

Universal Incorporation

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Universal Incorporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Universal Incorporation (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its 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 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Authenticity of Sales Revenue

The revenue of Universal Incorporation mainly comes from the sale of non-woven fabrics and its processed products, which decreased in 2022. The decrease in sales from those products is due to the easing of the Covid-19 pandemic. Even though overall sales revenue decreased, sales revenue from some of the customers were higher and significant compared to the prior year, and the quantity of sales transactions from those customers was also large; therefore, we assessed that the risk related to sales revenue, that is, whether the transactions actually occurred, is high, and deemed the authenticity of sales revenue as the key audit matter.

Refer to Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policies related to revenue recognition.

Our main audit procedures performed in response to the abovementioned key audit matter included the following:

1. We understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls related to the sales revenue recognition process.
2. We reviewed the basic information of major customers and analyzed the reasonableness of the nature of transactions and the change in amounts.
3. We performed tests of details and checked the original receipts to confirm the authenticity of the sales transactions.
4. We selected samples from the records of sales returns and allowances and confirmed that payments were collected after the balance sheet date.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 Chun-Ming Hsueh and Chun-Yi Chang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 24, 2023

Notice to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the 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 financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. 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 financial statements shall prevail.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 989,843	34	\$ 278,898	9
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	-	-	332,413	11
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4 and 8)	260,026	9	742,743	24
Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 10)	541	-	1,679	-
Trade receivable (Notes 4 and 10)	69,163	2	77,935	3
Inventories (Notes 4 and 11)	100,664	4	135,448	4
Other current assets (Note 12)	8,863	-	4,341	-
Total current assets	<u>1,429,100</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>1,573,457</u>	<u>51</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 9)	65,179	2	87,390	3
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 13)	371,976	13	377,534	12
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 14 and 27)	1,031,023	36	1,070,340	34
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 15)	220	-	35	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 21)	5,386	-	5,143	-
Refundable deposits	1,696	-	196	-
Total non-current assets	<u>1,475,480</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>1,540,638</u>	<u>49</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,904,580</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 3,114,095</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Note 16)	\$ 15,829	1	\$ -	-
Trade payable	993	-	5,484	-
Other payables (Note 17)	33,190	1	51,340	2
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	10,178	-	40,066	1
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 15)	37	-	42	-
Other current liabilities	6,355	-	5,726	-
Total current liabilities	<u>66,582</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>102,658</u>	<u>3</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 21)	49,572	2	51,810	2
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 15)	188	-	-	-
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 18)	7,840	-	11,278	-
Guarantee deposits received	210	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities	<u>57,810</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>63,088</u>	<u>2</u>
Total liabilities	<u>124,392</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>165,746</u>	<u>5</u>
EQUITY (Notes 4 and 19)				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	852,812	29	852,812	28
Capital surplus	3,333	-	3,261	-
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	440,026	15	412,188	13
Special reserve	147,307	5	147,481	5
Unappropriated earnings	1,342,101	47	1,523,921	49
Total retained earnings	1,929,434	67	2,083,590	67
Other equity	(5,391)	-	8,686	-
Total equity	<u>2,780,188</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>2,948,349</u>	<u>95</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,904,580</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 3,114,095</u>	<u>100</u>

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

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

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

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE				
Sales (Note 4)	\$ 526,702	100	\$ 1,048,841	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 4, 11 and 20)				
Cost of goods sold	<u>464,868</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>607,751</u>	<u>58</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>61,834</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>441,090</u>	<u>42</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Note 20)				
Selling and marketing expenses	11,904	2	16,940	2
General and administrative expenses	18,209	4	32,657	3
Research and development expenses	<u>9,369</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9,873</u>	<u>1</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>39,482</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>59,470</u>	<u>6</u>
OPERATING INCOME	<u>22,352</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>381,620</u>	<u>36</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 20)				
Interest income	17,334	3	6,294	1
Other income	3,021	-	12,098	1
Other gains and losses	(7,634)	(1)	(6,594)	(1)
Finance costs	(14)	-	(13)	-
Share of loss of subsidiaries and associates	<u>(11,494)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(3,337)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>1,213</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,448</u>	<u>1</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	23,565	4	390,068	37
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 21)	<u>6,985</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>111,690</u>	<u>11</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>16,580</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>278,378</u>	<u>26</u>

(Continued)

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

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

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ 2,748	-	\$ 7,483	1
Unrealized loss on investments in equity instruments designated as a fair value through other comprehensive income	(22,211)	(4)	(38,729)	(4)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(550)	-	(1,497)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	<u>5,936</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(2,137)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	<u>(14,077)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(34,880)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 2,503</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 243,498</u>	<u>23</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 22)				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.19</u>		<u>\$ 3.26</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.19</u>		<u>\$ 3.24</u>	

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

(Concluded)

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

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

	Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	Others Equity		Total Equity
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings		Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	\$ 852,812	\$ 3,167	\$ 214,690	\$ 179,174	\$ 2,434,722	\$ (8,565)	\$ (20,542)	\$ 72,673	\$ 3,728,131
Appropriation of 2020 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	197,498	-	(197,498)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(31,693)	31,693	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company - \$12 per share	-	-	-	-	(1,023,374)	-	-	-	(1,023,374)
Due to donated assets received	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	278,378	-	-	-	278,378
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	5,986	(2,137)	(38,729)	(34,880)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	278,378	5,986	(2,137)	(38,729)	243,498
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	852,812	3,261	412,188	147,481	1,523,921	(2,579)	(22,679)	33,944	2,948,349
Appropriation of 2021 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	27,838	-	(27,838)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(174)	-	-	-	-	(174)
Cash dividends distributed by the Company - \$2 per share	-	-	-	-	(170,562)	-	-	-	(170,562)
Due to donated assets received	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	16,580	-	-	-	16,580
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	2,198	5,936	(22,211)	(14,077)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	16,580	2,198	5,936	(22,211)	2,503
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	\$ 852,812	\$ 3,333	\$ 440,026	\$ 147,307	\$ 1,342,101	\$ (381)	\$ (16,743)	\$ 11,733	\$ 2,780,188

