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JYD GROUP

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP.

2022 Annual Report

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Notice to readers

This English-version annual report is a translation of the Chinese version. If there is any discrepancy between the English and Chinese versions, the Chinese version shall prevail

I. Information for Spokesperson and Deputy Spokesperson

(I) Spokesperson

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(II) Deputy Spokesperson

Name: Pei-Ru, Hsu
Title: Chief Financial Officer
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II. Address and Telephone Number of the Head Offices and Branch Offices

Office	Address	Tel
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III. Stock Transfer Agency

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IV. Certified Public Accountant for the financial statements of the most recent fiscal year

Accounting firm: KPMG Certificated Public Accountants
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V. Name of the stock where the company's securities are traded offshore and disclosure information available at:None

VI. Company website: http://www.jyd.com.tw

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One. Letter to the Shareholders

Ladies and Gentlemen, Esteemed Shareholders:

First of all, I would like to thank you for taking the time to attend the Company's 2023 regular meeting of shareholders. On behalf of the Company, we would like to express our appreciation to shareholders for your support and encouragement. We hereby present the results of the Company's 2022 Business plan, the outline of the 2023 business plan and the future development strategies:

I. Business results of the previous year (2022)

(I) Implementation results of the business plan

The Company recorded a consolidated net operating income of NTD3.63 billion in 2022, an increase of 6.3% from the previous year. Consolidated gross profit was NTD500 million (gross margin was 14%), a decrease of 33% from the NTD750 million (gross margin was 22%) in the previous year. The main reasons were the high inflation, interest rate hikes and fluctuations in international metal prices, which dragged down gross profit performance. The consolidated net profit after tax in 2022 was NTD316 million and the earnings per share was NTD2.82.

The Company upheld our business values in the past year. We have actively expanded our business in the recycling market while strengthening the integration of resources of the Group and controlling costs to improve management efficiency. We have also strengthened investments in the development of recycled solar panel products, which is expected to create significant business growth.

Unit: NTD Thousand

Year / Item	2022	2021
Operating revenue	3,625,350	3,409,843
Gross profit	504,594	754,743
Operating profit	308,342	552,762
Net profit attributable to owner of the parent company	316,313	411,148
Earnings per share (NTD)	2.82	3.47

(II) Budget implementation status

The Company has not prepared financial forecasts for 2022 and this is therefore not applicable.

(III) Analysis of financial revenue and expenditure and profitability

1. Financial revenue and expenditure

Unit: NTD Thousand

Item	2022	2021	Amount of increase (decrease)	Percentage of increase (decrease)
Operating activities in cash flows	332,459	514,380	(181,921)	(35.37%)
Investing activities in cash flows	-102,949	4,311	(107,260)	(2488.05%)
Financing activities in cash flows	-454,436	-255,838	198,598	77.63%

Cash flow analysis for the most recent year:

(1) Operating activities: the net cash inflow of NTD332,459 thousand in this period was mainly due to the decline in metal prices in this period caused by China's zero-COVID policy and the economic downturn in Europe and the United States, which led to the decline in profitability and slow decrease in inventories.

(2) Investing activities: the net cash outflow in this period was NTD102,949 thousand, which was mainly due to the purchase of real estate and expansion of plant and equipment.

(3) Financing activities: the net cash outflow of NTD454,436 thousand in this period was mainly due to the distribution of cash dividends of NTD215,870 thousand and cash capital reduction of NTD239,856 thousand.

2. Analysis of profitability

Item		2022	2021
Return on assets (%)		9.56	12.57
Return on equity (%)		11.69	15.65
Ratio of paid-in capital (%)	Operating profit	32.14	46.09
	Net profit before tax	43.56	45.48
Net profit margin (%)		8.59	11.82
Earnings per share (NTD)		2.82	3.47

(IV) Research and development status

1.Research and development expenses:

Unit: NTD Thousand

Item	2022	2021
R&D expenses	2,263	2,183
Net operating revenue	3,625,350	3,409,843
%	0.06%	0.06%

2.Achievements in technology R&D:

The Company has developed purification technology to increase the recovery rate of precious metals and to reduce the use of chemicals in the recovery process. Pursuing a more eco-friendly processing method is the Company's main research direction.

Successfully developed technologies or products are as follows:

Year	Successfully developed technologies or products
2016	∗ Separation of Pt/Rh ∗ Platinum process improvement and purity improvement
2017	∗ Recovery of indium ∗ Recovery of nickel and tin from pachinko balls
2018	∗ Recovery of palladium from copper anode slime ∗ Palladium has increased in purity from 80% to more than 90%.

Year	Successfully developed technologies or products
2019	* Electrolysis of low grade copper
2020	* PET plastic recycling * Ni and Cu paste tank cleaning and recycling * Palladium has increased in purity from 90% to more than 99%.
2021	* Recycling of tin-containing scrap
2022	* Recovery of rhodium from rhodium acetate materials

II. Outline of the business plan for the current year (2023)

(I) Operating guidelines

1. Four major development focuses:
   (1) Continue to push forward the expansion plan of JYD Hsinchu Plant II, and added operations for processing Class A waste mixed with hardware and solar panels.
   (2) Continued to work on the development of markets and recycling of electronic waste and hardware waste in Europe, America and Southeast Asia.
   (3) Observe mainstream developments in battery manufacturing and the composition of batteries and develop technologies for recycling automotive batteries.
   (4) Invest in green power and join the RE 10x10 renewable energy initiative to meet our commitment of using 10% renewable electricity by 2025.
2. Development strategy: Upgrade, control, create, and customer relationship maintenance
   (1) Upgrade: Refine existing gold and copper refining technology, develop new product metal rhodium and new energy automobile batteries recovery technology.
   (2) Control: Strictly control metal risk and exchange risk.
   (3) Create: Follow market trends and actively develop related products to expand the Company's product portfolio and reduce the impact of economic cycles on company operations.
   (4) Customer relationship maintenance: We must actively strengthen customer relations and increase the visibility of the Company by developing new channels or partnerships or leverage the benefits from channels obtained through investments. We can thus reduce the impact on the Company's operations caused by fluctuations in regional economies or business risks arising from individual customers.

(II) Expected sales volume and its basis

Attaining net zero carbon emissions by 2050 has become a global consensus as countries formulated their timetables for net carbon zero emissions and carbon neutrality mechanisms. As Apple and Google and other large enterprises promote their carbon reduction policies, they are changing the operations of the upstream and downstream supply chain. Taiwan is a critical link in the international supply chain and plays a major role in the processing and production. Compliance with international environmental standards is a necessary condition for its survival. In response to the rise of environmental protection awareness across the globe, countries have embraced low-carbon energy in their policies. The "New Energy Policy" proposed by the government of Taiwan in 2016 aims to increase the installed capacity of solar PV to 20GW by 2025, which will support the development of the entire solar power industry in Taiwan. However, the large-scale installation of solar panels will result in a large amount of solar panel waste in the future. The discarded solar panels will pose new environmental challenges, but will also create unprecedented value and opportunities for new economic activities. JYD Hsinchu Plant II is expected to commence commercial operations in early 2024 and it will mainly process discarded solar panels. It will also support government's policy for recycling the solar panels after processing. The global electric vehicle market is growing rapidly and government policies and incentives for the development of electric vehicles encourage automobile manufacturers to invest heavily in electric vehicle R&D and production. The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimated that global lithium battery production for automotive applications was 160GWh last year and will increase to 1,600GWh by 2030. It means that there is room for a tenfold growth in the global battery materials market. The Company will continue to observe the mainstream developments and composition of batteries in the future and develop technologies for processing and recycling discarded batteries. The overall operation is expected to continue to grow with the recycling of solar panels and discarded batteries used in electric vehicles.

(III) Important production and marketing policies

1. Focus on the core business:
   (1) Avoid non-hedge derivatives trading.
   (2) Expand deployment in household electronic waste and waste solar panel recycling.
2. Lean operations:
   (1) Reduce the inventory of raw materials and increase the speed of destocking.
   (2) Optimize work flow.
3. Creating value: New applications and new markets for existing technologies.
   (1) Develop new markets for existing products.
   (2) Expand the recycling value chain of the existing recycling industry.

III. Future Development Strategy of the Company

“Structural optimization”: We continue to adjust and optimize various aspects of our structure through the integration and optimization of the Group organization, the development of lean and agile production, the improvement of the cost structure, and the development of diversified products. This is done to improve resource efficiency while improving overall operating performance and market competitiveness.

“Green sustainability, continuing happiness”: By deeply cultivating Taiwan's green industry ecosystem, we hope to delay global warming through corporate effort and achieve the Group's ESG environmental commitment and carbon neutral vision.

IV. Influence of the External Competitive Environment, the legal environment, and the Overall Business Environment

(I) JYD's competitive advantage:

1. Environmental pollution directly and indirectly affects a country's overall image and competitiveness. With the continuous revision of the domestic Waste Disposal Act and the Resource Recycling Act, the government has become increasingly stringent in the formulation of environmental protection laws and regulations and has spared no effort to combat lawlessness. In addition, it is difficult to obtain acquisition and handling licenses for special purpose land use for waste clearance (processing) agencies. This makes the Company strongly competitive in the market.
2. The Company has abundant experience in clearing and disposing of industrial waste. There are 116 licensed Grade A processing institutions nationwide (source: Business Waste Declaration and Management Information System Inquiry, Environmental Protection Administration of the Executive Yuan). Among them, there are only three companies that specialize in solid waste metal recovery and that are qualified as listed companies: Jiin Yeeh Ding, Super Dragon, and Solar Applied Materials. Jiin Yeeh Ding is in a leading position in terms of the volume of waste processed, and enjoys a strong reputation and trust in the industry.
3. The Company is the only listed firm among classified participants in the domestic solar panel recycling industry. We can clear and dispose of "D-2528 solar panels discarded after use", making us the preferred manufacturer for the Taiwan Photovoltaic Industry Association. The Xibin Plant II is currently under construction and will increase production capacity after completion. We expect the Plant to create, generate profits and growth for JYD in the future.

(II) The Company's daily operations are handled in accordance with the relevant domestic and foreign laws and regulations, and we pay constant attention to the development trend of domestic and foreign policies and regulatory changes, collect relevant information to provide for management decision-making reference, and consult with relevant professionals for the sake of immediate adjustments to the Company's operating strategy. In the most recent year, the Company has not been affected by changes in important domestic and foreign policies and laws having an influence on the Company's financial business.

(III) For the overall business environment, as the demand for the existing products continues to increase, and newly developed technologies and products have been launched successfully, the Company will actively expand domestic and international production and sales markets in line with the strategic layout in 2023.

The target of attaining net-zero carbon emissions has posed challenges and created new business opportunities such as energy storage, smart grids and energy-saving equipment. Environmental protection has been turned from a responsibility to an opportunity. Jiin Yeeh Ding will focus on this area and continue to strengthen the Company's fundamentals to expand in the recycling industry, pursue opportunities in the green market and harness the power of sustainability.

With sincere regards to all our shareholders

We wish you all good health and all the best

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.
Chairperson: Chuang Ching-Chi
President: Chuang Jui-Yuan

Two. Company Profile

I. Company Profile:

Jiin Yeeh Ding Corp., is a professional recycling and processing manufacturer for electronic waste. Founded on April 10, 1997, it was listed on the Taipei Exchange in May 2008. The Company is headquartered in Taiwan, and has invested in and set up factories in Hong Kong and in Jiangsu (China), so as to extend our reach outside of Taiwan and build a more complete business scope.

II. Company History:

May 1997	The Ministry of Economic Affairs approved the establishment and registration of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.
June 1998	Obtained the 1st Category Class A Waste Treatment Agency establishment license from the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan.
April 1999	Passed the trial operation and on-site audit of the 1st Category Class A Waste Treatment Agency conducted by the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan.
March 2000	Passed the ISO 14001 positive evaluation conducted by the DNV GL Business Assurance.
May 2000	Obtained the 1st Category Class A Waste Treatment Agency operation license issued by the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan, and officially started the business of handling industrial waste.
November 2000	Obtained the 1st Category Class A Waste Treatment Agency clearance license issued by the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan.
March 2001	Obtained the 1st Category Class A Waste Treatment Agency establishment change license issued by the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan, and added an electrolysis system to treat the electroplating aging solution and perform precious metal recovery.
April 2002	Extension of the 1st Category Class A Waste Treatment Agency operation license was approved by the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan.
July 2002	Obtained the 1st Category Class A Waste Treatment Agency operation change license issued by the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan, and merged the clearance license into a processing license.
April 2003	Won the Golden Torch Award for excellent achievement issued by the Outstanding Enterprise Manager Association.
May 2003	Obtained the approval letter of Compliance with Emerging Strategic Industries issued by the Industrial Development Bureau.
October 2003	Acquired approximately 2,200 pings of land in the Nangang section of Hsinchu City, and completed the change of use for the land for environmental protection purposes.

November 2003	Passed the OHSAS 18001 positive evaluation conducted by the DNV GL Business Assurance.
July 2004	Became a public offering company.
October 2004	Established a branch office in Kaohsiung.
March 2005	Jiin Yeeh Ding Nangang Plant obtained establishment license.
March 2005	Approved as a listed company on the emerging stock market.
September 2005	Jiin Yeeh Ding Nangang Plant obtained Class A processing license.
March 2006	Jiin Yeeh Ding Nangang Plant passed the ISO14001 positive evaluation conducted by DNV GL Business Assurance.
March 2006	Jiin Yeeh Ding Nangang Plant passed the OHSAS18001 positive evaluation conducted by DNV GL Business Assurance.
December 2006	Invested in Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.
July 2007	The Jiin Yeeh Ding Kaohsiung Office obtained a Class A clearance license.
October 2007	Indirectly invested in the Jiin Yeeh Ding Hong Kong subsidiary through GOLD FINANCE LIMITED.
May 2008	Officially listed on the Taipei Exchange.
August 2008	Reinvested in the Jiin Yeeh Ding Hong Kong subsidiary through GOLD FINANCE LIMITED and invested in Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.
May 2009	Won the 12th Golden Peak Award issued by the Outstanding Enterprise Manager Association.
October 2009	Won the 18th National Award of Outstanding SMEs issued by the Small and Medium Enterprise Administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
October 2009	JYD (Hong Kong) subsidiary passed ISO-14001 certification.
December 2009	Won the "Excellence Award" for resource recycling companies with an outstanding resource recycling image issued by the Environmental Protection Bureau of Hsinchu City.
January 2010	Reinvested in Hong Kong Shenzhou Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., through GOLD FINANCE LIMITED and then invested in Hangzhou Dazhou Material Recycling Co., Ltd.
January 2010	Reinvested in Hong Kong Shenzhou Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd., through GOLD FINANCE LIMITED and then invested in Zhejiang Kechao Electronic Materials Co., Ltd.
January 2010	Reinvested NTD50,000,000 in subsidiary Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.
March 2010	Reinvested in Hong Kong Shing Jung Recycling Technology Co., Ltd., through GOLD FINANCE LIMITED and then invested in Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.
March 2010	Reinvested in Rongling Co., Ltd. through GOLD FINANCE LIMITED and reinvested in Taiding (Tianjin) Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd.
June 2010	Reinvested in Hong Kong Shing Jung Recycling Technology Co., Ltd., through GOLD FINANCE LIMITED and then invested in Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.

September 2010	Passed the ISO9001 positive evaluation conducted by DNV GL Business Assurance.
December 2010	Received the Certificate of CG6006 General Assessment for Corporate Governance System.
May 2011	Reinvested in Hong Kong Shing Jung Recycling Technology Co., Ltd., through GOLD FINANCE LIMITED and then invested in Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.
June 2011	Rated Level A in the 8th Information Disclosure Evaluation for Listed Companies.
June 2011	Reinvested NTD50,000,000 in subsidiary Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.
March 2012	Indirectly invested in Jiin Yeeh Ding Hong Kong subsidiary through GOLD FINANCE LIMITED.
April 2012	Indirectly invested in Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd., through GOLD FINANCE LIMITED.
June 2012	Rated Level A in the 9th Information Disclosure Evaluation for Listed Companies.
September 2012	Passed the gold product carbon footprint verification conducted by the DNV GL Business Assurance.
June 2013	Rated Level A in the 10th Information Disclosure Evaluation for Listed Companies.
February 2014	Won the 2013 China Cleaning Technology Top 20
February 2014	Won the 2013 "Deloitte Asia Pacific Technology Fast500".
June 2014	Rated Level A in the 11th Information Disclosure Evaluation for Listed Companies.
April 2015	Passed the 1st corporate governance assessment and was listed as ranking within the top 20% of companies.
April 2015	Rated Level A in the 12th Information Disclosure Evaluation for Listed Companies.
August 2015	Won the "CSR Top 100" awarded by CommonWealth Magazine.
April 2016	Passed the 2nd corporate governance assessment and was listed as ranking within the top 20% of companies.
September 2016	Passed the ISO 9001:2015 certification conducted by DNV GL Business Assurance.
March 2018	Passed the ISO 14001:2015 certification conducted by DNV GL Business Assurance.
March 2018	JYD (Hong Kong) subsidiary passed the ISO 14001:2015 certification conducted by DNV GL Business Assurance.
May 2019	Won the "Manufacturing Industry-Top 2000 Survey" awarded by CommonWealth Magazine.
September 2019	Won the 2019 TOP 5000 Large Enterprise Ranking: Environmental Health and Pollution Prevention Service Industry 4th place awarded by China Credit Information Service.
May 2020	In the "Survey of the Top 2000 Manufacturers" by CommonWealth Magazine, Jiin Yeeh Ding ranked 618th in the manufacturing industry and 36th in the metal products industry.

