toyo Precision Appliance (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	Manufacturing and processing of sheet metal-press work parts	-	Investment through third party	194,278	-	194,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shanghai Coxon Medical Ltd. (Notes 2 and 4)	Manufacturing of medical materials	-	Investment through third party	23,120	-	-	23,120	-	-	-	-	-	
Dong Guan Cheng Da Metal Product Company Ltd. (Note 5)	Manufacturing instrument, electronic products and plastic products	-	Investment through third party	141,448	-	-	141,448	-	-	-	-	-	
Dong Guan Chensong Plastic Co., Ltd. (Note 3)	Manufacturing and sale of metal and nonmetal molding and automobile parts	1,367,130	Investment through third party	471,320	-	-	471,320	(91,010)	100	(91,010)	164,649 (Note 9)	-	
Dong Guan Shuang-Ying Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd. (Note 6)	Manufacturing of optical instrument and electronic components	465,025	Investment through third party	279,595	-	-	279,595	29,979	65	19,486	30,477 (Note 9)	-	
Wuhan Resin-hill Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing of automotive hardware	5,000 (Note 11)	Note 7	-	-	-	-	(508)	40	(203)	2,625 (Note 10)	-	

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
$2,301,589	$4,885,793	Note 8

(Continued)

Note 1: The Company invested in Vastech Industrial Co., Ltd. through Teckyork Enterprise Co., Ltd. in the third region, and Vastech Industrial Co., Ltd. invested in Vastech Plastic (Shanghai) Industrial Co., Ltd., which was liquidated in June 2018. Teckyork Enterprise Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries had been sold on June 19, 2019 and the Group had received proceeds. Yet, deregistration for Shanghai Sonor Enterprise Co., Ltd. and Vasetch Plastic (Shanghai) Industrial Co., Ltd. were still pending approval by Investment Commission, MOEA.

Note 2: The Company invested in 100% ownership of Hang Yuan Enterprise Ltd., 100% ownership of Coxon Precise International Limited, and 80% of ownership of Coxon Medical Limited through Cheng Yee Enterprise Ltd. in the third region. Hang Yuan Enterprise Ltd., Coxon Precise International Limited, and Coxon Medical Limited respectively invested in 100% ownership of Coxon Industry (Changshu) Co., Ltd., 100% ownership of Changshu Huaxon Industry Co., Ltd., 15% of ownership of Toyo Precision Appliance (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., and 100% ownership of Shanghai Coxon Medical Limited. On March 26, 2021, the Board of directors resolved to dispose 15% of ownership of Toyo Precision Appliance (Kunshan) Co., Ltd., and it was transferred on June 4, 2021.

Note 3: The Company invested in Dong Guan Chensong Plastic Co., Ltd and Sinxon Plastic (Dong Guan) Ltd. through Coxon Industrial Ltd. in the third region.

Note 4: The capital invested in Shanghai Coxon Medical Ltd. came from Coxon Medical Limited’s own capital of US$3,700 thousand. Coxon Medical Limited and its subsidiaries were sold on April 29, 2021, and the proceeds has been fully collected.

Note 5: The Company invested in Dong Guan Cheng Da Metal Product Company Limited through the third area Cheng Da Industry Ltd. On June 7, 2021, the board of directors resolved to reduce the capital of Dong Guan Cheng Da Metal Product Company Limited, and the funds have been repatriated to the Company. The subsequent disposal process was completed on November 30, 2021.

Note 6: The Company invested in Dongguan Shuang-Ying Photoelectric Technology Co., Ltd. through Plenty Link Technology Co., Ltd. in the third region.

Note 7: Coxon Industry (Changshu) Co., Ltd. invested 40% ownership of Wuhan Resin-hill Co., Ltd. with its own funds.

Note 8: According to the newly revised “Principles for the Review of Investments or Technical Cooperation in the Mainland Area” on August 29, 2008, since the company has obtained the certification documents issued by the Industrial Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs that conform to the operation scope of the operating headquarters, there is no need to calculate the investment. limit.

Note 9: The financial statements audited by the certified public accountant of the parent company in Taiwan.

Note 10: The financial statements didn’t audited by the certified public accountant.

Note 11: The paid-in capital is expressed in RMB.

Significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: See Table 3.

Endorsements/guarantees provided with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party: None.

Financing provided with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party: Table 1.

Other transactions which significantly affect profit and loss or the financial situation: None.

(Concluded)

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Counterparty	Flow of Transactions (Note 2)	Transaction Details			
				Financial Statement Account	Amount	Payment Terms (Note 3)	% of Total Sales or Assets (Note 4)
0	Coxon Precise Industrial Co., Ltd.	Sun Can International Ltd.	b	Purchases	$ 110,588	Note	4
		Coxon Industrial Ltd.	b	Trade payables	150,849	Note	4
1	Changshu Huaxon Industry Co., Ltd.	Coxon Industry (Changshu) Ltd.	c	Other receivables	121,220	Note	4
2	Sun Can International Ltd.	Sinxon Plastic (Dong Guan) Ltd.	b	Purchases	105,360	Note	4

Note 1: The numbers above are identified as follows:

a. “0” for the Company.
b. “1” for the subsidiary.

Note 2: The flow of transactions was as follows:

a. From the Company to the subsidiary.
b. From the subsidiary to the Company.
c. Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The transaction terms with the related party are not significantly different from those to third parties.

Note 4: For assets and liabilities, the amount is shown as a percentage to consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2022, while revenue, costs and expenses are shown as a percentage to consolidated total operating revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Note 5: The transactions among related parties were disclosed based on the standard which purchases (costs), sales revenue, trade receivables from related parties and trade payables to related parties over $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. Otherwise, the transaction among related are not disclosed.

TABLE 8

COXON PRECISE INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
No shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater		

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