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

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

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		
Income before income tax	\$ 23,565	\$ 390,068
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	52,754	53,466
Net loss on fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,056	1,754
Finance costs	14	13
Interest income	(17,334)	(6,294)
Dividend income	(1,799)	(3,373)
Share of loss of subsidiaries and associates for using the equity method	11,494	3,337
Net (gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(663)	2,376
Net gain on disposal of financial assets	(1,550)	(3,883)
Write-downs of inventories	899	400
Net gain loss on foreign currency exchange	(2,072)	(4,510)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Notes receivable	1,138	3,821
Trade receivables	8,682	228,418
Inventories	33,885	17,919
Other current assets	422	1,471
Trade payable	(4,494)	(21,144)
Other payables	(16,642)	(131,955)
Other current liabilities	629	(16,367)
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current	(690)	(2,283)
Cash generated from operations	89,294	513,234
Interest received	12,311	6,008
Interest paid	(12)	(13)
Income tax paid	(39,904)	(527,599)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	<u>61,689</u>	<u>(8,370)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Refund of paid-up capital from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	696
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(624,140)	(788,423)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	1,109,101	822,658
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(434,000)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	332,907	1,446,925
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(15,454)	(90,858)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,036	18
Increase in refundable deposits	(1,500)	-
Other dividends received	1,799	3,373
Net cash generated from investing activities	<u>803,749</u>	<u>960,389</u>

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UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

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

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in short-term borrowings	\$ 15,829	\$ -
Increase in guarantee deposits received	210	-
Repayment of the principal of lease liabilities	(42)	(40)
Dividends distributed	(170,562)	(1,023,374)
Other financing activities	<u>72</u>	<u>94</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(154,493)</u>	<u>(1,023,320)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	710,945	(71,301)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>278,898</u>	<u>350,199</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 989,843</u>	<u>\$ 278,898</u>

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

(Concluded)

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Universal Incorporation (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Republic of China (“ROC”) in October 1962. The Company is mainly engaged in the production and sale of non-woven fabrics.

The Company’s shares were listed and have been trading on the Taipei Exchange since September 11, 2000.

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

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 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 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) (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 would not have any material impact on the accounting policies of the Company.

- 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 Company applied the amendments since January 1, 2023.

Note 2: The Company applied the amendments since January 1, 2023. The Company defines accounting estimates as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Note 3: The Company applied the amendments and recognized a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations on January 1, 2022. The Company shall apply the amendments prospectively to transactions other than leases and decommissioning obligations that occur on or after January 1, 2022. The Company applied the amendments and recognized a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations on January 1, 2022. The Company shall apply the amendments prospectively to transactions other than leases and decommissioning obligations that occur on or after January 1, 2022.

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

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease 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.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

The 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.

Basis of Preparation

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

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

- a. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- b. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- c. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include:

- a. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- b. Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- c. 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:

- a. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- b. Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- c. Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (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 measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income; in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are stated at the reporting currency as originally translated from the foreign currency.

For the purpose of presenting the financial statements, the financial statements of the Company's foreign operations (including subsidiaries in other countries) that are prepared using functional 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 period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e., a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving the loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest 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 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 included in the calculation of equity transactions 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.

Investments in Subsidiaries

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

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

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

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control of the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

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

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary that constitutes a business 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 Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary that constitutes a business over the cost of acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Company assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the investee's financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Company recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. An impairment loss recognized on goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

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

Profit or loss resulting from downstream transactions is eliminated in full only in the parent company only financial statements. Profit and loss resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries is recognized only in the parent company only financial statements and only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods, work-in-progress and merchandise 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.

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

Except for freehold land which is not depreciated, the 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.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use Assets and Assets Related to Contract Costs

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

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 Company 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 Company 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, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs 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 on the asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Instruments

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

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

a. Financial assets

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

1) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

a) Financial assets at FVTPL:

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such financial assets are 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, and any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 25.

b) Financial assets at amortized cost:

- i.** The financial assets are 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 assets 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, notes receivable and trade receivables at amortized cost, other receivables, time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months and restricted 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 asset, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial asset; and
- ii. Financial asset that is not credit impaired on purchase or origination but has 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.

c) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI:

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

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

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

2) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and the carrying amounts of such financial assets are not reduced.

3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when 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. 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.

b. Equity instruments

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

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

c. Financial liabilities

1) Subsequent measurement

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

2) 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.

Revenue Recognition

The Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 sales of non-woven fabrics, and is recognized as revenue when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location or the goods are shipped because 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.

Leases

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

a. The Company 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.

b. The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for by 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.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments and in-substance fixed payments 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. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

Government Grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants related to income are recognized in other income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs that the grants intend to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred revenue and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are received.

Employee Benefits

a. 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.

b. 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 rereasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost and past 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. Rereasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Rereasurement 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 Company'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.

Taxation

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

a. 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 Act in the Republic of China (R.O.C.), 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.

b. Deferred tax

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

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at 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 Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

c. Current and deferred taxes

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, 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 Company considers the economic implications of the COVID-19 when making its critical accounting estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the 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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand	\$ 1,281	\$ 1,271
Checking accounts and demand deposits	116,398	277,627
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of 3 months or less)	<u>872,164</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 989,843</u>	<u>\$ 278,898</u>

The market rate intervals of cash in banks at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Interest rate (per annum)	0.455%-4.6%	0.04%-0.52%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS — CURRENT

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Domestic funds	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 332,413</u>

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
<u>Current</u>		
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	\$ 260,023	\$ 742,740
Restricted deposits	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>\$ 260,026</u>	<u>\$ 742,743</u>

The market rates of time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Interest rate (per annum)	1.30%-3.05%	0.21%-0.815%

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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI		
Domestic unlisted shares		
Universal Investment Incorporation	\$ 35,910	\$ 46,169
Everspring Enterprises Inc.	29,154	40,801
Fu Hua Venture Capital Inc.	<u>115</u>	<u>420</u>
	<u>\$ 65,179</u>	<u>\$ 87,390</u>

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they 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 Company's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes. Fu Hua Venture Capital Inc. resolved its liquidation at the shareholders' interim meeting on June 14, 2022 and completed the liquidation procedures on February 15, 2023. The Company will recognize the relevant gains and losses after receiving its share from the distribution of property.