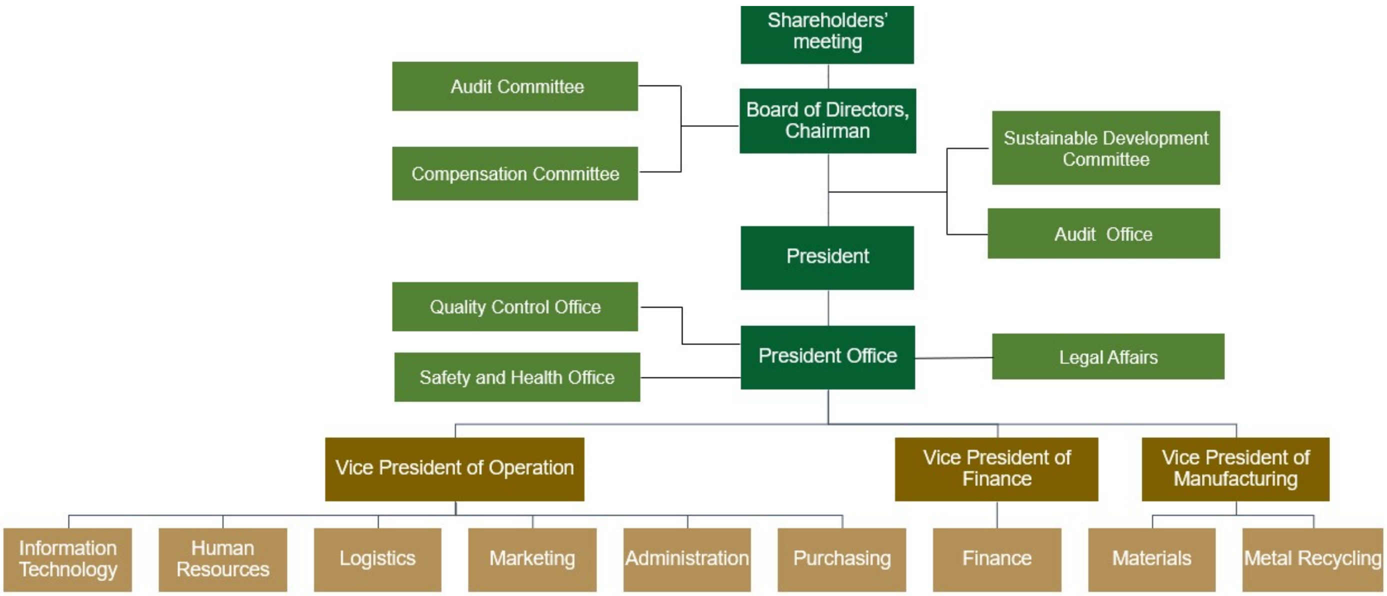
December 2020	Jiin Yeeh Ding was selected by the Environmental Protection Administration as a Two-Star (the highest) award for “Circular Economy – Promoting High-Performance Enterprises for the Recycling of Recycled Materials” in the recycling group of the Environmental Protection Industry.
March 2021	Passed the ISO 45001:2018 certification conducted by DNV GL Business Assurance.
March 2022	Jiin Yeeh Ding obtained the greenhouse gas carbon inventory ISO 14064-3:2019 standard "DNV Statement of Verification".
September 2022	Jiin Yeeh Ding joined Greenpeace's RE10X10 green energy.

Three. Corporate Governance Report

I. Organizational System

1.1 Organizational structure:

Organization chart of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.



1.2 Business operations of each major department:

Department	Business operations
President	(1) Operate and manage the Company at the behest of the Board of Directors. (2) Approve the organizational structure of the Company. (3) Promulgate the Company's business philosophy, corporate mission, corporate code and corporate policy. (4) Set the Company's business strategy and business objectives. (5) Management and training of senior management personnel. (6) Planning of each management policy, system, and project.
Audit Office	Responsible for performing the Company's internal audit operations and assessing the soundness, reasonableness and effectiveness of internal controls and tracking whether they continue to operate effectively, and issuing suggestions for improvement.
Quality Control Office	(1) Responsible for incoming inspection, certification, quality assurance of the treatment process, and other operations. (2) Research, tracking, and formulation of countermeasures for quality abnormalities. (3) Responsible for the implementation of product quality plan, supervise quality assurance and requirements, and improve product quality related business.
Legal Affairs	(1) Signing and review of Company contracts. (2) Handle legal professional issues related to the operation of the Company, cooperating with the legal affairs department and the Company's legal counsel in the provision of consulting services.

Department	Business operations
Safety and Health Office	(1) Declarations of waste removal and treatment operations to the Environmental Protection Administration and environmental protection bureaus. (2) Clearance and processing license changes, extension applications, etc. (3) All work related to the prevention and control of pollution sources such as wastewater, exhaust gas, and waste. (4) Promotion and maintenance of ISO business.
Metal Recycling	Recycling Department: (1) Prepare and implement each production processing plan. (2) Responsible for the maintenance and supplementation of related equipment in the treatment plant. (3) In charge of the planning, guidance and further improvement of the treatment process of the treatment plant. (4) Responsible for the education and training for use of equipment, pre-employment training, and other related business. Precious Metals Department: (1) Responsible for the management, maintenance and pollution prevention, and other related chemical product business. (2) Responsible for the education and training for use of equipment, pre-employment training, and other related business. (3) Responsible for the analysis of waste samples and the refining of precious metals. (4) In charge of metal recovery quality purification and improvement and other related business. Research and Development Department: (1) Research and development of industrial material recycling and manufacturing. (2) Research and development of industrial waste treatment. (3) Research and development of waste treatment equipment and resource recycling (4) Research and development of new methods for improving efficiency of process materials.
Materials	(1) Oversee materials sorting, placement in and out of warehouses after production, storage, inventory and other services. (2) Loading of materials in containers and shipping. (3) Treasury and inventory management.
Purchasing	(1) Responsible for the collection and feedback of market intelligence and the formulation of business policies. (2) Responsible for credit investigations of raw material suppliers, raw material price analysis, quotations, and internal and external raw material supply connections. (3) Oversee the development of new raw material suppliers. (4) Raw material inquiries, negotiation, and other services.

Department	Business operations
Finance	Finance Department: (1) Cash receipts and expenditures as well as custody matters. (2) Verification, signing, registration, custody, and handling of bills receivable. (3) Bank deposit scheduling and check issuance for each payment. (4) Financial institution loan quota applications, contact and foreign exchange business processing matters. Accounting Department: (1) Review of receipts and expenditure vouchers and tax accounting. (2) Accounting transactions and preparation of accounting reports. (3) Compilation of the Company's revenue and expenditure budget, operating profit and loss, and annual final accounts. (4) Issuance of customer invoices and collection of payments. (5) Fixed asset depreciation calculations. (6) Compilation matters for bank reconciliations. (7) Upload and release of material information to the public. (8) Convening of shareholders' meetings, compilation of the proceedings manual and the minutes of proceedings. (9) Contact with the company's stock operations.
Administration	Management Department: (1) Acquisition, repair, and management of fixed assets. (2) Shipment operation processing, order processing, delivery control, and insurance processing. (3) Purchase manufacturers' product inquiry, negotiation, and payment request operations. Customer Service Department: (1) Manage product sales, customer communication, timely online declarations, and other business. (2) Responsible for vehicle control, service quality, and other business. (3) Arrangement and declaration of clearance affairs. (4) Customer order management, contract management, quotation management, timely verification and reporting to competent authorities, and other business. (5) Provision of timely customer information and business information collation and analysis. (6) Operation of customs declarations for scrapped bonded goods.
Marketing	(1) Responsible for the collection and feedback of market intelligence and the formulation of business policies. (2) Responsible for customer credit investigation, product price analysis, quotation and production, and internal and external marketing contacts. (3) Manage new customers development. (4) Product inquiry, negotiation, and other services. (5) Development of international markets.

Department	Business operations
Logistics	Clean-up and Transport Department: (1) Oversee the allocation of all vehicle operations, clean-up, transportation, scrapping and related businesses. (2) Safety training for all operators of vehicles and heavy machinery and related maintenance, repairs, inventory and management. (3) Responsible for the training of all personnel working in other businesses and institutions for projecting a professional image. (4) Management, coordination and safe transport driving training for cleaning personnel when transporting materials. (5) Customer-end scrapping of defective products and other related businesses. (6) Cooperate with businesses and institutions in crushing and pulverizing defective products with heavy machinery. (7) Safety training for all operators of crushing and pulverizing operations with heavy machinery and related equipment maintenance and management. (8) Tool box meetings, training for the safe use of tools and communication of regulations of each plant before businesses and institutions carry out scrapping operations. Material Management Department: (1) Management, coordination, sorting, and classification after materials are returned to plants, placement in and out of warehouses after production, storage, inventory and other services. (2) Confirmation of materials classification and output and employee training. (3) Set and execute the materials handling classification plan of each business or institution back to the plant and manage personnel assignments. (4) Maintenance and supplementation of tools, consumables and related equipment.
Human Resources	(1) Responsible for matters related to personnel, documents, general affairs and various welfare items. (2) Handling of employee appointment and dismissal, promotion, retirement, pension, leave, insurance, and other procedures. (3) Compiling statistics on attendance and absences, calculation of salary and bonus (4) Human resources planning for recruitment, employment, labor relations, welfare, and training and development.
Information Technology	(1) Overall information system planning and evaluation. (2) Server maintenance and management. (3) Responsible for the coordination of internal and external business of information units. (4) Planning, establishment and promotion of the Company's information system and the establishment and management of information platforms. (5) Control, management, and maintenance of information system input and output. (6) Training and consulting for computer users.

II. Directors and key managers

2.1 Director information:

April 30,2023; Units: Shares

Job Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender Age	Date appointed	Term of office	Date first appointed	Shares held at the time of appointment		Number of shares currently held		Number of shares currently held by spouse and minor children		Shares held by proxy		Principal Experience (Education)	Office(s) concurrently held in the Company and in other companies	Spouse or relatives within the second degree of kinship or closer acting as other supervisors, directors, or supervisors		
							Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership			Title	Name	Relationship
Chairperson	Republic of China	Yeeh Ding Corp.	—	06/27/2022	3	06/13/2007	14,659,277	12.22%	11,727,421	12.22%	—	—	—	—	None	None	None	None	None
		Representative: Chuang Ching-Chi	Male 81~90	06/27/2022	3	04/10/1997	2,318,610	1.93%	1,854,888	1.93%	—	—	—	—	Graduate of the Department of Chemical Engineering of Hualien Vocational High School; Chief Foreman of Taiwan Fertilizer Company Hsinchu Plant; Director, Taiwan Province Waste Removal Association; 1st and 2nd term Chairperson of the Hsinchu City Waste Removal Association; Member, Hsinchu City Industrial Development and Investment Promotion Association; Chairperson, Taiding (Tianjin) Environmental Protection Technology Co.	Chairperson of the Company; Director, Yeeh Ding Corp; Director, Herui Investment Co., Ltd; Chairperson, Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	Director Director	Chuang Jui-Yuan Chuang Jui-Chin	Father and son Father and daughter
Director (Note)	Republic of China	Yeeh Ding Corp.	—	06/27/2022	3	06/13/2007	14,659,277	12.22%	11,727,421	12.22%	—	—	—	—	None	None	None	None	None
		Representative: Fan Chen-Chun	Male 61~70	06/27/2022	3	06/13/2007	92,981	0.08%	74,384	0.08%	—	—	—	—	MBA, Tatung University; Vice President, Core Pacific Securities; Vice President, MasterLink Securities Investment Advisory; Independent Director, Hantic Precision Technology, Inc.	Director, Loop Telecommunication International Inc; Director, Hyweb Technology Co., Ltd; Supervisor, International Carbide Technology Co., Ltd.	None	None	None

Job Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender Age	Date appointed	Term of office	Date first appointed	Shares held at the time of appointment		Number of shares currently held		Number of shares currently held by spouse and minor children		Shares held by proxy		Principal Experience (Education)	Office(s) concurrently held in the Company and in other companies	Spouse or relatives within the second degree of kinship or closer acting as other supervisors, directors, or supervisors		
							Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership			Title	Name	Relationship
Director	Republic of China	Chuang Jui-Yuan	Male 51~60	06/27/2022	3	04/10/1997	6,654,892	5.55%	5,323,913	5.55%	17,000	0.02%	—	—	Graduate of the Department of Physics, Fu Jen Catholic University; Deputy President, Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd; Supervisor, Geneaid Biotech Ltd; Director, Taiding (Tianjin) Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd.	President of the Company; President of Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd; Chairperson of Yuanlong Investment Co., Ltd; Director, Yeeh Ding Corp; Director, Herui Investment Co., Ltd; Director, Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd; Director, Chungtai Resources Technology Corp; Director, Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Chairperson	Chuang Ching-Chi	Father and son
director	Republic of China	Huang Jih-Tung	Male 61~70	06/27/2022	3	06/27/2022	3,501,000	2.92%	1,400,800	1.46%	—	—	1,400,000	1.46%	Graduated from Civil Engineering, Nanya Institute of Technology Supervisor, jazz hipster corporation Supervisor, Zilltek Technology Corp.	Chairman ,Dafu Environmental Protection Technology Co. Ltd. ; Director, Fortune Famous Investment Limited	None	None	None
Director	Republic of China	Chuang Jui-Chin	Female 51~60	06/27/2022	3	07/30/2002	5,039,098	4.20%	4,031,278	4.20%	—	—	—	—	MBA of University of California; Finance Manager, Dongfanglong Chinese Medicine Co., Ltd.	Vice President of Management of the Company; Deputy President of Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd; Chairperson of Yeeh Ding Corp; Chairperson of Herui Investment Co., Ltd; Director, Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd; Chairperson of Mingrui Co., Ltd.	Chairperson Director	Chuang Ching-Chi Chuang Jui-Yuan	Father and daughter Sibling

Job Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender Age	Date appointed	Term of office	Date first appointed	Shares held at the time of appointment		Number of shares currently held		Number of shares currently held by spouse and minor children		Shares held by proxy		Principal Experience (Education)	Office(s) concurrently held in the Company and in other companies	Spouse or relatives within the second degree of kinship or closer acting as other supervisors, directors, or supervisors		
							Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership			Title	Name	Relationship
Director	Republic of China	Cheng Kuang-Chieh	Male 51~60	06/27/2022	3	06/17/2013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	EMBA, Department of Business Administration, National Taipei University of Technology; Director, Xinji Engineering Consulting Co., Ltd; Legislative Assistant, Legislative Yuan; Chairperson, Binghua Health and Welfare Affairs Co., Ltd; Director, Hwa Chih Glass Corporation; Executive Director of the Taiwan Resource Recycling Industries Association; Executive Director of the United Manufacturers Association of the Science and Technology Datan Industrial Zone of Taoyuan County; Director, Chinese Correctional Association; President, China Electric Mfg. Corp; Supervisor, Association of Industrial Relation, R.O.C; Chairperson of Chase Sustainability Technology Co., Ltd; Chairperson, Amoeba Co., Ltd. Chairperson, Zhejiang Taiwei Environmental Technology Co., Ltd;	Chairperson, Chung Tai Resource Technology Corp.; Chairperson, Smoking Environmentally Friendly Corp. ; Director, Chase Sustainability Technology Co., Ltd; Director, Keningwei Energy Co., Ltd; Supervisor, Top-Comment Resources Company Limited	None	None	None
Director	Republic of China	Peng Cheng-Pin	Male 51~60	06/27/2022	3	06/27/2022	489,594	0.41%	553,783	0.58%	—	—	—	—	Materials Section, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Ta Hwa University of Science and Technology General Manager, Hung Chiao construction Principal, Hung Chiao building Principal, Kindom Automobile President, HCVS Parents' meeting	None	None	None	None

Job Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender Age	Date appointed	Term of office	Date first appointed	Shares held at the time of appointment		Number of shares currently held		Number of shares currently held by spouse and minor children		Shares held by proxy		Principal Experience (Education)	Office(s) concurrently held in the Company and in other companies	Spouse or relatives within the second degree of kinship or closer acting as other supervisors, directors, or supervisors		
							Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership			Title	Name	Relationship
Independent director	Republic of China	Chuang Chin-Te	Male 61~70	06/27/2022	3	06/22/2004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Graduate of the Comprehensive Business Department of Yu Da High School of Commerce and Home Economics; Associate Manager, Hsinchu First Credit Cooperative; President of Hsinchu First Credit Cooperative	None	None	None	None
Independent director	Republic of China	Lin Jung-Yi	Male 41~50	06/27/2022	3	06/27/2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Law Department, Fu Jen Catholic University Institute of Law, NCCU Prosecutor, Xinbei District Court	Presiding Lawyer, Hengsheng Lawfirm Director, Kinmen Kaoliang Liquor Inc. Director, Taiwan Sports Lottery Co., Ltd Director, Hold Jinn Electronics Co., Ltd. Director, Max Zipper Co., Ltd. Independent Director, Taihan Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	None	None	None
Independent director	Republic of China	Peng Hsien-Chung	Male 51~60	06/27/2022	3	06/27/2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Doctor, Economic Law, Tianjin Nankai University MBA, Royal University of Canada Master, NYCU, Industrial Disaster Prevention Department of Mechanics, Taiwan Tech Department of Mechanics, Taipei Tech Independent Administrative Institution Japan Student Services Organization Alderman, Hsinchu City Council Manager, Kezhan Industrial Company Yutai Fire Technician Office Director, Japanese Business Taiwan Electric Materials Corporation	Legal Counsel, Sungreen Energy Technology Corp. Director, 3I Agriculture Technology, Ltd.	None	None	None

Job Title	Nationality or Place of Registration	Name	Gender Age	Date appointed	Term of office	Date first appointed	Shares held at the time of appointment		Number of shares currently held		Number of shares currently held by spouse and minor children		Shares held by proxy		Principal Experience (Education)	Office(s) concurrently held in the Company and in other companies	Spouse or relatives within the second degree of kinship or closer acting as other supervisors, directors, or supervisors		
							Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership			Title	Name	Relationship
Independent director	Republic of China	Wang Hsin-Fa	Male 51~60	06/27/2022	3	06/27/2022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Department of Pharmacy, Taipei Medical University EMBA Master On-the-Job Postgraduate, Taiwan Tech President, Ningbo Xianghaolaibao Metal Industry Co., Ltd.	Chairman, Seehigh Biotech Co., Ltd.	None	None	None

Note: Director Mr. Fan Chen-Chun was dismissed on November 29, 2022.