10. NOTES RECEIVABLE, TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Notes receivable</u>		
From operations	<u>\$ 541</u>	<u>\$ 1,679</u>
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 69,528	\$ 78,300
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(365)</u>	<u>(365)</u>
	<u>\$ 69,163</u>	<u>\$ 77,935</u>

Trade receivables

The average credit period of sales of goods was 60 days, and no interest was charged on trade receivables.

The Company measures the loss allowance for accounts receivable 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 records of the customer and 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 Company'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 Company's different customer base.

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

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	1 to 60 Days Past Due	61 to 90 Days Past Due	91 to 120 Days Past Due	Over 121 Days Past Due	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.52%	-	-	-	-	0.52%
Gross carrying amount	\$ 69,528	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69,528
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(365)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(365)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 69,163</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 69,163</u>

December 31, 2021

	Not Past Due	1 to 60 Days Past Due	61 to 90 Days Past Due	91 to 120 Days Past Due	Over 121 Days Past Due	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.47%	-	-	-	-	0.47%
Gross carrying amount	\$ 78,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,300
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(365)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(365)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 77,935</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 77,935</u>

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

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1 and December 31	<u>\$ 365</u>	<u>\$ 365</u>

11. INVENTORIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Finished goods	\$ 76,970	\$ 87,913
Raw materials and supplies	22,090	45,806
Merchandise	<u>1,604</u>	<u>1,729</u>
	<u>\$ 100,664</u>	<u>\$ 135,448</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was \$464,868 thousand and \$607,751 thousand, respectively.

The amount of cost of goods sold for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 included \$899 thousand and \$400 thousand of inventory write-downs, respectively.

12. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Other receivables	\$ 7,271	\$ 2,979
Prepayments	937	913
Prepayments for inventories	618	433
Others	<u>37</u>	<u>16</u>
	<u>\$ 8,863</u>	<u>\$ 4,341</u>

13. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

Investments in Subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Hong Kong Universal Incorporation	<u>\$ 371,976</u>	<u>\$ 377,534</u>

The proportion of the Company's ownership was as follows:

Name of Subsidiary	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
	December 31	
	2022	2021
Hong Kong Universal Incorporation	79.01%	79.01%

For 2022 and 2021, the Company's share of profit and loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method are calculated based on the subsidiaries' audited financial statements.

Hong Kong Universal Incorporation is mainly engaged in the investment business. Xiamen Universal Incorporation is mainly engaged in the production and sale of non-woven fabrics.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transpor- tation Equipment	Miscellaneous Equipment	Property Under Construction	Total
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 233,095	\$ 476,428	\$ 1,628,490	\$ 13,463	\$ 75,365	\$ 43,553	\$ 2,470,394
Additions	-	1,824	34,431	-	6,650	27,869	70,774
Disposals	-	(213)	(32,600)	-	(185)	-	(32,998)
Reclassification	-	713	35,138	-	3,383	(39,234)	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 233,095</u>	<u>\$ 478,752</u>	<u>\$ 1,665,459</u>	<u>\$ 13,463</u>	<u>\$ 85,213</u>	<u>\$ 32,188</u>	<u>\$ 2,508,170</u>

(Continued)

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Miscellaneous Equipment	Property Under Construction	Total
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ -	\$ 127,422	\$ 1,236,941	\$ 11,278	\$ 39,366	\$ -	\$ 1,415,007
Disposals	-	(213)	(30,237)	-	(154)	-	(30,604)
Depreciation expenses	-	11,728	36,329	252	5,118	-	53,427
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 138,937</u>	<u>\$ 1,243,033</u>	<u>\$ 11,530</u>	<u>\$ 44,330</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,437,830</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 233,095</u>	<u>\$ 339,815</u>	<u>\$ 422,426</u>	<u>\$ 1,933</u>	<u>\$ 40,883</u>	<u>\$ 32,188</u>	<u>\$ 1,070,340</u>
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 233,095	\$ 478,752	\$ 1,665,459	\$ 13,463	\$ 85,213	\$ 32,188	\$ 2,508,170
Additions	-	3,311	7,696	-	905	2,033	13,945
Disposals	-	(1,653)	(11,561)	(2,747)	(1,181)	-	(17,142)
Reclassification	-	396	24,978	-	-	(25,374)	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 233,095</u>	<u>\$ 480,806</u>	<u>\$ 1,686,572</u>	<u>\$ 10,716</u>	<u>\$ 84,937</u>	<u>\$ 8,847</u>	<u>\$ 2,504,973</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ -	\$ 138,937	\$ 1,243,033	\$ 11,530	\$ 44,330	\$ -	\$ 1,437,830
Disposals	-	(1,531)	(11,503)	(2,409)	(1,152)	-	(16,595)
Depreciation expenses	-	12,181	35,625	175	4,734	-	52,715
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 149,587</u>	<u>\$ 1,267,155</u>	<u>\$ 9,296</u>	<u>\$ 47,912</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,473,950</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 233,095</u>	<u>\$ 331,219</u>	<u>\$ 419,417</u>	<u>\$ 1,420</u>	<u>\$ 37,025</u>	<u>\$ 8,847</u>	<u>\$ 1,031,023</u>

(Concluded)

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings

Main buildings	4-52 years
Interior renovation	29-45 years
Substructure construction	40-45 years
Electrical power and plumbing system	10-40 years
Machinery and equipment	3-24 years
Transportation equipment	5-10 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3-11 years

Property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for bank borrowings are set out in Note 27.

15. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Office equipment	<u>\$ 220</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Office equipment	<u>\$ 39</u>	<u>\$ 39</u>

Except for the depreciation expenses disclosed above, the Company did not have any materiality sublease or identified impairment in 2022 and 2021.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Current	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ 42</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 188</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Office equipment	6.49%	5.38%

16. BORROWINGS

Short-term Borrowings

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Secured borrowings (Note 27)</u>		
Bank loans	<u>\$ 15,829</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The weighted average effective interest rate on bank loans was 2.46% per annum at December 31, 2022.

17. OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Payables for salaries or bonuses	\$ 12,865	\$ 29,130
Payables for purchases of equipment	10,022	11,584
Payables for utilities expense	4,947	3,423
Payables for sales tax	883	-
Other	<u>4,473</u>	<u>7,203</u>
	<u>\$ 33,190</u>	<u>\$ 51,340</u>

18. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

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

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of R.O.C. is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 4% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the 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 Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor; the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plan were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 22,911	\$ 27,713
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(15,071)</u>	<u>(16,435)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 7,840</u>	<u>\$ 11,278</u>

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities (assets) were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Balance at January 1, 2021	<u>\$ 41,024</u>	<u>\$ (19,980)</u>	<u>\$ 21,044</u>
Net interest expense (income)	<u>154</u>	<u>(75)</u>	<u>79</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>154</u>	<u>(75)</u>	<u>79</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(270)	(270)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	555	-	555
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	(482)	-	(482)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	<u>(7,286)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,286)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(7,213)</u>	<u>(270)</u>	<u>(7,483)</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(2,362)	(2,362)
Benefits paid	<u>(6,252)</u>	<u>6,252</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>27,713</u>	<u>(16,435)</u>	<u>11,278</u>

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Net interest expense (income)	\$ 130	\$ (62)	\$ 68
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>130</u>	<u>(62)</u>	<u>68</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,343)	(1,343)
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	(769)	-	(769)
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	<u>(636)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(636)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(1,405)</u>	<u>(1,343)</u>	<u>(2,748)</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(758)	(758)
Benefits paid	<u>(3,527)</u>	<u>3,527</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 22,911</u>	<u>\$ 15,071</u>	<u>\$ 7,840</u> (Concluded)

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

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic/and foreign/equity 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 bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. Therefore, 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 principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.125%	0.625%
Expected rate of salary increase	1.500%	1.500%

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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2021	2020
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	\$ (366)	\$ (474)
0.25% decrease	\$ 378	\$ 490
Expected rate of salary increase/decrease		
0.25% increase	\$ 370	\$ 478
0.25% decrease	\$ (360)	\$ (465)

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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	\$ 746	\$ 789
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	6.5 years	6.9 years

19. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Ordinary shares

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	130,000	130,000
Shares authorized	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 1,300,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	85,281	85,281
Shares issued	\$ 852,812	\$ 852,812

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

b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital		
Difference between the consideration paid and the carrying amount of the subsidiaries' net assets during acquisition	\$ 2,957	\$ 2,957
Asset donation	376	304
	<u>\$ 3,333</u>	<u>\$ 3,261</u>

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

According to the dividend distribution policy as set forth in the Company’s Articles of Incorporation (the “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 legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve, setting aside as cash dividends at \$0.30 per share, 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 compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors after the amendment, refer to compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors in Note 19-7.

Pursuant to the Company’s dividend policy, an appropriate amount of the surplus is retained before determining the amount of dividends to be distributed, taking into consideration the Company’s operating conditions, financial status and other relevant factors. Dividends may be distributed in the form of both cash and stock; however, the issuance of cash dividends take precedence over stock dividends, and the proportion of stock dividends is capped at 90% of the total dividends distributed for the year. Appropriation of earnings to the legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company’s paid-in-capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. 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.

Under Rule No. 1010012865, Rule No. 1010047490 and Rule No. 1030006415 issued by the FSC and the directive titled “Questions and Answers on Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs”, the Company should appropriate or reverse to a special reserve.

The appropriations of earnings for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 approved in the shareholders’ meetings on June 29, 2022 and July 30, 2021, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 27,838</u>	<u>\$ 197,498</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 170,562</u>	<u>\$ 1,023,374</u>
Cash dividends per share as set forth in the Articles (NT\$)	<u>\$ 0.30</u>	<u>\$ 0.30</u>
Cash dividends per share resolved in the board of directors’ meeting (NT\$)	<u>\$ 1.70</u>	<u>\$ 11.70</u>

The appropriations of earnings for the year ended December 31, 2022 approved by the board of directors on March 24, 2023 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 1,658</u>
Special reserve	<u>\$ 5,391</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 42,641</u>
Cash dividends per share as set forth in the Articles (NT\$)	<u>\$ 0.30</u>
Cash dividends per share resolved in the board of directors' meeting (NT\$)	<u>\$ 0.20</u>

The appropriations of earnings for the year ended December 31, 2022 are subject to the resolution of the shareholders in their meeting to be held on June 27, 2023.

d. Special reserve

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 147,481	\$ 179,174
Reversals:		
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	(174)	-
Reversal of the debits to other equity items	<u>-</u>	<u>(31,693)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 147,307</u>	<u>\$ 147,481</u>

e. Other equity items

1) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ (2,579)	\$ (8,565)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	2,748	7,483
Related income tax expense	<u>(550)</u>	<u>(1,497)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ (381)</u>	<u>\$ (2,579)</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ (22,679)	\$ (20,542)
Recognized for the year		
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	<u>5,936</u>	<u>(2,137)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ (16,743)</u>	<u>\$ (22,679)</u>

3) Unrealized gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 33,944	\$ 72,673
Unrealized gain/(loss) - equity instruments	<u>(22,211)</u>	<u>(38,729)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 11,733</u>	<u>\$ 33,944</u>

20. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

a. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Bank deposits and financial assets at amortized cost	<u>\$ 17,334</u>	<u>\$ 6,294</u>

b. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Dividends	\$ 1,799	\$ 3,373
Rental income	364	117
Others	<u>858</u>	<u>8,608</u>
	<u>\$ 3,021</u>	<u>\$ 12,098</u>

c. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Gain/(losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 663	\$ (2,376)
Fair value changes of financial assets		
Financial assets designated as at FVTPL	(1,056)	(1,754)
Gain on disposal of financial assets	1,550	3,883
Net foreign currency exchange losses	(8,791)	(6,277)
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>(70)</u>
	<u>\$ (7,634)</u>	<u>\$ (6,594)</u>

d. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest on bank borrowings	\$ 12	\$ 10
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>

e. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 52,715	\$ 53,427
Right-of-use assets	<u>39</u>	<u>39</u>
	<u>\$ 52,754</u>	<u>\$ 53,466</u>
 An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 52,305	\$ 53,022
Operating expenses	<u>449</u>	<u>444</u>
	<u>\$ 52,754</u>	<u>\$ 53,466</u>

f. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term benefits	\$ 83,000	\$ 144,855
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	3,193	4,963
Defined benefit plans	<u>68</u>	<u>79</u>
Total employee benefits expense	<u>\$ 86,261</u>	<u>\$ 149,897</u>
 An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	\$ 60,746	\$ 109,331
Operating expenses	<u>25,515</u>	<u>40,566</u>
	<u>\$ 86,261</u>	<u>\$ 149,897</u>

g. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors

According to the Company's Articles, the Company accrues compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at the rates of no less than 0.5% to 5% and no higher than 2.5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees and remuneration of directors. The compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, which have been approved by the Company's board of directors on March 24, 2023 and March 25, 2022, respectively, were as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Compensation of employees	0.5%	2.5%
Remuneration of directors	0.2%	1.0%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
	Cash	Cash
Compensation of employees	\$ 119	\$ 10,106
Remuneration of directors	47	4,042