If the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and the President or equivalent position (the top manager) are the same person, or spouse or relative within one degree of kinship to the other, then explain the reasons, rationality, necessity, and relevant information of the corresponding measures:
The position of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the Board's setting of all the strategic objectives of the Company. Meanwhile, the President is responsible for the planning and management of the Company's daily operations, plans the sustainable operation and strategic development of the business, and leads the management team to report to the Board of Directors. There is thus a clear division between the powers of the Chairperson and the President. At the same time, a majority of the directors of the Company do not have employee or manager status, strengthening the independence of the Board of Directors.

2.2 Corporate shareholders

2.2.1 Major shareholders of corporate shareholders:

Name of corporate shareholder	Major shareholder of corporate shareholder
Yeeh Ding Corp.	Chuang Jui-Chin (47.4%), Chuang Jui-Yuan (31.6%), Chuang Ching-Chi (10.5%), Chuang Jui-Lung (10.5%)

2.2.2 If the major shareholder of a corporate shareholder is a corporate shareholder, its major shareholder: None.

2.3 Disclosure of information on the professional qualifications of directors and the independence of independent directors:

Condition / Name	Professional qualifications and experience	Independence (Note1)	Number of other public companies where he/she/it serves as an independent director
Representative, Yeeh Ding Corp: Chuang Ching-Chi	1. Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Company. 2. Mr. Chuang Ching-Chi serves as Chairperson of the Company and concurrently as Director of Yeeh Ding Corp., Director of Herui Investment Co., Ltd., and as a director of several other companies. 3. Mr. Chuang Ching-Chi is proficient in leadership, operational judgment, operational management, crisis management, industry knowledge, international markets, and other professional capabilities. The company will continue to rely on Mr. Chuang Ching-Chi's expertise in making major decisions on the Board of Directors alongside other directors so that the Company can move towards improved development and the achievement of the goal of sustainable development.	As relationships between directors fall within the second degree of kinship, the Company therefore allocates seats for four independent directors.	0
Chuang Jui-Yuan	1. President of the Company. 2. Mr. Chuang Jui-Yuan serves as Director of the Company and concurrently as Chairperson of Yuanlong Investment Co., Ltd., Director of Chungtai Resources Technology Corp., Director of Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd., and		0

Condition / Name	Professional qualifications and experience	Independence (Note1)	Number of other public companies where he/she/it serves as an independent director
	as a director of several other companies. 3. Mr. Chuang Jui-Yuan is proficient in leadership, operational judgment, operational management, crisis management, industry knowledge, international markets, and other professional capabilities. The company will continue to rely on Mr. Chuang Jui-Yuan's expertise in making major decisions on the Board of Directors alongside other directors so that the Company can move towards improved development and the achievement of the goal of sustainable development.	As relationships between directors fall within the second degree of kinship, the Company therefore allocates seats for four independent directors.	
Chuang Jui-Chin	1. Vice President of Operation and Corporate Governance Officer of the Company. 2. Ms. Chuang Jui-Chin serves as Director of the Company and concurrently as Chairperson of Yeeh Ding Corp., Chairperson of Herui Investment Co., Ltd., Chairperson of Mingrui Co., Ltd., and as a director of several other companies. 3. Ms. Chuang Jui-Chin is proficient in leadership, operational judgment, operational management, crisis management , industry knowledge, international markets, and other professional capabilities. The company will continue to rely on Ms. Chuang Jui-Chin's expertise in making major decisions on the Board of Directors alongside other directors so that the Company can move towards improved development and the achievement of the goal of sustainable development.		0

Condition / Name	Professional qualifications and experience	Independence (Note1)	Number of other public companies where he/she/it serves as an independent director
Representative, Yeeh Ding Corp:Fan Chen-Chun (Note2)	1. Director of the Company. 2. Mr. Fan Chen-Chun serves as a Director of the Company and concurrently as a Director of Loop Telecommunication International Inc., a Supervisor of International Carbide Technology Co., Ltd., and a Director of Hyweb Technology Co., Ltd. 3. Mr. Fan Chen-Chun is proficient in leadership, operational judgment, operational management, decision-making abilities, and industry knowledge, and moreover possesses accounting and financial analysis capabilities. The Company will continue to rely on Mr. Fan Chen-Chun's expertise in making major decisions on the Board of Directors alongside other directors so that the Company can move towards improved development and the achievement of the goal of sustainable development.	There is no relationship between spouses or relatives within the second degree of kinship among directors.	0
Huang Jih-Tung	1. Director of the Company. 2. Mr. Huang Jih-Tung serves as a Director of the Company and concurrently as Chairperson of Dafu Environmental Protection Technology Co. Ltd, Director of Fortune Famous Investment Limited. 3. Mr. Huang Jih-Tung is proficient in leadership, operational judgment, operational management, crisis management, decision-making abilities, and other professional capabilities, and has contributed to environmental protection and public welfare. The Company will continue to rely on Mr. Huang Jih-Tung's expertise in making major decisions on the Board of		0

Condition / Name	Professional qualifications and experience	Independence (Note1)	Number of other public companies where he/she/it serves as an independent director
	Directors alongside other directors so that the Company can move towards improved development and the achievement of the goal of sustainable development.	There is no relationship between spouses or relatives within the second degree of kinship among directors.	
Cheng Kuang-Chieh	1. Director of the Company. 2. Mr. Cheng Kuang-Chieh serves as a Director of the Company and concurrently as Chairperson of Chung Tai Resource Technology Corp., Chairperson, Smoking Environmentally Friendly Corp., and as a director of several other companies. 3. Mr. Cheng Kuang-Chieh is proficient in leadership, operational judgment, operational management, decision-making abilities, crisis management, industry knowledge, international markets, and other professional capabilities. During his tenure as a Director of the Company, he has provided appropriate advice and guidance on the Company's audits and financial and operational analysis as we take advantage of the expertise of Mr. Cheng Kuang-Chieh in his continued supervision of the Company’s operations.		0
Peng Cheng-Pin	1. Director of the Company. 2. Mr. Peng Cheng-Pin serves as a Director of the Company, and possesses operational judgment, operational management, crisis management, and has contributed to environmental protection and public welfare. The Company will continue to rely on Mr. Peng Cheng-Pin's expertise in making major decisions on the Board of Directors alongside other		0

Condition / Name	Professional qualifications and experience	Independence (Note1)	Number of other public companies where he/she/it serves as an independent director
	directors so that the Company can move towards improved development and the achievement of the goal of sustainable development.		
Chuang Chin-Te	1. Independent Director of the Company, presiding chair of the Audit Committee and member of the Remuneration Committee. 2. Mr. Chuang Chin-Te serves as an Independent Director of the Company, and possesses abundant experience in accounting, operational management, decision-making abilities, analytical ability, corporate sustainability, and other professional capabilities. During his tenure as an Independent Director of the Company, he has provided appropriate advice and guidance on the Company's audits and financial and operational analysis as we take advantage of the expertise of Mr. Chuang Chin-Te in his continued supervision of the Company's operations.	The four directors listed on the left: 1. All have the qualifications of independence of independent directors. 2. Fully compliant with the status of independence: (1) Self, spouse, and relatives within the second degree of kinship do not serve as directors, supervisors, or employees of the Company or its affiliated companies; (2) Self, spouse, or relatives within the second degree of kinship do not hold any shares of the Company; 3. Not serving in the position of director, supervisor, or employee of a company that has a specified relationship with the Company (in reference to Article 6,	0
Lin Jung-Yi	1. Independent Director of the Company, member of the Audit Committee and member of the Remuneration Committee. 2. Mr. Lin Jung-Yi serves as an Independent Director of the Company and concurrently as Presiding Lawyer, Hengsheng Lawfirm ,an Independent Director of Taihan Precision Technology Co., Ltd. 3. Mr. Lin Jung-Yi is proficient in leadership, operational judgment, operational management, decision-making abilities, crisis management, industry knowledge, international markets, and other professional		1

Condition / Name	Professional qualifications and experience	Independence (Note1)	Number of other public companies where he/she/it serves as an independent director
	capabilities. During his tenure as an Independent Director of the Company, he has provided appropriate advice and guidance on the Company's audits and financial and operational analysis as we take advantage of the expertise of Mr. Lin Jung-Yi in his continued supervision of the Company's operations.	Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 5-8 of the Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Stock Exchange or Traded Over the Counter); (4) There has been no amount of remuneration for providing business, legal, financial, accounting, and other services to the Company or its affiliates in the last two years.	
Wang Hsin-Fa	1. Independent Director of the Company, presiding chair of the Remuneration and member of the Audit Committee Committee. 2. Mr. Wang Hsin-Fa serves as an Independent Director of the Company and concurrently as Chairperson of Seehigh Biotech Co., Ltd. 3. Mr. Wang Hsin-Fa is proficient in leadership, operational judgment, operational management, decision-making abilities, crisis management, industry knowledge, international markets, and other professional capabilities. During his tenure as an Independent Director of the Company, he has provided appropriate advice and guidance on the Company's audits and financial and operational analysis as we take advantage of the expertise of Mr. Wang Hsin-Fa in his continued supervision of the Company's operations.		0
Peng Hsien-Chung	1. Independent Director of the Company, member of the Remuneration and member of the Audit Committee Committee. 2. Mr. Peng Hsien-Chung serves as an Independent Director of the Company and concurrently as Legal Counsel of Sungreen Energy Technology Corp. ,		0

Condition / Name	Professional qualifications and experience	Independence (Note1)	Number of other public companies where he/she/it serves as an independent director
	a Director, 3I Agriculture Technology, Ltd. 3. Mr. Peng Hsien-Chung possesses decision-making abilities, operational management, decision-making abilities, crisis management, industry knowledge, international markets, environmental protection, and other professional capabilities. During his tenure as an Independent Director of the Company, he has provided appropriate advice and guidance on the Company's audits and financial and operational analysis as we take advantage of the expertise of Mr. Peng Hsien-Chung in his continued supervision of the Company's operations.		

Note1: None of the directors of the Company have any of conditions stipulated under Article 30 of the Company Act.

Note2: Director Mr. Fan Chen-Chun was dismissed on November 29, 2022.

2.4 Diversity policy and independence of the Board of Directors

2.4.1 Board diversity:

1. The composition of the Board of Directors of the Company is determined by taking diversity into consideration, and in addition to the fact that directors who are also the managers of the Company should not account for more than one third of directors' seats, we further formulate an appropriate policy on diversity based on the company's business operations, operating dynamics, and development needs. It is advisable that the policy include, without being limited to, the following two general standards:
   (1) Basic conditions and values: Gender, age, nationality and culture, and so on.
   (2) Professional knowledge and skills: A professional background (e.g., law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, technology), professional skills, and industry experience.
2. Each board member shall have the necessary knowledge, skill, and experience to perform their duties. In order to achieve the ideal goals of corporate governance, the Board of Directors as a whole should have the following capabilities:
   (1) The ability to make judgments about operations.
   (2) Accounting and financial analysis ability.
   (3) Business management ability.
   (4) Crisis management ability.
   (5) Knowledge of the industry.
   (6) An international market perspective.
   (7) Leadership ability.
   (8) Decision-making abilities.
3. The Board of Directors of the Company is composed of ten directors with abundant experience and expertise in the fields of accounting, finance, and international markets to achieve an ideal objective of corporate governance.
4. The proportion of directors with employee status in the Company is 20%. The proportion of independent directors is 40%. The proportion of female directors is 10 %. The term of office of three independent directors are less than 10 years, while the terms of office of one independent director is 19 years. One director is over the age of 70, and two are between 61 and 70 years old. Seven are 60 years old or younger. The Company focuses on the professional backgrounds in the composition of the Board of Directors and had added two Directors Lin Jung-Yi and Peng Hsien-Chung with legal expertise to the 10th term Board of Directors.

2.4.2 Independence of the Board of Directors:

The Company currently has ten members of the Board of Directors, and as of the end of 2022, all independent directors comply with the norms of independent directors stipulated by the Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission. Furthermore, there are no circumstances stipulated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 26-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act between directors and independent directors. For information on the education, gender, and work experience of each director of the Company, please refer to 2.1 Information of Directors and Supervisors in this Annual Report.

2.5 Information of Key Managers:

April 29, 2022; Units: Shares

Job Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date assumed office	Shares held		Spouse and minor children holding shares		Shares held by proxy		Principal Experience (Education)	Office(s) concurrently held in other companies	Spouse or relatives within the second degree of kinship or closer acting as managerial officers		
					Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership			Title	Name	Relationship
President	Republic of China	Chuang Jui-Yuan	Male	06/18/2010	5,323,913	5.55%	17,000	0.02%	—	—	Department of Physics, Fu Jen Catholic University; Deputy President, Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd; Supervisor, Geneaid Biotech Ltd; Director, Taiding (Tianjin) Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd.	President of Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd; Chairperson of Yuanlong Investment Co., Ltd; Director, Yeeh Ding Corp; Director, Herui Investment Co., Ltd; Director, Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd; Director, Chungtai Resources Technology Corp; Director, Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Vice President of Management and Corporate Governance Officer	Chuang Jui-Chin	Sibling
Operation Vice President and Corporate Governance Officer	Republic of China	Chuang Jui-Chin	Female	01/01/2012	4,031,278	4.20%	—	—	—	—	MBA of University of California; Finance Manager, Dongfanglong Chinese Medicine Co., Ltd; Director, Taiding (Tianjin) Environmental Protection Technology Co., Ltd.	Deputy President of Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd; Chairperson of Yeeh Ding Corp; Chairperson of Herui Investment Co., Ltd; Chairperson of Mingrui Co., Ltd; Director, Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	President	Chuang Jui-Yuan	Sibling
Manufacturing Deputy President	Republic of China	Yang Jian-Hung	Male	01/01/2013	54,904	0.06%	30,649	0.03%	—	—	Department of Environmental Sanitation, Yuanpei University of Medical Technology; Associate Manager of Recycling Division, Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. Director, Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Director and Vice President, Grand Tone Enterprise Co;	None	None	None
Finance Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	Republic of China	Hsu Pei-Ru	Female	08/28/2013	—	—	—	—	—	—	Master's of Management Science, National Chiao Tung University; Deputy Manager, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited; Finance and Accounting Associate Manager, Info-Tek Corporation; Finance and Accounting Manager, QMI Industrial Co., Ltd; Associate Manager, Finance Office, Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.	Deputy President of Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd; Director, Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	None	None	None
Associate Manager, Business Division	Republic of China	Huang Jin-Gui	Male	07/01/2010	122,446	0.13%	33,688	0.04%	—	—	Mechanical Engineering Department, National Hsinchu Industrial High School; Manager, Business Office, Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.	None	None	None	None

Job Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date assumed office	Shares held		Spouse and minor children holding shares		Shares held by proxy		Principal Experience (Education)	Office(s) concurrently held in other companies	Spouse or relatives within the second degree of kinship or closer acting as managerial officers		
					Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership			Title	Name	Relationship
Associate Manager, Marketing Division	Republic of China	Chen Yi-Ting	Female	04/25/2022	16,000	0.02%	28,800	0.03%	—	—	Department of International Trade, Feng Chia University; Manager, Marketing Division, Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.	None	None	None	None
Associate Manager, Administration Division (Note)	Republic of China	Hu Mei-Mei	Female	03/01/2012	19,000	0.05%	—	—	—	—	Department of Electronic Computer Science, Mingchuan Business College; Systems Analyst, Taijian Technology; Information Department Manager, Allied Material Technology Corp; Administrative Division Manager, Allied Material Technology Corp; Information Department Manager, Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.	None	None	None	None
Manager, Health and Safety Department	Republic of China	Tsou Yi-Ta	Male	02/01/2009	69,037	0.07%	—	—	—	—	Master's of Environmental Engineering, National Chiao Tung University; Director, Sus Recycling Technology Inc; Project Manager, Precision Machinery Industry Development Promotion Task Force of the Ministry of Economic Affairs	None	None	None	None

Note: Ms. Hu Mei-Mei was dismissed on October 1, 2022.

If the President or equivalent position (the top manager) and the Chairperson of the Board of Directors are the same person, or spouse or relative within one degree of kinship to the other, then explain the reasons, rationality, necessity, and relevant information of the corresponding measures:
The position of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the Board’s setting of all the strategic objectives of the Company. Meanwhile, the President is responsible for the planning and management of the Company's daily operations, plans the sustainable operation and strategic development of the business, and leads the management team to report to the Board of Directors. There is thus a clear division between the powers of the Chairperson and the President. At the same time, a majority of the directors of the Company do not have employee or manager status, strengthening the independence of the Board of Directors.

2.6 Remuneration paid to directors, supervisors, the President, Vice President(s), etc, in the most recent year

2.6.1. Remuneration paid to directors and independent directors:

Unit: NTD Thousand

Job Title	Name	Remuneration for Directors								Ratio of the total amount of A, B, C, and D vs. net profit after tax		Remuneration from concurrently serving as employee								Ratio of the total amount of A, B, C, D, E, F, and G vs. net profit after tax		Remuneration received from investee companies outside of subsidiaries, or from the parent company
		Remuneration (A)		Retirement Pension (B)		Director's remuneration (C) (Note 1)		Business execution expenses (D)				Salaries, bonuses, special expenditures, etc. (E)		Retirement Pension (F)		Remuneration for Employees (G) (Note 2)						
		The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company		All companies included in the financial statements		The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	
																Amount in cash	Amount in shares	Amount in cash	Amount in shares			
Chairperson	Representative, Yeeh Ding Corp: Chuang, Ching-Chi	2,960	2,960	-	-	4,064	4,064	336	336	7,360 2.33%	7,360 2.33%	7,677	7,677	201	201	2,815	-	2,185	-	18,053 5.71%	18,053 5.71%	None
Director	Representative, Yeeh Ding Corp: Fan Chen-Chun																					
Director	Chuang Jui-Yuan																					
Director	Huang Jih-Tung																					
Director	Cheng Kuang-Chieh																					
Director	Chuang Jui-Chin																					
Director	Peng Cheng-Pin																					
Director	Peng Kuo-Lung																					
Director	Representative, Yeeh Ding Corp: Wu Nan-Ming																					
Independent director	Chuang Chin-Te	-	-	-	-	2,120	2,120	240	240	2,360 0.74%	2,360 0.74%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,360 0.74%	2,360 0.74%	None
Independent director	Lin Jung-Yi																					
Independent director	Wang Hsin-Fa																					
Independent director	Peng Hsien-Chung																					
Independent director	Peng Ching-Hua																					

Note 1: The Director Mr. Fan Chen-Chun was dismissed on November 29, 2022.