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

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

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

21. INCOME TAXES

- a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss:

Major components of income tax expense recognized in profit or loss:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 7,347	\$ 77,280
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	3,999	37,313
Adjustments for prior years	(1,330)	(323)
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	<u>(3,031)</u>	<u>(2,580)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 6,985</u>	<u>\$ 111,690</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit before tax	<u>\$ 23,565</u>	<u>\$ 390,068</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 4,713	\$ 78,014
Income tax on unappropriated earnings (5%)	3,999	37,313
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	-	14
Tax-exempt income	(459)	(1,102)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	62	(2,226)
Adjustments for prior years' tax	<u>(1,330)</u>	<u>(323)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 6,985</u>	<u>\$ 111,690</u>

b. 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

Deferred Tax Assets	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit plans	\$ 1,611	\$ (138)	\$ -	\$ 1,473
Allowance for write-down of inventories	1,605	180	-	1,785
Unrealized gross profit	31	282	-	313
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	645	-	(550)	95
Unrealized exchange losses	<u>1,251</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,720</u>
	<u>\$ 5,143</u>	<u>\$ 793</u>	<u>\$ (550)</u>	<u>\$ 5,386</u>

Deferred Tax Liabilities	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Provisions of land value increment tax	\$ 48,265	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,265
Income tax on unappropriated earnings of subsidiaries	<u>3,545</u>	<u>(2,238)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,307</u>
	<u>\$ 51,810</u>	<u>\$ (2,238)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 49,572</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Deferred Tax Assets	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit plans	\$ 2,067	\$ (456)	\$ -	\$ 1,611
Allowance for write-down of inventories	1,526	79	-	1,605
Unrealized gross profit	145	(114)	-	31
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	2,142	-	(1,497)	645
Unrealized exchange losses	<u>1,073</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,251</u>
	<u>\$ 6,953</u>	<u>\$ (313)</u>	<u>\$ (1,497)</u>	<u>\$ 5,143</u>

Deferred Tax Liabilities	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Temporary differences				
Provisions of land value increment tax	\$ 48,265	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,265
Repatriated investment tax credits	2,188	(2,188)	-	-
Income tax on unappropriated earnings of subsidiaries	<u>4,250</u>	<u>(705)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,545</u>
	<u>\$ 54,703</u>	<u>\$ 2,893</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 51,810</u>

c. Income tax assessments

The tax returns of the Company through 2021 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

22. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT\$ Per Share

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.19</u>	<u>\$ 3.26</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 0.19</u>	<u>\$ 3.24</u>

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

Net Profit for the Year

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 16,580</u>	<u>\$ 278,378</u>

Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares Outstanding (In Thousands of Shares)

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of basic earnings per share	85,281	85,281
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Compensation of employees	<u>61</u>	<u>526</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>85,342</u>	<u>85,807</u>

If the Company offered to settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares, the Company assumed the entire amount of the compensation would be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, if the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares was included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

23. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company entered into the following non-cash investing activities which were not reflected in the statement of cash flows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Increase in property, plant and equipment	\$ (13,945)	\$ (70,774)
Decrease in payables for purchases of equipment	<u>(1,509)</u>	<u>(20,084)</u>
Net cash used in acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ (15,454)</u>	<u>\$ (90,858)</u>

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stockholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt and equity of the Company (comprising issued capital, capital surplus, retained earnings and other equity).

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Financial assets at amortized cost				
time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months and restricted assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 260,026	\$ 260,026
Cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, trade receivables and other receivables	-	-	1,066,818	1,066,818
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Short-term borrowings	-	-	15,829	15,829
Trade payables and other payables	-	-	34,183	34,183

December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Financial assets at amortized cost time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months and restricted assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 742,743	\$ 742,743
Cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, trade receivables and other receivables	-	-	361,491	361,491
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade payables and other payables	-	-	56,824	56,824

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI				
Domestic unlisted shares	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 65,179</u>	<u>\$ 65,179</u>

December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL				
Domestic funds	<u>\$ 332,413</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 332,413</u>

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI				
Domestic unlisted shares	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 87,390</u>	<u>\$ 87,390</u>

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

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

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income - Equity Instruments	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 87,390	\$ 126,815
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(22,211)	(38,729)
Capital reduction	<u>-</u>	<u>(696)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 65,179</u>	<u>\$ 87,390</u>

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement

The fair values of domestic unlisted shares were determined using the asset approach, and the main unobservable input used by the Company is the discount for lack of marketability of 20%. A 1% increase in the discount for lack of marketability while other inputs remain unchanged would lead to a decrease in the fair value as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Decrease in the fair value	\$ 813	\$ 1,092

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ -	\$ 332,413
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	1,326,844	1,104,234
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Investment in equity instruments	65,179	87,390

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	50,237	56,866
---	--------	--------

Note 1: The balances include financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, trade receivables, other receivables, time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months and restricted deposits.

Note 2: The balances include financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowings, trade payables, other payables and lease liabilities.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include equity and debt investments, trade receivables, trade payables, borrowings and lease liabilities. The Company's treasury department provides services to the business, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis, and the Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments for speculative purposes.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks as follows:

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company had foreign currency denominated sales and purchases, which exposed the Company to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities and of the derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 29.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly exposed to the U.S. dollar ("USD").

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the New Taiwan dollar (i.e. the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and representing management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates is 1%. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and foreign currency forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges, and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in pre-tax profit associated with the New Taiwan dollar weakening 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% strengthening of the New Taiwan dollar against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit, and the balances below would be negative.