Note 2: The Director Mr. Peng Kuo-Lung passed away on January 12, 2022.

Note 3: Directors who were not reappointed in the election of Directors in the shareholders' meeting on June 27, 2022.

Note 4: Please state the policies, systems, standards, and structure of independent directors' remuneration, and, according to the responsibilities, risks, time invested, and other factors, describe the relevance to the remuneration amount:

(1) In respect to the remuneration of independent directors of the Company, in accordance with provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized to make decisions based on their degrees of participation and contributions to the operations of the Company, and to consider industry standards as a reference.

(2) The Company's Articles of Incorporation also stipulate that when the Company has a profit in the year, no more than 5% shall be allocated toward remuneration of directors by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The payment of remuneration to directors shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Company's "Board of Directors Performance Evaluation Measures".

(3) The remuneration of independent directors is provisionally estimated and shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting on June 28, 2023 for execution in accordance with the law.

Note 5: The above listed remuneration amounts are provisionally estimated and shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting on June 28, 2023 for execution in accordance with the law.

Note 6: Other than the content revealed in the table above, remuneration received by directors of the Company for their services in the most recent year (such as serving as an external consultant to the parent company, to any company listed in the financial statements, or to a reinvested company): None.

2.6.2. Range of remuneration paid to directors of the Company

Range of remuneration paid to each director of the Company	Director name			
	The total amount of the first four remuneration items (A+B+C+D)		The total amount of the first seven remuneration items (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	
	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements
Less than 1,000,000	Yeeh Ding Corp. Representative: Fan Chen-Chun 、Wu Nan-Ming Chuang Jui-Chin Huang Jih-Tung Cheng Kuang-Chieh Chuang Jui-Yuan Peng Cheng-Pin Peng Kuo-Lung Chuang Chin-Te Lin Jung-Yi Wang Hsin-Fa Peng Hsien-Chung Peng Ching-Hua	Yeeh Ding Corp. Representative: Fan Chen-Chun 、Wu Nan-Ming Chuang Jui-Chin Huang Jih-Tung Cheng Kuang-Chieh Chuang Jui-Yuan Peng Cheng-Pin Peng Kuo-Lung Chuang Chin-Te Lin Jung-Yi Wang Hsin-Fa Peng Ching-Hua Peng Hsien-Chung	Yeeh Ding Corp. Representative: Fan Chen-Chun 、Wu Nan-Ming Huang Jih-Tung Cheng Kuang-Chieh Peng Cheng-Pin Peng Kuo-Lung Chuang Chin-Te Lin Jung-Yi Wang Hsin-Fa Peng Ching-Hua Peng Hsien-Chung	Yeeh Ding Corp. Representative: Fan Chen-Chun 、Wu Nan-Ming Huang Jih-Tung Cheng Kuang-Chieh Peng Cheng-Pin Peng Kuo-Lung Chuang Chin-Te Lin Jung-Yi Wang Hsin-Fa Peng Ching-Hua Peng Hsien-Chung
NTD 1,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 2,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NTD 2,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 3,500,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NTD 3,500,000 (inclusive) - NTD 5,000,000 (exclusive)	Yeeh Ding Corp. Representative: Chuang Ching-Chi	Yeeh Ding Corp. Representative: Chuang Ching-Chi	Yeeh Ding Corp. Representative: Chuang Ching-Chi Chuang Jui-Chin	Yeeh Ding Corp. Representative: Chuang Ching-Chi Chuang Jui-Chin
NTD 5,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 10,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	Chuang Jui-Yuan	Chuang Jui-Yuan
NTD 10,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 15,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NTD 15,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 30,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NTD 30,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 50,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
NTD 50,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 100,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-	-	-
Over NTD 100,000,000	-	-	-	-
Total	14 individuals	14 individuals	14 individuals	14 individuals

2.6.3 Remuneration Paid to the President and Vice President(s):

Units: NTD thousand/thousand shares

Job Title	Name	Salary (A)		Retirement pension (B)		Bonuses, special expenses, etc. (C)		Employee compensation amount (D) (Note 1)				Ratio of the total amount of A, B, C, and D vs. net profit after tax (%)		Amount of employee stock option certificates obtained		Whether remuneration was received from investee companies outside of subsidiaries, or from the parent company
		The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company		All companies included in the financial statements		The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements	
								Amount in cash	Amount in shares	Amount in cash	Amount in shares					
President	Chuang Jui-Yuan	7,287	7,534	388	388	6,399	6,440	5,092	-	5,092	-	19,166 6.06%	19,454 6.15%	210	210	None
Vice President	Chuang Jui-Chin															
Vice President	Hsu Pei-Ru															
Vice President	Yang Jian-Hung															

Note 1: The above listed remuneration amounts are provisionally estimated and shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting on June 28, 2023 for execution in accordance with the law.

2.6.4 Range of remunerations paid to President and to vice president(s):

Range of remunerations paid to President(s) and deputy President(s)	Name of President and Deputy President(s)	
	The Company	All companies included in the financial statements
Less than 1,000,000	-	-
NTD 1,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 2,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-
NTD 2,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 3,500,000 (exclusive)	-	-
NTD 3,500,000 (inclusive) - NTD 5,000,000 (exclusive)	Chuang Jui-Chin Hsu Pei-Ru Yang Jian-Hung	Chuang Jui-Chin Hsu Pei-Ru Yang Jian-Hung
NTD 5,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 10,000,000 (exclusive)	Chuang Jui-Yuan	Chuang Jui-Yuan
NTD 10,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 15,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-
NTD 15,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 30,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-
NTD 30,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 50,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-
NTD 50,000,000 (inclusive) - NTD 100,000,000 (exclusive)	-	-
NTD 100,000,000 (inclusive) and above	-	-
Total	4 individuals	4 individuals

2.6.5. Names of managerial officers entitled to employee bonuses and amounts entitled:

December 31, 2022; Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Job Title	Name	Stock amount	Amount in cash (Note 1)	Total	As percentage of income after tax (%)
Manager	President	Chuang Jui-Yuan	-	6,127	6,127	1.94%
	Vice President	Chuang Jui-Chin				
	Vice President	Yang Jian-Hung				
	Vice President and Chief Financial Division	Hsu Pei-Ru				
	Associate Manager, Business Division	Huang Jin-Gui				
	Associate Manager, Marketing Division	Chen Yi-Ting				
	Manager, Health and Safety Department	Tsou Yi-Ta				

Note 1: The above listed remuneration amounts are provisionally estimated and shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting on June 28, 2023 for execution in accordance with the law.

2.6.6. Comparison and explanation of the ratios of remuneration paid to directors, supervisors, the President and vice presidents of the Company, and of all companies in the consolidated financial statements to net profit after tax in the parent company only or individual financial statements in the last two years. Further explain the correlation between the policies, standards, and combinations of payment, procedures for determination of remuneration, business performance and future risks:

2.6.6.1 Analysis of the proportion to net profits after tax in parent company only and individual financial statements of the total of the remuneration paid to directors, the President, and vice presidents by the Company and all companies in the consolidated financial statements in the most recent two years:

Unit: NTD Thousand

Year	The Company		Consolidated statements for all companies	
	Total remuneration amounts paid to directors, the President, and vice presidents	As percentage of income after tax (%)	Total remuneration paid to directors, the President, and vice presidents	As percentage of income after tax (%)
2021	30,499	7.42%	30,779	7.49%
2022	28,886	9.13%	29,174	9.22%

2.6.6.2 Policies, criteria, and combinations of remuneration payments:
The remuneration paid by the Company to directors and managers is based on their positions, overall contributions, performance, and consideration of the Company's future risks. These are considered by the Remuneration Committee individually and sent to the Board of Directors for resolution.

2.6.6.3 Procedures for setting remuneration:
Remuneration of directors and the relevant remuneration of managers (including employee remuneration, salary adjustment, non-fixed bonuses, etc) shall be reviewed by the Company's Remuneration Committee in accordance with the regulations and sent to the Board of Directors for approval.

2.6.6.4 Relevance to business performance:
(1) Remuneration of directors is given due consideration regarding the Company's operating objectives, financial position, and directors' responsibilities.
(2) Bonuses and remuneration of managers is given due consideration regarding their professional capabilities, achievement of the Company's operating objectives, financial position, and managers' responsibilities.

2.6.6.5 Relevance to future risk:
Important decisions made by the Company's management will be made after weighing each category of risk factors. The performance of these important decisions will be reflected in the Company's profitability and in turn is related to the remuneration of the management level. That is, the remuneration of directors and managers of the Company is linked to the performance of future risk control.

III. Corporate Governance Status

3.1 Board of Directors and Audit Committee Attendance:

(1) Information on the operation of the Board of Directors

In 2022 and up to the date of publication of the Annual Report, the Board of Directors met 9 times (A) and the attendance of directors and supervisors was as follows:

Job Title	Name	Number of times actually attending (observing) (B)	Frequency of attendance	Actual attendance (observation) rate (%) (B/A)	Note
Chairperson	Representative, Yeeh Ding Corp: Chuang Ching-Chi	9	-	100	Re-elected in re-election on June 27,2022
Director	Chuang Jui-Yuan	9	-	100	Re-elected in re-election on June 27,2022

Job Title	Name	Number of times actually attending (observing) (B)	Frequency of attendance	Actual attendance (observation) rate (%) (B/A)	Note
Director	Representative, Yeeh Ding Corp: Fan Chen-Chun	5	-	83	Re-elected in re-election on June 27,2022 The Director was dismissed on November 29, 2022. The Board of Directors met 6 times (A)
Director	Cheng Kuang-Chieh	9	-	100	Re-elected in re-election on June 27,2022
Director	Chuang Jui-Chin	9	-	100	Re-elected in re-election on June 27,2022
Director	Huang Jih-Tung	6	-	100	Eelected in re-election on June 27,2022 The Board of Directors met 6 times (A)
Director	Peng Cheng-Pin	6	-	100	Eelected in re-election on June 27,2022 The Board of Directors met 6 times (A)
Independent director	Chuang Chin-Te	9	-	100	Re-elected in re-election on June 27,2022
Independent director	Lin Jung-Yi	6	-	100	Eelected in re-election on June 27,2022 The Board of Directors met 6 times (A)
Independent director	Wang Hsin-Fa	6	-	100	Eelected in re-election on June 27,2022 The Board of Directors met 6 times (A)

Job Title	Name	Number of times actually attending (observing) (B)	Frequency of attendance	Actual attendance (observation) rate (%) (B/A)	Note
Independent director	Peng Hsien-Chung	6	-	100	Eelected in re-election on June 27,2022 The Board of Directors met 6 times (A)
Director	Representative, Yeeh Ding Corp: Wu Nan-Ming	3	-	100	Discharged The Board of Directors met 3 times (A)
Independent director	Peng Ching-Hua	3	-	100	Discharged The Board of Directors met 3

Other matters to be recorded:

I. If any of the following occurs in the operation of the Board, specify the date, the session, the content of the motion, the opinions of the Independent Directors, and the response of the Company to the opinions of the Independent Directors:

(I) Matters listed in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act: No independent directors of the Company expressed objections or reservations concerning resolutions of the Board of Directors.

(II) Further to the aforementioned matters, any adverse opinion or qualified opinion of the Independent Directors against the resolutions of the Board that have been noted in the record or declared in writing: No independent directors of the Company expressed objections or reservations concerning resolutions of the Board of Directors.

II. For recusal of directors from motions due to conflicts of interest, specify the names of the Directors, the content of the motions, the reasons for recusal, and the participation in voting:

Director names: Chuang Ching-Chi, Chuang Jui-Yuan, Chuang Jui-Chin

Motion content: On August 10, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company discussed Item 2, concerning discussion of the Company's 2021 annual performance appraisal bonus proposal for the Chairperson and managers.

Reasons for recusal and avoidance of participation in voting: Director Chuang Ching-Chi, Director Chuang Jui-Yuan, and Director Chuang Jui-Chin are concurrently serving as managers of the Company. These directors did in fact recuse themselves and did not participate in the discussion and voting. The remaining directors who were present gave unanimous approval without objection.

Director names: Chuang Jui-Yuan, Chuang Jui-Chin

Motion content: On August 10, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company discussed Item 3, concerning the Company's 2021 annual director's remuneration distribution and manager employee bonus distribution proposal.

Reasons for recusal and avoidance of participation in voting: Director Chuang Jui-Yuan concurrently serves as the President of the Company while Director Chuang Jui-Chin concurrently serves as Vice President of Operation. These directors did in fact recuse themselves and did not participate in the discussion and voting. The remaining directors who were present gave unanimous approval

without objection.
Director names: Chuang Ching-Chi
Motion content: On May 11, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company discussed Item 1, concerning the Company sale an agricultural land to a related party proposal.
Reasons for recusal and avoidance of participation in voting: Director Chuang Ching-Chi did in fact recuse themselves and did not participate in the discussion and voting. The remaining directors who were present gave unanimous approval without objection.

III. Information on the evaluation cycle and period, evaluation scope, method, and evaluation content of the Board of Directors of the Company's self (or peer) assessment as in the Table (2) implementation of the evaluation of the Board of Directors:

IV. Evaluation of targets for strengthening of the functions of the board during the current and immediately preceding fiscal years (e.g. setting up an Audit Committee, enhancing information transparency, etc), and measures taken toward achievement thereof:

1. In order to improve and strengthen corporate jurisprudence, in accordance with the provisions of Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and the provisions of Article 13, Paragraph 2 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Audit Committee was established under the seventh term Board of Directors to replace the functions of supervisors and was to be entirely composed of independent directors.
2. The Company elected Mr. Chuang Chin-Te, Mr. Lin Jung-Yi, Mr. Wang Hsin-Fa and Mr. Peng Hsien-Chung as independent directors at the General Meeting of Shareholders on June 27, 2022, whereupon they became ex-officio members of the Audit Committee. On August 10, 2022, in accordance with Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the Regulations Governing the Exercise of Powers by Audit Committees of Public Companies as promulgated by the Financial Supervisory Commission, the Audit Committee of the Company mutually agreed that independent director Chuang, Chin-Te shall serve as the convener and the presiding chair of meetings of the Committee.
3. In response to the re-election of 10th term Board of Directors at the General Meeting of Shareholders on June 27, 2022, the Board of Directors selected independent directors Mr. Chuang Chin-Te, Mr. Lin Jung-Yi, and Mr. Wang Hsin-Fa as members of the 5th term Remuneration Committee on June 27, 2022. Furthermore, independent director Mr. Wang Hsin-Fa was to serve as the convener.
4. The evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system in 2022 was completed in accordance with the Company's Internal Control System Self-Evaluation Measures and on March 6, 2023, the Board of Directors submitted a motion for the 2022 annual Internal Control System Statement for internal self-evaluation of control.
5. In order to assist the Company in practicing corporate social responsibility and promoting economic, environmental and social progress, and in line with the provisions of Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Letter Taizhengzhili No. 1100024173 dated December 7, 2021, as well as international development trends, and to improve the quality of sustainable development information disclosures, the Company established a CSR Promotion Committee under our Board of Directors and formulated our Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles.
6. In order to establish a corporate culture of ethical management and sound development, the Company established our Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles as well as Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct.
7. The Audit Committee met seven times in 2022 and through the date of publication of the Annual Report. It amended the

Company's Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles, its Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles, its Sustainable Development Policies, its Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings, its Procedures for Internal Control of Sales and Collection Cycles, its Accounting System, while formulating the Company's Operational Procedure for Preparation and Validation of the Sustainability Report.

(2) The Board of Directors status of evaluation and implementation

Evaluation cycle	Evaluation period	Evaluation scope	Evaluation method	Evaluation content
Regularly performed once per year	January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022	Performance evaluations of the Board of Directors, individual directors, and functional committees	Internal self-evaluations of the Board of Directors and self-evaluations of director members	Measurement items for the Board of Directors performance evaluation include the following five aspects: 1. Degree of participation in Company operations. 2. Improvement of the quality of Board decisions. 3. Board composition and structure. 4. Selection and continuous training of directors. 5. Internal control. Individual board member performance evaluations include the following six aspects: 1. Mastery of the Company's goals and tasks. 2. Awareness of directors' responsibilities. 3. Degree of participation in Company operations. 4. Internal relationship management and communication. 5. Director's professional and continuous education. 6. Internal control. The performance evaluations of functional committees include the following five aspects: 1. Degree of participation in Company operations. 2. Recognition of functional committee responsibilities. 3. Improvement of quality of decisions made by the functional committee. 4. Functional committee composition and member selection. 5. Internal control

The Company has completed the 2022 annual board performance self-evaluation results and submitted the 2023 first quarter Board of Directors Report as a basis for review and improvement. The Board's self-evaluation had an overall average score of 5 (out of 5 points), while self-evaluations for individual board member performance had an overall average score of 4.67 (out of 5 points). These averages indicate that the overall Board of Directors performance ranged from “excellent” to “excellent”. The overall average score for the functional committee performance self-evaluations was 4.77 (out of 5 points), showing that overall functional committee performance results ranged from “excellent” to “excellent”.

Information on operation of the Audit Committee

In 2022 and up to the date of publication of the annual Report, the Audit Committee met 7 times (A), and the attendance of independent directors was as follows:

Job Title	Name	Actual number of attendances (B)	Frequency of attendance	Actual attendance rate (%) (B/A) (Note)	Note
Independent director	Chuang Chin-Te	7	0	100	Convener Re-elected in re-election on June 27,2022
Independent director	Lin Jung-Yi	4	0	100	Elected in re-election on June 27,2022 The Audit Committee met 4 times (A)
Independent director	Wang Hsin-Fa	4	0	100	Elected in re-election on June 27,2022Convener The Audit Committee met 4 times (A)
Independent director	Peng Hsien-Chung	4	0	100	Elected in re-election on June 27,2022Convener The Audit Committee met 4 times (A)
Independent director	Peng Ching-Hua	3	0	100	Discharged The Audit Committee met 3 times (A)
Independent director	Cheng Kuang-Chieh	3	0	100	Discharged The Audit Committee met34 times (A)

Other matters to be recorded:

I. If any of the following circumstances arises in the operation of the Audit Committee, the meeting date, period, motion content, and any objections of independent directors should be stated, as well as contents of reserved opinions or major recommendations, the results of the audit committee's resolutions, and the Company's handling of the Audit Committee's opinions:

Audit Committee	Motion content and subsequent handling	Matters listed in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act:	Resolutions not adopted by the Audit Committee but approved by 2/3 or more of all the directors
14th meeting of the 3rd term 03/24/2022	1. Review of the 2021 parent company only financial statements and consolidated financial statements.	V	
	2. The Company's 2021 earnings distribution plan.	V	
	3. The Company's intended handling of capital reduction.	V	
	4. Transitional financing of USD609,750 for newly added overdue accounts receivable of subsidiary Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	V	
	5. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system and internal control system statement.	V	
	6. Motion to amend the Company's Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles.		
	7. Motion to amend the Company's Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles.	V	
	8. Motion to amend the Company's Corporate Social Responsibility Policies.	V	
	9. Amendment of the Company's Management Procedures for Acquiring or Disposing of Assets.	V	
	Audit Committee resolution results (03/24/2022): Approved by all members of the Audit Committee.		
	The Company's handling of the Audit Committee's opinions: approved by all directors present.		
15th meeting of the 3rd term 05/10/2022	1. Amendment to the amount of endorsements/guarantees among affiliated companies.	V	
	2. Motion to amend the Company's Procedures for Internal Control of Sales and Collection Cycles.	V	
	3. Amendment of the Company's Accounting System.	V	
	Audit Committee resolution results (05/10/2022): Approved by all members of the Audit Committee.		
	The Company's handling of the Audit Committee's opinions: approved by all directors present.		

16th meeting of the 3rd term 06/10/2022	1. The Company plans the acquisition of real estate for new construction projects in Xibin Plant II.	V	
	Audit Committee resolution results (06/10/2022): Approved by all members of the Audit Committee.		
	The Company's handling of the Audit Committee's opinions: approved by all directors present.		
1st meeting of the 4th term 08/10/2022	1. Elected the convener of the Audit Committee and the chair of the meeting.		
	2. Review of consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2022.	V	
	3. Evaluation of the independence and competency of CPAs of the Company.	V	
	Audit Committee resolution results (10/08/2022): Approved by all members of the Audit Committee.		
	The Company's handling of the Audit Committee's opinions: approved by all directors present.		
2nd meeting of the 4th term 11/09/2022	1. Adjustment in endorsement/guarantee amounts for subsidiary Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong).	V	
	2. The Company's 2023 application for short-term comprehensive bank credit lines, guaranteed lines financial transaction lines.	V	
	3. Formulation of the Company's 2023 internal audit plan.	V	
	Audit Committee resolution results (11/09/2022): Approved by all members of the Audit Committee.		
	The Company's handling of the Audit Committee's opinions: approved by all directors present.		
3rd meeting of the 4th term 03/06/2023	1. Review of the 2022 parent company only financial statements and consolidated financial statements.	V	
	2. The Company's 2022 earnings distribution plan.	V	
	3. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system and internal control system statement.	V	
	4. Motion to amend the Company's Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings.	V	
	5. Formulation of the Company’s Operational Procedure for Preparation and Validation of the Sustainability Report.		
	6. Motion to amend the Company's Internal Audit System.	V	
	Extempore Motions：KPMG firm will provide non-assurance services in 2023.	V	
	Audit Committee resolution results (03/06/2023): Approved by all members of the Audit Committee.		
	The Company's handling of the Audit Committee's opinions: approved by all directors present.		
4th meeting of the 4th term 05/11/2023	1. The Company change Certified Public Accountant due to the internal rotation of the CPA firm..	V	
	2. The Company sale an agricultural land to a related party proposal.	V	
	Audit Committee resolution results (05/11/2023): Approved by all members of the Audit Committee.		
	The Company's handling of the Audit Committee's opinions: approved by all directors present.		

II. Matters considered by the Audit Committee in its meetings from 2022 to May 2023 were as follows:
1. Annual financial reports and semi-annual financial reports.
2. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control system.
3. Establishment or revision of the internal control system.
4. Adoption or amendment of relevant procedures pursuant to Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act.
5. Significant loans of funds or endorsements/guarantees.
6. The offering, issuance, or private placement of any equity-type securities.
7. The hiring of CPA and evaluation of the competence and independence of CPA.
8. Regulatory compliance.
9. Matters bearing on the personal interest of a director.
10. Significant asset transactions.

III. Reviewing financial reports.
The Board of Directors submitted the Company's 2022 annual business report, consolidated financial statements, parent company only financial statements, and earnings distribution proposal, and commissioned accountants Yu Sheng-He and Lee Tzu-Hui of KPMG to issue audit reports on the consolidated financial statements and parent company only financial statements. The above-mentioned business report, consolidated financial statements, parent company only financial statements, and earnings distribution proposal have been reviewed by this Audit Committee, which regards them as having no discrepancies.

IV. Assessing the effectiveness of the internal control system
The Audit Committee evaluates the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system policies and procedures. Furthermore, it reviews the Company's Audit Department and its certified public accountants as well as periodic reports from management including legal compliance and other issues. The Audit Committee believes that the Company's internal control system is effective and that the Company has adopted the necessary control mechanisms to monitor it.

V. Appointing a certified public accountant
The Audit Committee is given the responsibility of supervising the independence of the CPA firm to ensure the fairness of the financial statements. Generally speaking, except for tax-related services or specially approved items, the CPA firm shall not provide other services of the Company. All services provided by certified public accountant transactions must be approved by the Audit Committee.
To ensure the independence of CPA firms, the Audit Committee refers to Article 47 of the Accounting Act and the Content Development Independence Evaluation Form of the Bulletin of Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China No. 10, "Integrity, Objectivity and Independence". Regarding the accountants' independence, professionalism, and competency, it evaluates whether the firm is a related person, business, or party to a financial interest relationship with the Company. The 1th meeting of the 4th Audit Committee on August 10, 2022 and the 2nd meeting of the 10th Board of Directors on August 10, 2022 reviewed and approved CPA Yu Sheng-He and CPA Lee Tzu-Hui, both of KPMG Taiwan, as meeting the independence and competency assessment standards. This is sufficient for them to serve as the Company's financial and tax accountants.

CPAs must be rotated after seven years of consecutive audit services due to the risk management requirements of KPMG Taiwan, The 4th meeting of the 4th Audit Committee on May 11, 2023 and the 6th meeting of the 10th Board of Directors on May 11, 2023 reviewed and approved new CPA Luo Re-Chih and new CPA Huang Yu-Ying, as meeting the independence and competency assessment standards. This is sufficient for them to serve as the Company's financial and tax accountants.

VI. Implementation status of independent directors' recusals due to conflicts of interest, including the name of the independent director, the content of the proposal, the reasons for recusal and voting status: In the most recent year, the Company has not had any implementation of proposals involving independent directors' interests.

VII. The communication between the Independent Directors and the Chief Internal Auditor and the CPAs (materiality, means, and result of communication on the financial position and operation of the Company should be covered):

1. The Company's internal audit supervisor regularly communicates with Audit Committee members on the results of the audit report and the implementation of follow-up reports, and fully communicates the implementation and results of audit business.
2. The accountants regularly report and communicate with the independent directors on the results of the financial report reviews or audits.

3.2 Status of corporate governance, and deviation from Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof:

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
I. Has the Company prepared and disclosed the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles in accordance with the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies?	√		The Company adheres to the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies to establish Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles, which are disclosed on the Market Observation Post System and on the Company's website.	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.
II. The equity structure and shareholders' equity of the Company (I) Does the Company have internal operating procedures in place to deal with shareholder recommendations, doubts, disputes, and litigation matters	√		(I) The Company has a spokesperson and acting spokesperson system to handle shareholder proposals and other matters externally, and we abide by information disclosure regulations to regularly disclose the Company's financial and business information for shareholders' reference on the Market Observation Post System.	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
according to the procedures? (II) Does the Company have a list of the major shareholders who actually control the Company, and the ultimate controllers of the major shareholders? (III) Has the Company established and implemented the risk management, control, and prevention mechanisms for affiliated companies? (IV) Has the Company established internal regulations that prohibit insiders from using unpublished information in the market to buy and sell securities?	 √ √ √		(II) Via its professional stock agency, the Company is responsible for establishing dedicated personnel to keep track of the shareholding status of important shareholders (directors, supervisors, managers, and major shareholders holding more than 10% of shares). (III) The finances and businesses of the Company and each affiliated company operate independently. The Company has formulated our Measures for the Handling of Transactions by Related Persons of Specified Companies and Group Enterprises and our Operating Standards for Financial Services of Affiliated Enterprises in order to clarify the management of personnel, assets, and finances between related enterprises. (IV) The Company has established our Internal Material Information Processing and Operational Procedures for Preventing Insider Transactions as a mechanism for standardized internal material information processing and disclosure. We have also stipulated that insiders such as directors or employees of the Company are prohibited from profiting from information that cannot be obtained in the market, so as to prevent the occurrence of insider trading.	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
III. Composition and Duties of the Board of Directors (I) Has the Board of Directors formulated a diversity policy and specific management objectives, and implemented them?	√		(I) 1.Diversity policy for the members of Board of Directors： (1)The Company strengthened the regulations governing the functions of the Board of Directors in accordance with Article 20 of its "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles" .The composition of the Board of Directors of the Company is determined by taking diversity into consideration, and we further formulate an appropriate policy on diversity based on the company's business operations, operating dynamics, and development needs. It is advisable that the policy include, without being limited to, the following two general standards: a.Basic conditions and values: Gender, age, nationality and culture, and so on. b.Professional knowledge and skills: A professional background (e.g., law, accounting, industry, finance, marketing, technology), professional skills, and industry experience. (2)Each board member shall have the necessary knowledge, skill, and experience to perform their duties. In order to achieve the ideal goals of corporate governance, the Board of Directors as a whole should have the following capabilities: a.The ability to make judgments about operations. b.Accounting and financial analysis ability. c.Business management ability.	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			d.Crisis management ability. e.Knowledge of the industry. f. An international market perspective. g.Leadership ability. h.Decision-making abilities. 2.Specific diversity management objectives for members of the Board of Directors： The Board of Directors of the Company shall direct company strategies, supervise the management and be responsible to the Company and shareholders. The procedures and arrangements of its corporate governance system shall ensure that, in exercising its authority, the Board of Directors complies with laws, regulations, the Articles of Incorporation and the resolutions of the shareholders' meetings. The specific management objectives are as follows： (1)The Board of Directors of the Company also values gender equality and board members should include at least one female Director. (2)The Board of Directors of the Company retain operating judgment, business management, and crisis management skills and at least 2/3 of the board members should have relevant core competencies. (3)Independent directors should not serve more than three terms to ensure their independence. (4)The number of employees of the Company, its parent, subsidiary or sister companies should account for less than 1/3 or less of the total number of	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			Directors to ensure supervisory functions 3.Implementation status of the diversity policy for board members： The Company's board members have the knowledge, skills, and education necessary for business operations, as well as decision-making and management skills suitable for the industry. The Company also continues to arrange a wide range of continuing education programs for board members to enhance the quality of their decision-making and supervisory responsibilities and to strengthen the functions of the Board of Directors. (1)The list of the ten 10th term directors of the Company, aside from including one female member, encompasses members with strong leadership capabilities, operational judgment, operational management skills, and crisis management, namely: Chuang Ching-Chi, Chuang Jui-Yuan, Chuang Jui-Chin, Cheng Kuang-Chieh, Huang Jih-Tung, Lin Jung-Yi and Wang Hsin-Fa. Meanwhile, those with industry knowledge and an international market perspective include Chuang Ching-Chi, Chuang Jui-Yuan, Chuang Jui-Chin, Cheng Kuang-Chieh, Lin Jung-Yi, Wang Hsin-Fa and Peng Hsien-Chung. Those who have made contributions to environmental protection include Chuang Ching-Chi, Chuang Jui-Yuan, Huang Jih-Tung, Peng Cheng-Pin and Peng Hsien-Chung. Those with accounting and financial analysis skills include Chuang Jui-Chin, Chuang Chin-Te, and Wang Hsin-Fa. Those with decision-making capabilities include Chuang Ching-Chi, Chuang Jui-Yuan, Chuang Jui-Chin, Cheng Kuang-Chieh, Huang Jih-Tung, Peng Cheng-Pin, Chuang Chin-Te, Lin Jung-Yi , Wang Hsin-Fa and Peng Hsien-Chung.	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			(2)The proportion of directors with employee status in the Company is 20%. The proportion of independent directors is 40%. The proportion of female directors is 10 %. The term of office of three independent director is less than 10 years, while the terms of office of one independent directors is 19 years. One directors are over the age of 70, and two are between 60 and 70 years old. Seven are 60 years old or younger. The Company focuses on the professional backgrounds in the composition of the Board of Directors and had added two Directors Lin Jung-Yi and Peng Hsien-Chung with legal expertise to the 10th term Board of Directors. (3)The Board of Directors has formulated a diversity policy on the composition of members and disclosed it on the Company's website and on the Market Observation Post System.	
(II) Has the Company voluntarily set up other functional committees other than the Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee according to law?	√		(II) In addition to establishing a Remuneration Committee and an Audit Committee in accordance with relevant laws, remaining corporate governance operations are carried out by each department according to its respective function. The Company established a CSR Promotion Committee under the Board of Directors with the President as presiding chair and convener, always paying attention to the development trends of social responsibility domestically and abroad and to changes in the environment in order to undertake its relevant responses.	(II)Except for the fact that the Company has not set up other functional committees, it is otherwise in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
(III) Does the Company formulate the Board's performance assessment and evaluation method, conduct performance evaluation annually and regularly, and report the results of the performance evaluation to the Board of Directors, and apply it to individual directors' remuneration and nomination renewal?	√		(III) The Company has established the Board of Directors Performance Evaluation Measures and regularly reviews the policies, systems, standards, and structures of the performance appraisal and remuneration of directors and managers every year, and submits them to the Board of Directors of the Company for resolution. The measurement items of the performance evaluation of the Board of Directors of the Company cover the following five aspects: (1) Degree of participation in Company operations. (2) Improvement of the quality of Board decisions. (3) Board composition and structure. (4) Selection and continuous training of directors. (5) Internal Control. Board member (self) performance evaluation measurement items cover the following six aspects: (1) Mastery of the Company's goals and tasks. (2) Awareness of directors' responsibilities. (3) Degree of participation in Company operations. (4) Internal relationship management and communication. (5) Director's professional and continuous education. (6) Internal Control.	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			The measurement items of functional committee performance evaluations cover the following five aspects: (1) Degree of participation in Company operations. (2) Recognition of functional committee responsibilities. (3) Improvement of the quality of decisions made by the functional committee. (4) Functional committee composition and member selection. (5) Internal Control. The Company's executive unit for performance (self) evaluation of the Board of Directors, directors, and functional committees is the President's Office. Questionnaires are used, and the performance evaluation results will be used as a reference for the selection or nomination of directors. Furthermore, the performance evaluation results of directors and functional committee members will be used as a reference for determining their individual remuneration. The Company completed its performance (self) evaluations of the Board of Directors, directors, and functional committees in March 2023, and the Board of Directors convened on March 6, 2023 to report the results of the evaluations. The average assessment scores for this year ranged from 4.5 points to 5 points (out of 5 points).	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			The recommendations and improvement actions for the Board, the Board members (self), and the Functional Committee are as follows: (1) Board of Directors: ➢ Arrange the frequency of board meetings appropriately (2) Board members (self): ➢ Strengthen directors' understanding of the Company's core values. ➢ Strengthen directors' clear understanding of all the strategic objectives of the Company set by the Board. ➢ Strengthen directors' clear understanding of the characteristics and risks of the Company's industry. (3) Functional Committees: ➢ Strengthen the functional committee's ability to evaluate and monitor the Company's real or potential risks. ➢ Strengthen functional committee meeting resolutions and appropriate follow-up implementation. ➢ Strengthen functional committees to perform performance reviews on a regular and efficient basis. ➢ Strengthening the internal control system adopted by the Audit Committee consisting of five elements/principles, and further covering all operational activities and control operations of the transaction cycle. ➢ Strengthen the regular review of policies, systems, standards, and structures for the performance appraisal and remuneration of directors, auditors, and managers.	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			➢ Strengthen the regular review of policies, systems, standards, and structures for the performance appraisal and remuneration of directors, auditors, and managers. ➢ Strengthen the regular review of the Company's directors' performance evaluation standards and submit them to the Board of Directors for approval, and set the salaries and remuneration of directors based on the results of the performance evaluation. ➢ Strengthen the Company's deliberation proposals submitted to the Remuneration Committee resolutions appropriately. ➢ The selection of members of the strengthened Remuneration Committee is based on the actual needs of the Company, fully considering the various skills, knowledge, and experience of the members of the Directors, and taking into account the results of the performance evaluation of the Remuneration Committee. If the Company makes an annual profit for the year, the remuneration of the directors of the Company shall be allocated by the Board of Directors as not more than 5% as the remuneration of the directors and supervisors in accordance with the provisions of Article 20 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation. Procedures for setting remuneration are drawn from the Company's Director Compensation Measures as the basis for evaluation. With reference to the directors' participation in the Company's operations and the value of their contributions, weights are given and reasonable remunerations are distributed according to the weighted results. Relevant	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			performance evaluations as well as the rationality of the remuneration are reviewed by the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors. In addition, we will review the remuneration system in a timely manner based on actual operating conditions and relevant laws and regulations, so as to seek a balance between the Company's sustainable operations and risk controls.	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.
(IV) Has the Company assessed the independence status of the CPAs at regular intervals?	√		(IV) The Company evaluates the independence and competence of the CPAs at least once a year, and asks the accountants and their firm to provide relevant information and statements based on the accountants' interests, integrity, impartiality, and objectivity, the nature and extent of the provision of non-audit services, disciplinary action of the competent authorities and the CPA Association, and so on. These are evaluated by the Finance Office, and the evaluation results of the most recent two years were discussed and approved by the Board of Directors on August 6, 2021 and August 10, 2022, respectively. Please see the Company’s website for details: http://www.jyd.com.tw/investor-zone-63-84-114Home/Investor Area Corporate Governance Functional Committees/Independent Directors and Internal Communication.	