	USD Impact	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit or loss	\$ 9,472	\$ 592

This was mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding USD demand deposits, time deposits, receivables and payables, which were not hedged at the end of the reporting period.

b) Interest rate risk

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 1,232,759	\$ 1,021,641

The Company is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk in relation to variable-rate bank demand deposits, time deposits and short-term borrowings. The Company's cash flow interest rate risk is mainly concentrated in the fluctuation of the bank demand deposits, time deposits and short-term borrowings.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for both derivative and non-derivative instruments at the end of the year. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of each liability outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 25 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have decreased/increased by \$3,082 thousand and \$2,554 thousand, respectively.

c) Other price risk

The Company was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in financial assets at FVTOCI. The Company manages this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risks.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the exposure to the price risks of financial assets at the end of the reporting period.

If the prices of financial assets had been 1% higher/lower, other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased/decreased as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Increase/decrease	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,324</u>

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Company. At the end of the year, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Company due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation by the Company, could be equal to the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The operating department has recorded the evaluation of clients' credit and transaction and financial status to determine transaction terms and payment terms. The Company has continuously monitored the exposure risk of credit and credit ratings of clients. The operating department reviews the maximum transaction amounts and terms on a yearly basis to control credit risk.

In order to mitigate credit risk, the management of the Company delegated the operating department to evaluate and verify the credit of clients, and implement credit approval and other monitoring procedures to ensure that appropriate action has been taken. In addition, the Company will review the recoverable amount of the receivables on a case-by-case basis at the balance sheet date to ensure that an appropriate loss allowance has been set aside for the unrecoverable receivables. Accordingly, the management of the Company believes that the credit risk of the Company has been significantly reduced.

In addition, since the Company's counterparties are banks with high credit ratings given by international credit rating agencies, no concentration of credit risk was observed.

The Company has continuously monitored the collection of receivables and analyzed the aging of trade receivables, strengthened collection and credit management of overdue receivables, and monitored the financial status of customers.

Except for companies E, F and I, the major customers of the Company, the Company does not have significant credit risk against any single counterparty or any group of counterparties with similar characteristics. When counterparties are related enterprises, the Company defines them as counterparties with similar characteristics.

The credit risk of the Company is mainly concentrated in the main customers of the Company, companies E, F and I, and the ratios of their receivables to the total trade receivables are as follows:

Customer	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
E	40%	43%
F	15%	24%
I	14%	13%

The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to hedge the credit risk of financial assets.

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company'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.

The Company had available unutilized overdraft and short-term bank loan facilities as set out below:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Unutilized overdraft	\$ 231,780	\$ 343,353

Liquidity and interest rate risk tables for non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturities 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 Company can be required to pay.

December 31, 2022

	Less than 3 Months	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Non-interest bearing liabilities	\$ 18,735	\$ 1,140	\$ 14,308	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities	-	8	29	188	-
Variable interest rate liabilities	<u>15,829</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 34,564</u>	<u>\$ 1,148</u>	<u>\$ 14,337</u>	<u>\$ 188</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

December 31, 2021

	Less than 3 Months	1-3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Non-interest bearing liabilities	\$ 25,793	\$ 1,591	\$ 29,440	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 25,797</u>	<u>\$ 1,598</u>	<u>\$ 29,471</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

26. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related Party Name and Relationship

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Xiamen Universal Incorporation	Sub-subsidiary

Remuneration of key management personnel

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 3,529	\$ 9,886
Post-employment benefits	<u>70</u>	<u>70</u>
	<u>\$ 3,599</u>	<u>\$ 9,956</u>

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

27. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets have been provided as collateral for short-term bank loan facilities:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Freehold land	\$ 89,550	\$ 143,242
Buildings	<u>94,773</u>	<u>103,010</u>
	<u>\$ 184,323</u>	<u>\$ 246,252</u>

28. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant contingencies and unrecognized commitments of the Company were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Unused letters of credit	<u>\$ 2,391</u>	<u>\$ 6,647</u>

29. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Foreign currency denominated assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 30,842	30.71 (USD:NTD)	\$ 947,158
EUR	1	32.72 (EUR:NTD)	33
RMB	142	4.408 (RMB:NTD)	626
JPY	72	0.2324 (JPY:NTD)	17
KRW	328	0.02457 (KRW:NTD)	<u>8</u>
			<u>\$ 947,842</u>

	December 31, 2021		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Foreign currency denominated assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 2,147	27.68 (USD:NTD)	\$ 59,429
EUR	703	31.32 (EUR:NTD)	22,018
RMB	142	4.344 (RMB:NTD)	617
JPY	116,424	0.2405 (JPY:NTD)	28,000
KRW	328	0.0235 (KRW:NTD)	<u>8</u>
			<u>\$ 110,072</u>
<u>Foreign currency denominated liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	7	27.68 (USD:NTD)	<u>\$ 194</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, unrealized net foreign exchange losses were \$8,601 thousand and \$6,254 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains (losses) by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions of the Company.

30. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions and information on investees

- 1) Financing provided. (Table 1)
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided. (None)
- 3) Marketable securities held. (Table 2)
- 4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at cost or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 5) Acquisitions of real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 6) Disposals of 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 of at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 8) Receivables from related parties of at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 9) Information about derivative financial instrument transactions. (None)

b. Information on investees (Table 3)

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, inflow and outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, investment gain or loss, ending balance, amount received as dividends from the investee and limitation on investee. (Table 4)
- 2) Significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third area, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses:
 - a) The purchase amounts and percentage of total purchases and the payables' balances and percentage of the total payables at the end of the period. (None)
 - b) The sales amounts and percentage of total sales and the receivables' balances and percentage of the total receivables at the end of the period. (None)
 - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the related gains or losses. (None)
 - d) The ending balance of negotiable instrument endorsements/guarantees or pledges of collateral and the related purposes. (None)
 - e) The highest balance during the period, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total interest for the period in respect of financial funding. (Table 1)
 - f) Other transactions that have a significant effect on the profit or loss or the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services. (None)

d. 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 5)

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

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

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Highest Balance for the Period (Note 2)	Ending Balance (Note 2)	Actual Amount Borrowed	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of Financing	Reasons for Short-term Financing (Note 3)	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower	Aggregate Financing Limit
												Item	Value		
0	Universal Incorporation	Xiamen Universal Incorporation (Note 1)	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	\$ 144,400 (US\$ 5,000)	\$ - (US\$ -)	\$ -	-	Short-term financing	Operational turnaround	\$ -	None	None	\$ 1,112,075 (Note 4)	\$ 1,112,075 (Note 4)

Note 1: Investee companies accounted for using the equity method.