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
IV. Is the company equipped with an appropriate number of qualified corporate governance personnel, and appointed a corporate governance director responsible for corporate governance-related matters (including but not limited to providing information needed by directors and supervisors to carry out business, assisting directors and supervisors to comply with laws and regulations, handling matters related to meetings of the Board of Directors and shareholders’ meeting in accordance with the law,	√		On November 9, 2021, the Board of Directors appointed Ms. Chuang Jui-Chin, Vice President of Operation and Spokesperson of the Company, as Corporate Governance Officer. She is responsible for corporate governance-related matters, including handling matters related to the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee, and shareholders' meetings in accordance with the law. She also facilitates director appointments and continuing education,. As well as providing information necessary for the directors to perform their functions, and assists directors in complying with laws and regulations, etc.	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
and producing minutes of board meetings and shareholders' meetings)?				
V. Has the Company established communication channels with stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers, and suppliers), set up a special column for stakeholders on the Company's website, and responded appropriately to important corporate social responsibility issues of concern to stakeholders?	√		The Company adheres to the principles of good faith and openness, and provides transparent financial and business information to the investing public. In addition to encouraging greater employee communication with management, the Company's website has an Audit Committee mailbox, a Stakeholder Area to provide Complaint channels for shareholders and investors, customers, suppliers, and employees, and whistleblower mailboxes and whistleblower hotlines for reporting violations of professional ethics. These are provided for the sake of responding to stakeholder concerns and important corporate social responsibility issues. President's Mailbox: In addition to communicating with the President through weekly meetings attended by supervisors at all levels, it is hoped under the common goals of the Company that these communication measures are not limited to supervisors but also incorporate observations of front-line colleagues to formulate more appropriate plans. In order to increase the communication channels of colleagues, therefore, a President's Mailbox where sender information is hidden has been set up. Labor-management meetings: Held on a regular quarterly basis to understand the needs of colleagues and to track and discuss the opinions of employees. Please see the Company's website for details: http://www.jyd.com.tw/investor-zone-63-85Home/Investor Area/Corporate Governance/Stakeholder Area	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
VI. Has the Company appointed a professional share registration and investors service agent for handling matters pertaining to the Shareholders Meeting?	√		The Company has appointed a professional stock agency, the Stock Agency Department of Grand Fortune Securities Co., Ltd., to handle various stock affairs of the Company.	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.
VII. Disclosure of information (I) Has the Company installed a website for the disclosure of information on its financial position and operation, as well as corporate governance? (II) Has the Company adopted other means for disclosure (such as the installation of a website in the English language, appointment of	 √ √		(I) The Company's website is http://www.jyd.com.tw. In addition to regular updates of the Company's relevant information by dedicated personnel, investors can also inquire about the Company's relevant financial, business, and corporate governance information through the Market Observation Post System. (II) The Company has full-time staff responsible for the collection and disclosure of company information, and has a spokesperson system (a role which is concurrently taken by the Company's Vice President of Operation). If an institutional investor conference is held in the current year, it will be disclosed on the Company's website.	(I)~(II)It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
designated persons for the collection and disclosure of information on the Company, the implementation of a spokesman system, and videotaping institutional investor conferences)?				
(3) Does the Company announce and declare its annual financial statements within two months after the end of the fiscal year, and announce and declare the first, second, and third quarter financial statements and the monthly operating situation as early as possible within the prescribed time limit?		√	(III) The Company's 2022 annual financial statements has been announced and declared its within three months after the end of the fiscal year, and announces and declares the first, second, and third quarter financial statements and the monthly operating situations within the prescribed time limits. Please refer to the Market Observation Post System or the Company's website for disclosure of the above information: https://www.jyd.com.tw/financial-statementsHome/Investor Area/Financial Information.	(III) Our company is still working on the adjustment of the schedule for early announcement and declaration.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
VIII. Is there any other material information that would facilitate an understanding of the pursuit of corporate governance (including but not limited to employee rights, employee care, investor relations, supplier relations, stakeholder rights, the continuing education of directors and supervisors, the pursuit of a risk management policy and standard of risk assessment, the pursuit of a customer policy, and professional liability insurance coverage for the directors and supervisors)?	√		Workers' Rights and Employee Care: The Company has always adhered to the concept of sound and sustainable management. We attach great importance to the welfare of employees and their education and training, and we recruit employees without restrictions on gender, religion, race, or political affiliation, but rather through open recruitment and meritocracy. The protection of employees' rights and interests is thoroughly implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Standards Act and other relevant laws, and the health and safety of the working environment are also supervised according to high standards. Furthermore, employee health examinations and related health knowledge courses are provided every year to enable employees to receive optimal care. The Employee Welfare Committee allocates welfare benefits every month, and the Committee arranges activities, such as various tourism activities, community activities, Mid-Autumn Festival activities, and other welfare matters. The Company also provides various welfare subsidies such as wedding stipends, hospital condolences, maternity subsidies, funeral subsidies, children's scholarships, and festive gift certificates. In addition, the Company stipulates employee retirement measures in accordance with the Labor Standards Act and the Labor Pension Act, and the Company has a sound financial system to ensure that colleagues have a stable pension allocation and payments. Relevant regulations and measures related to labor relations are handled in accordance with the relevant laws and optimal implementation. For any new or revised measures relating to labor relations, this shall be decided between both parties after full communication and agreement between labor and management.	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			We engage in regular and intermittent dispatch of personnel to participate in safety fire and health training and pre-employment and on-the-job training of employees. We arrange free health examinations for employees every year, and disinfect the factory area on an intermittent basis in anticipation of providing a comfortable and safe working environment for employees. Investor Relations: The Company has a dedicated person responsible for handling shareholder suggestions. Please see the Company's website for details: http://www.jyd.com.tw/service-31-96Home/Contact Us/Investor Inquiries Supplier Relations: In line with a relationship of coexistence and mutual benefit, the Company gives suppliers the profits they deserve and creates a win-win situation. In addition, Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise continues to conduct environmental, safety, and health audits of major suppliers and requires continuous performance improvements. Please see the Company's website for details: http://www.jyd.com.tw/investor-zone-63-85-118Home/Investor Area/Corporate Governance/Stakeholder Area/Supplier Relations	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			When a contractor signs a contract for a project, all safety and environmental protection precautions should be given notification in writing, and should clearly define the safety protection and control measures that construction workers need to take. Also, contractors who undertake high-risk projects in the plant are required to have their staff complete work skills training. Stakeholders: The Company takes "technology first, quality first, service first" as our business philosophy, providing services or products with zero defects to customers on time. We also uphold the principle of ethics and the concept of sustainable management, as well as cooperating with customers, suppliers, and other stakeholders for mutual benefit in anticipation of creating long-term and stable benefits for shareholders and employees. Please see the Company's website for details: http://www.jyd.com.tw/investor-zone-63-85Home/Investor Area/Corporate Governance/Stakeholder Area Director training status: The directors of the Company all have industry professional backgrounds in the industry and operational management experience, and have continued to study in accordance with the relevant regulations every year. Details are given in the attached table and have been announced on the Market Observation Post System:	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			(see table below)	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Job Title	Name	Training date	Organizer	Course Title	Training hours
Chairperson	Chuang Ching-Chi	1. 08/10/2022 2. 09/11/2022	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	1. ESG Legal Issues for the Board of Directors - Discourse on Corporate Integrity and Insider Trading Prevention. 2. Insider Trading from the Perspective of Prosecution and Investigation Authorities.	6 hours
Director	Chuang Jui-Yuan				
Director	Chuang Jui-Chin				
Director	Huang Jih-Tung				
Director	Cheng Kuang-Chieh				
Director	Peng Cheng-Pin				
Independent director	Chuang Chin-Te				
Independent director	Lin Jung-Yi				
Independent director	Wang Hsin-Fa				
Independent director	Peng Hsien-Chung				
Independent director	Peng Hsien-Chung	08/25/2022	Taipei Exchange	Insider Equity Promotion and Briefing Session for OTC and Emerging Stock Companies	3 hours
Director	Chuang Jui-Yuan	12/25/2022	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	Corporate Governance and Securities Regulations	3 hours

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Evaluation item</th><th colspan="3">Status</th><th rowspan="2">Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons</th></tr>
<tr><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>Summary description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Job Title</th><th>Name</th><th>Training date</th><th>Organizer</th><th>Course Title</th><th>Training hours</th></tr>
<tr><td>Director</td><td>Huang Jih-Tung</td><td rowspan="4">23/12/2022</td><td rowspan="4">The Institute of Internal Auditors-ChineseTaiwan</td><td rowspan="4">Self-Preservation in Legal Proceedings - How to Act in Investigation and Trial Proceedings</td><td rowspan="4">6 hours</td></tr>
<tr><td>Director</td><td>Peng Cheng-Pin</td></tr>
<tr><td>Independent director</td><td>Wang Hsin-Fa</td></tr>
<tr><td>Independent director</td><td>Peng Hsien-Chung</td></tr>
</table>
Implementation of risk management policies and risk measurement standards:
The Company has a risk management policy, and the organizational structure of risk management is responsible for the relevant management units according to the nature of its business. The Company's risk management constitutes recognizing, analyzing, and measuring potential risks at each unit, while selecting appropriate treatment methods to control, process, manage, and supervise them and then improving the risk management plan. This is done according to the characteristics and levels of risks and using centralized or hierarchical implementation, so that all risks can be effectively controlled at any time. We have furthermore set up an audit unit to check and report on the Company's internal control systems regularly and intermittently, such that operational risks should be minimized.
Please see the Company’s website for details: https://www.jyd.com.tw/investor-zone-63-87

Implementation of risk management policies:
https://www.jyd.com.tw/storage/system/PDF/05-1/05-1-22.pdf</td><td>It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.</td></tr>
</table>

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			Risk management policy: https://www.jyd.com.tw/storage/system/PDF/05-1/05-1-21.pdf Implementation of customer policies: The Company continues to maintain good interaction with customers, attaches great importance to customer relationships and customer satisfaction, and handles valued opinions by dedicated personnel to create a relationship of mutual benefit. The Company’s purchases of liability insurance for directors and supervisors: The has purchased liability insurance for directors and managers, and the Company's Board functions and implementation are in accordance with the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and demonstrate an optimal performance. Others: In order to implement corporate governance, establish an effective internal control system, and introduce an independent director system, while relying on the professional experience of independent directors and increasing the practical experience of the management team, the Company has formulated its Rules and Procedures of Board of Directors Meetings and has established a Remuneration Committee and an Audit Committee to strengthen the functions of the Board of Directors. These efforts have been made in order to protect the rights and interests of shareholders and enhance information transparency. The company has also set up a spokesperson and an acting spokesperson to disclose the Company's material information in a timely manner, and a dedicated person is responsible for handling communication with shareholders. In addition, the Company focuses on expanding sales customers in the industry and strives to create shareholder value.	It is in line with the spirit of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and has shown no deviation therefrom.

Evaluation item	Status			Difference from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary description	
IX. Corrective action taken in response to the result of the Corporate Governance Evaluation conducted by the Corporate Governance Center of Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation, and the priority of action on issues pending for corrective action in the most recent year. (Not applicable for companies not evaluated by TSEC)			Not applicable.	

3.3 The composition, responsibilities, and operations of the Remuneration Committee

3.3.1 Remuneration Committee Member Data:

<table>
<tr><th>ID classification</th><th>Condition / Name</th><th>Professional qualifications and experience</th><th>Status of independence</th><th>Number concurrently serving as members of the remuneration committees of other publicly issued companies</th></tr>
<tr><td>Independent director /convener</td><td>Wang Hsin-Fa</td><td>1. Independent Director of the Company, convener of the Remuneration Committee and member of the Audit Committee.
2. Mr. Wang Hsin-Fa serves as an Independent Director of the Company and concurrently as Chairperson of Seehigh Biotech Co., Ltd.
3. Mr. Wang Hsin-Fa is proficient in leadership, operational judgment, operational management, crisis management, industry knowledge, corporate sustainability, international markets, and other professional capabilities. During his tenure as an Independent Director of the Company, he has provided appropriate advice and guidance on the Company's audits, financial and operational analysis as we take advantage of the expertise of Mr. Wang Hsin-Fa in his continued supervision of the Company’s operations.</td><td rowspan="2">The three directors listed on the left:
1. All have the qualifications of independence of independent directors.
2. Fully compliant with the status of independence:
(1) Self, spouse, and relatives within the second degree of kinship do not serve as directors, supervisors, or employees of the Company or its affiliated companies;
(2) Self, spouse, or relatives within the second degree of kinship do not hold any shares of the Company;
3. Not serving in the position of director, supervisor, or employee of a company that has a specified relationship with the Company (in reference to Article 6, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 5-8 of the Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Independent director</td><td>Chuang Chin-Te</td><td>1. Independent Director of the Company, presiding chair of the Audit Committee, and member of the Remuneration Committee.
2. Mr. Chuang Chin-Te serves as an Independent Director of the Company and possesses abundant experience in accounting, operational management, decision-making abilities, analytical ability, corporate sustainability, and other</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>

ID classification	Condition / Name	Professional qualifications and experience	Status of independence	Number concurrently serving as members of the remuneration committees of other publicly issued companies
		professional capabilities. During his tenure as an Independent Director of the Company, he has provided appropriate advice and guidance on the Company's audits, financial and operational analysis as we take advantage of the expertise of Mr. Chuang Chin-Te in his continued supervision of the Company's operations.	Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Stock Exchange or Traded Over the Counter); (4) There has been no amount of remuneration for providing business, legal, financial, accounting, and other services to the Company or its affiliates in the last two years.	
Independent director	Lin Jung-Yi	1. Independent Director of the Company, member of the Audit Committee and member of the Remuneration Committee. 2. Mr. Lin, Jung-Yi serves as an Independent Director of the Company and concurrently as Presiding Lawyer, Hengsheng Lawfirm ,an Independent Director of Taihan Precision Technology Co., Ltd. 3. Mr. Lin, Jung-Yi is proficient in decision-making abilities, operational judgment, legal expertise, operational management, crisis management, corporate sustainability, international markets, and other professional capabilities. During his tenure as an Independent Director of the Company, he has provided appropriate advice and guidance on the Company's audits, financial and operational analysis as we take advantage of the expertise of Mr. Lin, Jung-Yi in his continued supervision of the Company's operations.		0

Note: The members of the Remuneration Committee are independent directors of the Company. For details, please refer to 2.1 Director Information on page 13.

3.3.2 Duties of the Remuneration Committee:

The Remuneration Committee of the Company shall meet at least twice a year to formulate and regularly review the policies, systems, standards, and structures of performance evaluation of and salary remuneration for directors and managers. It shall assess and determine the remuneration for directors and managers on a regular basis.

3.3.3 Information on the operation of the Remuneration Committee:

I. There are 3 members of the Remuneration Committee of the Company.

2. Term of office of current members: from June 27, 2022 to June 26, 2025. The Remuneration Committee met 3 times (A) in the most recent year and member qualifications and attendance are as follows:

Job Title	Name	Actual number of attendances (B)	Frequency of attendance	Actual attendance rate (%) (B/A)	Note
Committee member / Independent director	Chuang Chin-Te	3	0	100	Re-elected in re-election on June 27,2022
Convener / Independent director	Wang Hsin-Fa	2	0	100	Elected in re-election on June 27,2022 The Audit Committee met 2 times (A)
Committee member / Independent director	Lin Jung-Yi	2	0	100	Elected in re-election on June 27,2022 The Audit Committee met 2 times (A)
Convener / Independent director	Peng Ching-Hua	1	0	100	Discharged The Audit Committee met 1 times (A)
Committee member / Independent director	Cheng Kuang-Chieh	1	0	100	Discharged The Audit Committee met 1 times (A)
The dates, schedule, contents of proposals, outcomes of resolutions and the Company's disposition of opinions of the Remuneration Committee in the most recent year are as follows: In January,1 2022 and up to the date of publication of the annual report, the Remuneration Committee met 1 time, all members were attended in person. The Remuneration Committee met 2 times in 2023 and 100% average attendance of all members.					

Remuneration Committee	Motion content and subsequent handling	Resolution result	Company's response to Remuneration Committee's opinions
6th meeting of the 4th term 03/24/2022	1. Discussion of the 2021 employee remuneration and director remuneration allocation proposal and performance evaluation report as reviewed by the Company's Remuneration Committee. 2. Discussed the Company's 2021 annual performance appraisal bonus proposal for the Chairperson and managers.	Approved by all members of the Committee	Submitted to the Board of Directors and approved by all directors present
1st meeting of the 5th term 08/10/2022	1. Review of policies, systems and standards for the performance appraisal and remuneration of directors and managers. 2. The Company's 2021 annual director's remuneration distribution and manager employee bonus distribution proposal.	Approved by all members of the Committee	Submitted to the Board of Directors and approved by all directors present
2nd meeting of the 5th term 03/06/2023	1. Discussion of the 2022 employee remuneration and director remuneration allocation proposal and performance evaluation report as reviewed by the Company's Remuneration Committee. 2. Discussed the Company's 2022 annual performance appraisal bonus proposal for the Chairperson and managers.	Approved by all members of the Committee	Submitted to the Board of Directors and approved by all directors present

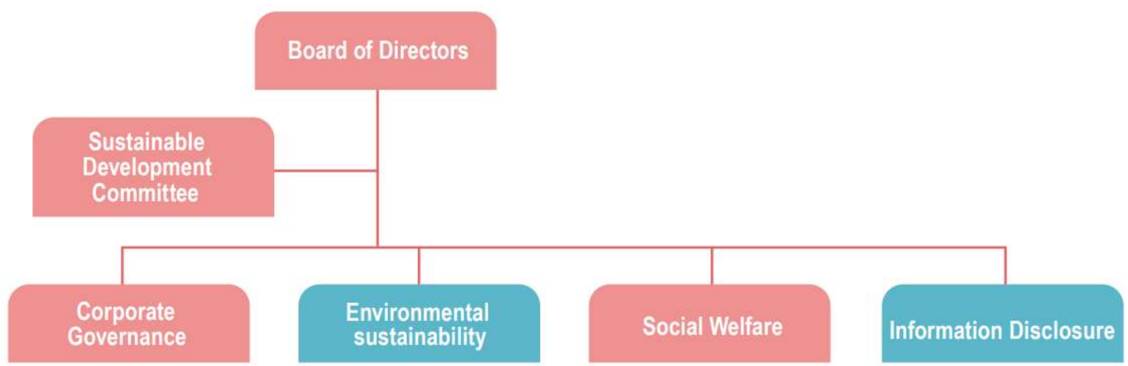
Other matters to be recorded:

I. If the Board of Directors does not adopt or amend the recommendations of the Remuneration Committee, the date and period of the Board of Directors, the content of the motion, the resolution of the Board of Directors, and the Company's handling of the opinions of the Remuneration Committee should be stated. (If the remuneration approved by the Board of Directors exceeds the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee, the differences and reasons should be stated): No such situation.

II. On resolutions of the Remuneration Committee, if members have objections or reservations and have records or written declarations, the date, period, motion content, opinions of all members and the handling of the opinions of the members shall be stated: No such situation.

3.4 Implementation of sustainable development promotions and the deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof:

For the systems and measures adopted by the Company for environmental protection, community participation, social contribution, social services, social welfare, consumer rights, human rights, safety and health, and other social responsibility activities and their implementation status, these are described in the following table:

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
I. Does the Company establish a governance structure to promote sustainable development, and set up a designated full-time (or part-time) unit to promote Sustainable Development, and the Board of Directors authorizes senior management to handle this and the Board of Directors supervises the situation?	√		The Company established a CSR Promotion Committee under the Board of Directors with the President as presiding chair and convener, always paying attention to the development trends of social responsibility domestically and abroad and to changes in the environment in order to undertake relevant responses. The CSR Promotion Committee organization is as follows:  Sustainable development policies, members of the ESG Promotion Committee, plans, and results. Please see the Company's website for details: https://www.jyd.com.tw/corporate-social-67-101	No differences.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Promotion item</th><th colspan="3">Implementation</th><th rowspan="2">Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof</th></tr>
<tr><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>Summary description</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>

Committee	Member	Primary authority	2022 Operational status
ESG Promotion Committee	Convener: Chuang Jui-Yuan Corporate governance officer: Chuang Jui-Chin Committee member: Tsou Yi-Ta Committee member: Wu I-Chen Committee member: Tseng Chiung-Wan Committee member: Huang Hsin-Ning	• Review and improve the sustainable development system established by the Company • Pay continual attention to domestic and foreign sustainable development trends and environmental changes to make relevant responses. • Implement and promote corporate governance • Take responsibility for corporate governance-related matters • Foster a sustainable environment • Preserve social welfare • Strengthen corporate social responsibility information disclosure	10 meetings were held, with an average attendance rate of 93% (January 2022 through March 2023)

The ESG Promotion Committee convenes quarterly meetings to discuss the sustainable management objectives and policies, formulate action plans in response and implement regular reviews on their effectiveness. Including (1) Corporate governance (2) Sustainable environment (3) Social welfare (4) Information disclosure of sustainable issues.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			After discussions, the Committee reports specific promotion plans and implementation results to the Board of Directors each year, and strengthens the participation of the Board of Directors in the Company's ESG implementation results. The date of the most recent report to the Board was November 9, 2022.	
II. Does the Company follow the principle of materiality, conduct risk assessments on environmental, social, and corporate governance issues related to company operations, and formulate relevant risk management policies or strategies?	√		1.Boundaries of the risk assessment: The information disclosed herein includes the Company's performance in sustainable development at major business locations from January to December 2022. The boundaries of the risk assessment are based on the Company's operations in Taiwan (Hsinchu Head Office and Kaohsiung Branch). 2.Identify risk assessment standards, processes, results and risk management policies or strategies for material environmental, social, and governance issues. 3.The Company adheres to "technology first, quality first, service first" as our business philosophy and principle of materiality, while pursuing sustainable operations and profit of the business, promoting its sustainable development, attaching importance to the rights and interests of stakeholders, paying attention to environmental, social, and corporate governance issues, and incorporating them into the Company's management policies and operational activities to achieve the goal of sustainable operations. The ESG Promotion Committee conducted analysis based on the materiality principle of the Sustainability Report. They communicated with internal and external stakeholders, integrated the evaluation information provided by departments to evaluate material ESG issues. They formulated risk management policies for effective identification, measurement, monitoring, and management of major environmental hazards, corporate governance, labor rights, and social support issues, and take specific actions to reduce the impact of related risks.	No differences.

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			4.The Company has formulated the following risk management policies or strategies based on the assessed risks：	

Material Issues	Risk Assessment Item	Explanation
Environmental	Environmental impact and management	1. The Company meets environmental protection regulations and passed DNV's ISO 14001 environmental management system certification, and regularly obtains re-certification. 2. We regularly review greenhouse gas emissions, review the impact on the Company's operations, and continue to implement carbon reduction measures to effectively reduce carbon emissions.
Social	Occupational safety	The Company established a comprehensive occupational safety and health management system, received DNV's ISO 45001 certification and regularly obtains re-certification.

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			(see nested table below)	

Material Issues	Risk Assessment Item	Explanation
Corporate governance	Regulatory compliance	We established a governance organization and implement internal control mechanisms to ensure that all employees and operations of the Company comply with relevant laws and regulations.
	Strengthen the functions of the Board of Directors	1.Plan related continuing education courses for directors and provide the latest information on regulations, system development, and policies. 2.Purchase directors' liability insurance to protect them from lawsuits and claims.
	Stakeholder engagement	1.To avoid business or litigation risks caused by misunderstandings between stakeholders and the Company, the Company analyzes the important issues of concern to stakeholders every year. 2.Establish various communication channels to facilitate actively communication and reduce differences in opinions and misunderstanding. Set up a mailbox for investors and assign a spokesperson to process and respond to opinions.

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
III. Environmental Issues (I) Has the Company established an appropriate environmental management system based on its industry characteristics?	√		(I) The Company regularly collects and evaluates adequate and timely information on the impact of its operations on the natural environment, establishes measurable targets, and reviews the progress of its environmental sustainability goals or objectives. The Company has followed ISO14001 to establish our environmental management system, and we continue to pass third-party verifications. Furthermore, a greenhouse gas inventory is conducted every year in accordance with the ISO14064-1:2018 standard, and resulting emissions reductions are tracked.	(I) No differences.
(II) Has the Company committed itself to improving energy efficiency and to using recycled materials with low impact on the environment?	√		(II) The Company has designated a dedicated individual who is responsible for the Company's overall environmental resource planning, for the sake of improving the utilization efficiency of each resource item. Because the Company works in a licensed industry, beyond adhering to general administrative decrees, we must additionally comply with provisions of environmental protection laws. As a result, such licensing is not easily obtained. Nonetheless, the Company has actively invested in environmental protection, air and water pollution prevention, waste management, and so on, and has proposed and implemented feasible improvement plans, such that there is no use of recycled materials that impacts environmental loads.	(II) No differences.

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
(III) Does the Company assess the potential risks and opportunities of climate change for the Company now and in the future, and take measures to deal with climate-related issues?	√		(III) Currently, the Company has not yet undertaken an evaluation to assess the potential risks and opportunities of climate change for the Company now and in the future or taken measures to deal with climate-related issues. Improvements will be gradually implemented in the future.	(III) The Company has not yet assessed the current and future potential risks and opportunities for companies in relation to climate change and has not taken measures to address climate-related issues.
(IV) Is the company counting greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and the volume of total waste in the past two years, and formulated policies	√		(IV) Based on our concern for global warming issues, the Company hopes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while starting to reduce carbon emissions. Furthermore, we stand as the first company in Taiwan to pass carbon footprint verification for gold products, i.e., products from the raw material, manufacturing, distribution, and disposal stages. The greenhouse gases emitted in the production activities at various life cycle stages are rationally distributed and calculated, and the carbon emissions of the product are derived to reveal the use of carbon and determine energy-consuming black holes. Since learning about product carbon footprints, Jiin Yeeh Ding Company has planned control measures to complete the	(IV) No differences.

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
for public energy conservation and carbon reduction, greenhouse gas reduction, water management, or other waste management?			required "carbon reduction" work. Furthermore, through the implementation of the carbon reduction plan, we create considerable "energy saving" space, thereby reducing the cost of production and achieving the goal of a mutually beneficial outcome for business and for environmental protection. The Company's energy conservation and carbon reduction and greenhouse gas reduction management policies and specific practices are as follows: 1. Greenhouse gases: Due to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions caused by global activities, resulting in continuous floods and droughts generated by climate change problems, which in turn influence corporate operations, the Company expects to effectively implement greenhouse gas reduction measures to alleviate the phenomenon of global warming and fulfill our responsibilities as a member of the global village. (1) Policies and commitments: Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp., conducts an organized greenhouse gas inventory operation to accurately grasp the annual greenhouse gas emissions situation, plans reduction measures and offset strategies, and has committed to a zero net increase in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 to achieve carbon neutrality goals. (2) Short-term goals: (A) Complete the annual greenhouse gas inventory inspection; (B) Complete the annual organization greenhouse gas claim verification operation and obtain the verification statement; (C) Implement and complete reduction measures with 20% reduction target achieved by 2030. (3) Medium- and long-term targets: (A) Implement the reduction and complete the offsetting strategy year by year, achieve carbon neutrality and complete the report, (B) Complete the carbon neutrality external verification operation by 2050.	

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			(4) Promotional measures: (A) The Company established a carbon neutral management team (with members covering production, administration, factory affairs, and security), (B) We have analyzed the water and electricity consumption of the organization on a quarterly basis, ensuring that the effect of the relevant carbon reduction plan is reliable, (C) For the process power consumption reduction and power consumption reduction plan, the relevant performance will be reviewed regularly. (5) Verification status: The Company has completed the 2020 greenhouse gas inventory management report and obtained third-party inspection, which is carried out in accordance with the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard and the generally recognized guidelines related to the consistency of the process of identification, calculation, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. The implementation of this inspection is consistent with the requirements of the ISO 14064-3:2019 standard.	

GHG category and Scope 1 emission type emission statistics table of the whole plant

	Scope 1				Scope 2	Scope 3	Total emissions equivalent
	Fixed emissions	Process emissions	Mobile emissions	Fugitive emissions	Indirect energy emissions	Other indirect emissions	
Emissions equivalent (CO2e mt/year)	353.9451				908.8385	1,488.5058	2,751.289
	17.2372	0.0000	325.0711	11.6368			
Proportion of gas type (%)	12.86%				33.03%	54.10%	100.00%
	0.63%	0.00%	11.82%	0.42%			

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
			The Company's total greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) totaled 1,262.784 CO_2e mt/year. The total emissions of Scope 1 greenhouse gases were 353.9451 CO_2e mt/year, and the total emissions of Scope 2 greenhouse gases were 908.8385 CO_2e mt/year. Total greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3) came to 1488.5058 CO_2e mt/year. 2. Waste management: The Company needs to properly manage the waste generated in the process of recycling and reuse to avoid secondary pollution and environmental hazards. (1) Policies and commitments: Committed to the prevention and continuous improvement of waste pollution, and promoting environmental protection concepts to employees, customers, suppliers, and contractors. (2) Short-term goals: (A) Waste discharge during the recycling process can comply with the regulations, (B) Implement contractor audits to ensure that the relevant commissioned waste can be properly disposed of and is harmless. (3) Medium- and long-term objectives: To comply with regulatory requirements, ensure that the waste recycling system can be properly handled from upstream to downstream, fulfill corporate social responsibility, and avoid environmental impacts. (4) Promotion measures: In accordance with the ISO14001 environmental management system, we will implement in-plant waste management through the PDCA system to achieve annual targets.	

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
IV. Social Issues (I) Has the Company established related policies and procedures in accordance with applicable legal rules and the International Convention on Human Rights?	√		(I) Jiin Yeeh Ding pays close attention to employees' rights and builds a friendly environment with human rights protection. The Company obtained the approval of the Chairman for the establishment of the "Human Rights Policy", which recognizes the basic human rights enshrined in the values of the international community. It includes the ban on the use of child labor, elimination of all forms of forced labor, elimination of discrimination in employment, and prevention of any action that infringe or violate human rights to ensure gender equality and fair treatment of all employees.	(I)-(II) No differences.
(II) Has the Company formulated and implemented reasonable employee welfare measures (including salary, vacation and other benefits, etc), and appropriately reflected business performance or results in employee compensation?	√		(II) The Company has working rules and related personnel management regulations. The content covers basic wages, working hours, vacations, pension benefits, labor and health insurance benefits, occupational accident compensation, and so on for the Company's hired workers, which are in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Labor Standards Act. We have set up an Employee Welfare Committee to operate through a welfare committee elected by employees to handle various welfare matters. The company's remuneration policy has a positive correlation with business performance, according to individual ability, contributions to the Company, and performance.	

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
(III) Has the Company provided a safe and healthy work environment for the employees, and related education on occupational safety and health for the employees at regular intervals?	√		(III) The Company is committed to providing a safe and reasonable working environment for all employees and safeguarding the rights and interests of employees, implementing occupational safety and health management systems (ISO 14001 & ISO 45001), establishing a more perfect management mechanism, and regularly implementing safety and health education and training for employees (including providing necessary health and first aid facilities). Furthermore, we are committed to reducing hazards to employee safety and health to prevent occupational incidents.	(III)-(IV) No differences.
(IV) Has the Company provided effective training in career planning for employees?	√		(IV) The Company's Human Resources Department has a complete training plan for the career development of colleagues, so that colleagues can perform services in existing positions and further train in the skills necessary for promotion.	

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
(V) Regarding issues such as customer health and safety, customer privacy, and marketing and labeling of products and services, does the Company comply with the relevant regulations and international standards, and formulate relevant consumer and customer protection policies and complaint procedures?	√		(V) The Company formulates management laws to maintain the social environment in accordance with the Waste Disposal Act and the Resource Recycling Act.	(V) No differences.

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
(VI) Has the Company formulated supplier management policies, where suppliers are required to follow relevant regulations on issues such as environmental protection, occupational safety and health or labor and their implementation?	√		(VI) The Company attaches great importance to the protection of the environment and society, and also selects manufacturers with the same integrity as the Company to perform supplier evaluation and review every year.	(VI) No differences.
V. Does the Company refer to the internationally-prepared reporting standards or guidelines, preparation of sustainability	√		The Company prepared the "2021 Jiin Yeeh Ding Sustainability Report" in accordance with the internationally accepted guidelines for the preparation of reports (GRI Standards). The Report has been verified by Great Certification, and disclosed on the Company's website. https://www.jyd.com.tw/corporate-socialHome/ESG Area	No differences.

Promotion item	Implementation			Deviation from Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
reports and other reports that disclose the Company's non-financial information? Did the preliminary report obtain the confidence or assurance opinion of the third-party verification unit?				

VI. If the Company has its own sustainable development code in accordance with the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, please describe the differences between its operation and the Principles:

The Company has Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles and implements them, which are no different from the Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies.

VII. Other important information helpful to understand the implementation of the promotion of sustainable development:

The Company actively practices sustainable development in line with international development trends, and through corporate citizenship, we enhance the country's economic contributions, improve the quality of life of employees, communities and society, and promote our competitive advantage based on corporate sustainability. The main contents of the activities in 2022 are briefly described as follows:

1.Lamplighting Buddies – Street Lamp Adoption

Jiin Yeeh Ding fulfills corporate social responsibility and gives back to the society. We have sponsored street lamps since 2011 and sponsored 78 street lamps this year to make the streets brighter and safer and also allows us to work together to achieve the goals of energy conservation, carbon reduction and love for the Earth. We hope that more people can sponsor street lamps with us together.

2.Greening Action GO GO GO

We seek to improve the city's "cement forest" , and implement of green spatial design. So that colleagues can have a comfortable living environment. Greening will improve sanitation and maintain the balance and efficiency of ecosystems.

3.Sports LOHAS Month

Jiin Yeeh Ding sponsors employees' participation in the ZEPRO RUN. The route starts in the urban streets of Hsinchu and extends all the way to the countryside. In the course of the race, employees ran as fast as they could and breathed the fresh air. They experienced the city and the beautiful scenery in the early morning. The marathon relieved physical and mental pressure and helped us gain health and happiness.