Note 2: In accordance with Article 14, Item 1 of the "Guidelines for the Treatment of Capital Loans and Endorsement Guarantees for Public Offering Companies", if the funds are lent and submitted individually to the board of directors for resolution, although the funds have not yet been allocated, the amount resolved by the board should still be included in the balance of the announcement to disclose the risks borne by them; However, if the funds are repaid later, the balance after repayment should be disclosed to reflect the adjustment of risk. On February 8, 2021, the board of directors of Universal Corporation approved a capital loan with Xiamen Universal Incorporation. with a quota of US\$5,000 thousand, which expired on February 7, 2022 at the exchange rate of US\$1=NT\$28.88.

Note 3: Short-term financing needs.

Note 4: Financing limit is 40% of the net value of Universal Incorporation., Ltd. based on its most recent audited financial statements (for the year ended December 31, 2022).

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2022				Note
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Universal Incorporation	<u>Common stocks</u>	The holding company of the Company Substantial related party -	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	1,686,623	\$ 35,910	3.09	\$ 35,910	Note 1
	Universal Investment Incorporation		Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	872,813	29,154	11.30	29,154	Note 1
	Everspring Enterprises Inc. Fu Hua Venture Capital Inc.		Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	7,499	115	2.50	115	Notes 1 and 3

Note 1: It is calculated based on the fair value of the equity of the investee company at the balance sheet date according to the proportion of shareholding.

Note 2: For information on investments in subsidiaries, please refer to Tables 3 and 4.

Note 3: Fu Hua Venture Capital Inc. resolved its liquidation at the special meeting of shareholders on June 14, 2022, and completed the liquidation procedures on February 15, 2023. The Group will recognize the relevant profits and losses after receiving its share from the distribution of property.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss) (Note 1)	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Number of Shares	(%)	Carrying Amount			
Universal Incorporation	Hong Kong Universal Incorporation International Investment	ROOM 1912,C C WU BUILDING, 302 HENNESSY ROAD, WANCHAI, HONG KONG	Investment holding	\$ 341,721	\$ 341,721	89,246,160	79.01	\$ 371,976	\$ (14,548)	\$ (11,494)	
Hong Kong Universal Incorporation International Investment	Xiamen Universal Incorporation	No. 77, Hongtang Road, Tongan District, Xiamen	Production and marketing of nonwovens and their processed products	411,228 (HK\$ 107,007 thousands)	411,228 (HK\$ 107,007 thousands)	-	100.00	470,759	(14,548)	(14,548)	

Note 1: The amounts were calculated based on the most recent audited financial statements (for the year ended December 31, 2022).

Note 2: For information on investee companies in mainland China, please refer to Table 4.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

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

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Investee Company's Current Net Income	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Investment Income (Loss) Recognized (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2022
					Outflow	Inflow						
Xiamen Universal Incorporation	Production and marketing of nonwovens and their processed products	\$ 462,486 (US\$ 15,000,000)	Note 1	\$ 341,721 (US\$ 10,996,530)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 341,721 (US\$ 10,996,530)	\$ (14,548)	79.01	\$ (11,494)	\$ 371,976	\$ -

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
\$341,721 (US\$10,996,530)	\$341,721 (US\$10,996,530)	\$1,668,113

Note 1: The company is held through investment in another company in a third region (Hong Kong Universal Incorporation International Investment).

Note 2: Calculated based on the most recent financial statements (for the year ended December 31, 2022) of the investee company based on the shareholding ratio.

Note 3: The amount was converted using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of investment.

Note 4: The investment limit is 60% of the net value or NT\$80,000,000, whichever is higher.

TABLE 5**UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION****INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Universal Investment Incorporation	24,594,800	28.83
Fu Lin Business Development Foundation	5,537,596	6.49

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.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

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UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION**STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2022****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Specified Otherwise)**

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand	Note 1	\$ <u>1,281</u>
Bank deposits		
Local currency deposits		
Demand deposits		91,032
Checking accounts		14,059
Foreign currency deposits	Note 2	11,310
Foreign currency time deposits	Note 3	<u>872,164</u>
		<u>988,565</u>
		989,846
Less: Restricted assets - demand deposits	Note 4	<u>3</u>
		<u>\$ 989,843</u>

Note 1: US\$200, JPY70,000, EUR490, KRW328,240, GBP233, RMB141,918, exchange rates: US\$1=30.71, JPY1=0.2324, EUR1=32.72, KRW1=0.02457, GBP1=37.09, RMB1=4.408.

Note 2: US\$368,138, JPY1,717, EUR135.79, exchange rates: US\$1=30.71, JPY1=0.2324, EUR1=32.72.

Note 3: US\$28,400 thousand, exchange rate: US\$1=30.71, interest rate (per annum): 3.95%-4.6%.

Note 4: Cooperation with the Fu Lin Business Development Foundation for research and development.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST - CURRENT****DECEMBER 31, 2022****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Description	Amount
Bank deposits		
Foreign currency time deposits	Note 1	\$ 53,743
Local currency time deposits	Note 2	206,280
Restricted assets - demand deposits	Note 3	<u>3</u>
		<u>\$ 260,026</u>

Note 1: US\$1,750, exchange rate: US\$1=30.71, interest rate (per annum) 3.05%.

Note 2: Interest rate (per annum): 1.3%-1.315%.

Note 3: Cooperation with the Fu Lin Business Development Foundation for research and development.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION**STATEMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLE****DECEMBER 31, 2022****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Customer	Description	Amount
Unrelated parties		
210669	Payment for goods	\$ 28,026
210594	Payment for goods	10,397
E10160	Payment for goods	9,491
E10239	Payment for goods	4,005
E10249	Payment for goods	3,862
E10625	Payment for goods	3,612
Others (Note)		<u>10,135</u>
		69,528
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		<u>365</u>
		<u>\$ 69,163</u>

Note: The amount from each individual customer included in others does not exceed 5% of the trade balance.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	
	Cost	Net Realizable Value
Raw materials	\$ 19,453	\$ 19,453
Supplies	2,637	2,637
Finished goods	76,970	113,314
Merchandise	<u>1,604</u>	<u>1,604</u>
	<u>\$ 100,664</u>	<u>\$ 137,008</u>

Note 1: The Company assesses the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Note 2: The amount of allowance for inventory write-downs as of December 31, 2022 was \$899 thousand.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Shares in Thousands)

	Per Share	Beginning Balance		Adjustment	Increase		Evaluate	Decrease		Ending Balance		Fair Value	Pledge or Security
		Shares	Amount		Shares	Amount		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		
Domestic unlisted shares													
Universal Investment Incorporation	\$10	1,686,623	\$ 46,169	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ (10,259)	-	\$ -	1,686,623	\$ 35,910	\$ 35,910	None
Everspring Enterprises Inc.	10	872,813	40,801	-	-	-	(11,647)	-	-	872,813	29,154	29,154	None
Fu Hua Venture Capital Inc.	10	7,499	420	-	-	-	(305)	-	-	7,499	115	115	None
			<u>\$ 87,390</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 87,390</u>		<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ 65,179</u>	<u>\$ 65,179</u>	

Note 1: It is calculated based on the fair value of the equity of the investee company at the balance sheet date according to the proportion of shareholding.

Note 2: Fu Hua Venture Capital Inc. resolved its liquidation at the special meeting of shareholders on June 14, 2022, and completed the liquidation procedures on February 15, 2023. The Group will recognize the relevant profits and losses after receiving its share from the distribution of property. It is calculated based on the fair value of the equity of the investee company at the balance sheet date according to the proportion of shareholding.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Shares in Thousands)

	Per Share	Beginning Balance		Increase		Decrease (Note)		Equity in Investees Gain (Loss)	Acquisition of Subsidiary Rights	Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Ending Balance			Market Price or Net Asset Value Amount	Pledge or Security
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				Shares	% of Ownership	Amount		
Hong Kong Universal Incorporation International Investment	HK\$1	89,246,080	<u>\$ 377,534</u>	-	<u>\$ -</u>	-	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (11,494)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,936</u>	89,246,080	79.01	<u>\$ 371,976</u>	<u>\$ 371,976</u>	None

Note: The amounts were calculated based on the most recent audited financial statements (for the year ended December 31, 2022).

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

STATEMENT OF TRADE PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Supplier	Explanation	Amount
Unrelated parties		
Supplier A	Purchase of goods	\$ 383
Supplier B	Purchase of goods	334
Supplier C	Purchase of goods	144
Supplier D	Purchase of goods	92
Others (Note)	Purchase of goods	<u>40</u>
		<u>\$ 993</u>

Note: The amount for each individual supplier included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION**STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE****DECEMBER 31, 2022****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Quantity	Amount
Non-woven fabric		
Spunbond non-woven	6,346,779KG	\$ 417,443
Melt-Blown non-woven	64,774KG	14,734
Materials processing	22,153KG	<u>5,524</u>
		437,701
Face mask	31,714,500PCS	<u>85,507</u>
Others		<u>3,812</u>
Total operating revenue		527,020
Less: Sales returns and allowances		<u>318</u>
Net operating revenue		<u>\$ 526,702</u>

Note: The amount for each item in others does not exceed 10% of the account balance.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION**STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Raw material	
Raw materials, beginning of the year	\$ 41,307
Raw material purchased	247,825
Work in progress transfer	4,035
Transferred to others	(18)
Sales of raw materials	(2,831)
Raw materials, end of the year	<u>(19,453)</u>
Raw materials used	270,865
Waste products used in production	18,507
Direct labor cost	18,584
Manufacturing overhead	164,591
Others	<u>(90,357)</u>
Manufacturing cost	382,190
Cost of finished goods sold	382,190
Finished goods, beginning of the year	87,913
Merchandise used in production	1,931
Waste products used in production	(18,507)
Work in progress transferred to raw materials	(4,035)
Others	90,053
Finished goods, end of the year	<u>(76,970)</u>
Cost of home-made product sold	<u>462,575</u>
Merchandise, beginning of the year	1,729
Merchandise purchased	1,844
Merchandise transferred to finished goods	(1,931)
Merchandise, end of the year	<u>(1,604)</u>
Cost of merchandise purchased	<u>38</u>
Raw materials sold	2,831
Revenue from sale of scraps	<u>(576)</u>
Operating costs	<u>\$ 464,868</u>

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

**STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING OVERHEAD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Utilities	\$ 44,504
Payroll and related expense	42,162
Depreciation	39,466
Repair(s) and maintenance expense	16,926
Packing expenses	9,335
Others (Note)	<u>12,198</u>
	<u>\$ 164,591</u>

Note: The amount for each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION**STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	Selling Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Total
Payroll and related expense	\$ 5,970	\$ 10,445	\$ 9,100	\$ 25,515
Freight	2,626	28	-	2,654
Professional fees	299	3,892	174	4,365
Others (Note)	<u>3,009</u>	<u>3,844</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>6,948</u>
	<u>\$ 11,904</u>	<u>\$ 18,209</u>	<u>\$ 9,369</u>	<u>\$ 39,482</u>

Note: The amount for each item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

UNIVERSAL INCORPORATION

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 and 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Nature	Function	For the Year Ended December 31					
		2022			2021		
		Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense							
Salary expense		\$ 48,658	\$ 20,869	\$ 69,527	\$ 87,234	\$ 30,394	\$ 117,628
Insurance expense		6,000	2,333	8,333	10,796	3,626	14,422
Pension		2,230	1,031	3,261	3,880	1,162	5,042
Remuneration of directors		-	233	233	-	4,228	4,228
Other employee benefits		3,858	1,049	4,907	7,421	1,156	8,577
Total employee benefits expense		\$ 60,746	\$ 25,515	\$ 86,261	\$ 109,331	\$ 40,566	\$ 149,897
Depreciation expense		\$ 52,305	\$ 449	\$ 52,754	\$ 53,022	\$ 444	\$ 53,466
Number of employees				157			265
Number of non-employee directors				5			5
Average employee benefits expense				\$ 566			\$ 560
Average salary expense				457			452
The rate of increase/(decrease) of average salary expense				1.11%			

Note: As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had 157 and 265 employees, respectively, which included 5 non-employee directors for both years.