4.A Clean and Beautiful Beach is Not a Dream, So Adopt a Beach – Environmental Protection, Love the Earth

The beach clean-up activities were changed to mountain clean-up activities due to severe erosion of the beach that may pose hazards.

Jiin Yeeh Ding employees served as mountain clean-up personnel and protected the mountain and forest environment together. 101 employees attended the activity and cleared 2kg of plastic bottles, 2kg of aluminum cans, 1.5kg of plastic, 2kg of glass and 0.5kg of paper. The mountain clean-up activity allowed employees to hike and exercise while maintaining the cleanliness of the mountain and forest environment and keeping the mountains and forests beautiful.

5.I Want to Get Fit – Weight Loss Activities

The ESG Promotion Committee organized the "I Want to Get Fit – Weight Loss Activities" in the fourth quarter of 2022 to prevent and reduce obesity and encourage employees to develop habits for exercising and healthy diets.

The 11 participants lost a total of 19.54kg. The participants were weighed once a week, and the top 3 participants with the highest BMI reduction were awarded prizes for outstanding performance. During the competition, the participants shared their weight loss experience, provided support to each other, and motivated themselves on the "I Want to Get Fit" LINE group which made the activity more fun.

6.**Rolling up Sleeves to Donate Blood – A Benefit to Help Others**

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise has led the Group to engage in various public welfare activities under the impetus of ESG. The blood donation drive launched by Jiin Yeeh Ding's President Chuang Jui-Yuan entered its fourth year. This time, we cooperated with General Silicones, a neighboring company in Nangangli, to carry out blood donation activities, with Jiin Yeeh Ding inviting blood donation vehicles to arrive the two companies' plants. Twenty-seven individuals queued up for the blood donation activities on December 24, 2022, contributing 39 bags of 250 cc each or 9,750 cc of blood in total. The Company thus hoped to achieve the purpose of "donating blood to save people", and also to let employees' warm contributions convey "love" and "hope".

7.**KPMG-Charity Donating Used Laptops to Remote Villages**

Jiin Yeeh Ding has participated in the donation of second-hand computers to digital centers of remote rural areas organized by KPMG Taiwan each year for five consecutive years and donated 5 second-hand laptop computers this year.
Jiin Yeeh Ding will continue to provide sponsorship and implement the "Remote Rural Area Digital Care Implementation Plan" to reduce the digital gap for rural areas. We shall help residents of rural areas learn without interruption with the aim of transferring knowledge and skills to rural areas and effectively reducing the digital gap between urban and rural areas. We hope disadvantaged groups can also have the opportunity to connect with the world and make their dreams come true.

8.**Parent-Child Day**

Jiin Yeeh Ding Group successfully organized a family day Halloween event on Saturday, November 5, 2022. More than 200 employees and family members visited Leofoo Village Theme Park on the day of the event and enjoyed the joyful fun-filled Halloween celebrations together. The event communicated Jiin Yeeh Ding's dedication to employees and strengthened the solidarity among employees.

9.**Education and Training – Corporate Social Responsibility Issues**

- The Safety and Health Department regularly conducts environmental news and occupational disaster case publicity at supervisory meetings every week.
- In October 2022, the Company invited the nurse Hou Yi-Chen to give a course on "Basic Concepts of Nutrition and Weight Loss" for Jiin Yeeh Ding employees to learn how to prevent and reduce obesity. She encouraged employees to develop habits for exercising and healthy diets.
- Share ESG-related articles by e-mail to all colleagues of Jiin Yeeh Ding.

10.**2021 Jiin Yeeh Ding Sustainability Report**

Completed the 2021 Jiin Yeeh Ding Sustainability Report which was uploaded to the Market Observation Post System and the Company's website on September 30, 2022.
The Company's website. https://www.jyd.com.tw/ storage/system/PDF/2022/JYD_CHT_01_compressed.pdf

The specific promotion plan for sustainable development in 2023 is briefly described as follows:

1.<u>Lamplighting Buddies – Street Lamp Adoption</u>

The adoption of benevolent street lamps makes the streets brighter and safer, and also allows us to work together to achieve the goals of energy conservation, carbon reduction and love for the Earth.

2.<u>Greening Action GO GO GO</u>

We seek to improve the city's "cement forest" , and implement of green spatial design. So that colleagues can have a comfortable living environment. Greening will improve sanitation and maintain the balance and efficiency of ecosystems.

3.<u>Massage Masters</u>

After the massage service, employees can relieve stress, stretch their muscles and bones, enhance their work spirit, and improve work efficiency.

4.<u>Environmental Protection, Love the Earth</u>

Through the outdoor activities, we increased everyone's environmental protection awareness and start with themselves to clean up waste together, keep the environment clean and restore the beauty of nature, and do our part to protect our beautiful homeland.

5.<u>1919 Food Bank</u>

We used the Food Bank to help families in need across Taiwan. It provides them with a renewed sense of hope for life as well as material care and spiritual support.

6.<u>Rolling up Sleeves to Donate Blood – A Benefit to Help Others</u>

It is hoped that the purpose of "donating blood to save people" will be achieved through blood donation with love, which will not only establish a good corporate image, but also to let employees' warm contributions convey "love" and "hope".

7.<u>KPMG-Charity Donating Used Laptops to Remote Villages</u>

This involved donating second-hand computers to students in schools in remote rural areas, in the hope of passing on love to more disadvantaged groups and making a contribution to society.

8.<u>Parent-Child Day</u>

Jiin Yeeh Ding's annual family parent-child activities unite employees and their families to make happy friendships and enhance corporate consensus and motivation.

9.<u>Education and Training – Corporate Social Responsibility Issues</u>

We promote employees' awareness of corporate social responsibility through regular publicity of environmental news, sharing of occupational incident cases, and articles on corporate social responsibility issues.

3.5 Ethical business performance conditions, as well as differences and reasons for differences with Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies:

The Company's operations are handled in accordance with the provisions of the relevant competent authorities, and its decision-making is based on the interests of shareholders and the Company, and complies with the norms set by the Company.

Ethical business performance conditions, as well as differences and reasons for differences with Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies

Evaluation item	Status			Deviation from Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
I. Formulation of ethical management policy and plans				
(I) Has the Company formulated the ethical management policy approved by the Board of Directors, and in the regulations and external documents expressed the policies and practices of operating in good faith, and the commitment of the Board of Directors and senior management to actively implement business policies?	√		(I) In order to establish a corporate culture of ethical management and sound development, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted and formulated the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles and the Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct on March 26, 2018.	(I) No differences.
(II) Has the company established an assessment mechanism for the risk of dishonesty, regularly analyzing and evaluating business activities with a high risk of dishonesty in the business scope, and formulated a plan to prevent dishonesty, and cover at a minimum the preventive	√		(II) The Company has established relevant regulations such as internal audit and internal control systems and verification authority. It is expected it can reduce the risk of dishonest behavior through the control and verification operation of two or more people.	(II) No differences.

Evaluation item	Status			Deviation from Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
measures for various acts under Article 7, Paragraph 2 of "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies?" (III) Does the Company specify the operating procedures, behavior guidelines, disciplinary penalties, and grievance system in the plan to prevent dishonesty, and implement it, and regularly review and revise the pre-disclosure plan?	 √		 (III) The Company has established "the Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct " to specify the operating procedures, behavior guidelines, punishment and complaint system for violations, and implement them.	 (III) No differences.
II. Implementation of Ethical Corporate Management (I) Does the Company assess the integrity records of the counter parties, and specify the terms of good faith in its contracts with the counterparties? (II) Has the Company set up a special unit under the Board of Directors to promote corporate ethical	 √ √		 (I) The Company's external business activities are based on the basic principles of ethics and compliance with the law, and when signing agreements with cooperative manufacturers, they will be required to undertake good faith cooperation and comply with relevant laws and regulations. (II) The Company has designated the Corporate Social Responsibility Promotion Committee as a dedicated unit attached to the Board of Directors, handling the revision,	 (I) No differences. (II) No differences.

Evaluation item	Status			Deviation from Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
management, and regularly report (at least once a year) to the Board of Directors on its ethical management policies and plans to prevent dishonesty and supervision and implementation?			implementation, interpretation, consulting services, registration and filing of notification content and other related operations, and supervising the implementation of the Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct and reporting to the Board of Directors.	
(III) Has the Company developed a policy to prevent conflicts of interest, provided a proper presentation channel, and put such policy in place?	√		(III) The Company has established a code of ethical conduct and requires practitioners to perform relevant business in good faith and legally to prevent improper incidents and an unfavorable cultural atmosphere.	(III) No differences.
(IV) Has the Company established an effective accounting system for the implementation of ethical management, internal control system, and the evaluation result of the risk of dishonesty by the internal audit unit, to formulate relevant audit plans, and check the compliance with the plan to prevent dishonesty, or entrusted an accountant to perform the audit?	√		(IV) The Company's internal control system has set up an Ethical Management Evaluation Form as well as Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct. The internal audit unit regularly evaluates risks and draws up audit plans, carries out relevant audits according to its plan, and also performs ad hoc audits as needed. Furthermore, it regularly reports the audit results to the Audit Committee and to the Board of Directors, allowing management to understand the implementation of the Company's internal controls for management purposes.	(IV) No differences.

Evaluation item	Status			Deviation from Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
(V) Does the Company hold educational training in ethical corporate management inside and outside the Company on a regular basis?	√		(V) The Company has established a "Code of Ethical Conduct" to promote personal responsibility, group responsibility, and responsibility norms for the Company, the public, and other stakeholders at various meetings from time to time, with the aim of preventing misconduct.	(V) No differences.
III. Operation of the Company's Reporting System (I) Has the Company put in place a specific whistle-blowing and reward system, established a convenient reporting channel, and assigned appropriate personnel to deal with whistle-blowing?	√		(I) The Company has established the following: Handling of suggestions, doubts, disputes, and litigation procedures, whistleblowing systems, and whistleblowing letters, and the setup of independent whistleblowing mailboxes and dedicated lines. This is done as a conduit for reporting complaints of violations of the Code of Ethical Conduct. For reported matters, we will clarify details of the individual involved, the matter at hand, and other related facts and evidence of the content of the report, and we shall take appropriate action according to the seriousness of the reported incident. Please see the Company's website for details: http://www.jyd.com.tw/investor-zone-63-85-119 Home/Investor Area/Corporate Governance/Stakeholder Area/Reporting System for Ethical Violations	(I) No differences.

Evaluation item	Status			Deviation from Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof
	Yes	No	Summary description	
(II) Has the Company set the investigation standards, operating procedures and related confidentiality mechanisms for reporting events?	√		(II) The Company has established independent whistleblowing mailboxes and dedicated lines. This is done as a conduit for reporting complaints of violations of the Code of Ethical Conduct. For reported matters, we will clarify details of the individual involved, the matter at hand, and other related facts and evidence of the content of the report, and we shall take appropriate action according to the seriousness of the reported incident, and at the same time, the Company shall maintain the confidentiality of the person and content involved in the whistleblowing report.	(II) No differences.
(III) Has the Company taken measures to protect whistle-blowers from retaliation due to reporting?	√		(III) If a stakeholder has suggestions, doubts, disputes, and litigation matters, he or she may use the whistleblowing mailbox or hotline to contact the Company's audit supervisor. The safety of whistleblowers shall be protected and shall be dealt with by exercising due diligence in accordance with the precautions of the confidentiality statement, and they shall not be unjustly punished for whistleblowing.	(III) No differences.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Evaluation item</th><th colspan="3">Status</th><th rowspan="2">Deviation from Ethical Corporate Management Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and causes thereof</th></tr>
<tr><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>Summary description</th></tr>
<tr><td>IV. Enhancing disclosure of information does the Company disclose the ethical corporate management policies and the results of its implementation on the Company website and MOPS?</td><td>√</td><td></td><td>In order to establish a corporate culture of ethical management and sound development, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted and formulated the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" and the "Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct" on March 26, 2018.
Please see the Company's website for details: https://www.jyd.com.tw/storage/system/PDF/05-1/05-1-19.pdf & 05-1-20.pdf</td><td>No differences.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">V. If the Company has enacted the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" in accordance with the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" for TWSE/ TPEx Listed Companies, please describe the difference between its operation and the Principles:
In order to establish a corporate culture of ethical management and sound development, and with reference to the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies, the Company has established "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" as well as "Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct" as approved by the Board of Directors on March 26, 2018 and reported to the Shareholders' Meeting on June 22, 2018. In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Supervisory Commission's Letter SFB No. 1080307434 dated May 16, 2019, amendments were made to a portion of the clauses of the Company's "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" and "Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct", as approved by the Board of Directors on March 23, 2020 and reported to the Shareholders' Meeting on June 23, 2020. All was handled in accordance with the spirit and norms of the "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies.</td></tr>
</table>

VI. Other information that enables a better understanding of the Company's ethical corporate management (for example, the Company's review and revision the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles, etc):

- The operational status and results of ethical 2022 are as follows:

  I. To establish a corporate culture of ethical management and sound development, actively prevent unethical conduct and establish a sound framework for positive business operations, we included ethical corporate management into the training programs for employees to learn about the Company's ethical corporate management strategies and policies.

  II. Participation in training programs and awareness campaigns in 2022：

    i. The Company's HR Department explains the Company's rules and regulations during the orientation training. The contents include training on the Company's integrity and ethical corporate management issues (courses include interest patterns, prevention programs, ethical corporate management environment, reporting channels, and case studies).

    ii. The Company organizes training programs during internal meetings or management meetings to communicate the ethical corporate management policy, prevention programs, and consequences of unethical conduct.

    iii. To improve ethical corporate management, the "Sustainable Development Promotion Team" is currently responsible for promoting ethical corporate management and it reports to the Board of Directors once a year. The most recent report to the Board of Directors was made on November 9, 2022.

- For all directors, we will carry out "Prevention of Insider Trading" education and promotions. Content contains: Explain the purpose and criteria of legislation for insider trading with cases studies of misconduct involving securities.
- This year, no complaints or appeals related to ethical management were received.
- We have a "Supplier Code of Ethical Sourcing" and clearly declare on our website that we protect labor human rights in accordance with internationally recognized guidelines and work with suppliers who also comply with this principle. These standards include the labor standards recognized by the national Labor Standards Act, as well as the standards that major suppliers should follow, to ensure the confidentiality and security of the information we entrust, and to work with suppliers who also comply with this practice.
- Suppliers shall not give promises, bribes, commissions, kickbacks, or other improper benefits to our personnel, nor shall subcontractors do so. In case of non-compliance, we may terminate or rescind the contract. Suppliers shall comply with relevant provisions such as labor safety and health regulations when performing the contract.

3.6 If the Company has established the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles and the related regulations, it should disclose how to inquire about such principles:

The Company has established "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles", and the exercise of authority by directors and the internal control system are handled in accordance with the spirit and norms of the "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies.

Please see the Company's website for details: https://www.jyd.com.tw/investor-zone-63-87

3.7 Other important information that is sufficient to enhance the understanding of corporate governance and operational conditions must be disclosed together:

3.7.1 The Company has formulated the following relevant rules and measures in accordance with the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles" for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies:

(1) Articles of Incorporation
(2) Operational Procedures for Endorsements/Guarantees
(3) Measures for the Management of Funds Lending
(4) Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets
(5) Measures for the Administration of Derivatives Trading
(6) Code of Ethical Conduct
(7) Rules of Procedure for Shareholders Meetings
(8) Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings
(9) Procedures for Selection of Directors
(10) Rules Governing the Scope of Powers and Responsibilities of Independent Directors
(11) Main Points of Advanced Training Implementation for Directors
(12) Measures for the Handling of Transactions by Related Persons of Specified Companies and Group Enterprises
(13) Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles
(14) Remuneration Committee Charter
(15) Organizational Rules of the Audit Committee
(16) Board of Directors Performance Evaluation Measures
(17) Internal Material Information Processing and Operational Procedures
(18) Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles
(19) Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles
(20) Procedures for Ethical Management and Guidelines for Conduct
(21) Risk management policy
(22) Implementation of Risk Management Policies
(23) Specific Circumstances of Implementation of Internal Rules
(24) Information security policy

(25) Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Management Policies
(26) Human Rights Policy

Inquiry method: The Company's website https://www.jyd.com.tw/investor-zone-63, disclosing the Company's financial business and corporate governance information.

3.7.2 Other important information that is sufficient to improve the understanding of corporate governance operations:

The inquiry method is as follows:

(1) In order to manage the Company's internal material information and prevent insider trading, revisions have been made to the Company's "Internal Material Information Processing and Operational Procedures" and all directors, managers, and employees have been informed accordingly. Furthermore, we have posted this procedural system and its precautions on the Company’s internal network announcement area and on the Company's website for all colleagues to follow. These Operational Procedures clearly stipulate that insiders, such as company directors or employees, are prohibited from profiting from the use of information that is not available in the market, and violations or occurrences of insider trading should be avoided.
(2) For the Company's newly appointed directors, managers, and other insiders, distribution shall be made at the time of their taking office of the latest version of "Relevant Laws and Matters for Attention for Insider Trading and Insider Equity of TPEx and Emerging Market Listed Companies" as issued by the Taipei Exchange, so as to facilitate the compliance of insiders therewith.
(3) Market Observation Post System: https://mops.twse.com.tw/mops/web/index
(4) Web page of the Company: https://www.jyd.com.tw/investor-zone-63-87

3.8 Implementation status of internal control system

3.8.1 Statement of Internal Control:

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.
Statement of Internal Control System

Date: March 6, 2023

For the Company's Internal Control System of 2022, based on the results of self-assessment, the following is hereby declared:

I. The Company acknowledges and understands that the establishment, implementation, and maintenance of the internal control system are the responsibility of the Board and managerial officers of the Company, and that such a system has been implemented within the Company. The purpose of the system is to reasonably ensure that the effectiveness and efficiency of operations (including profits, performance, and protecting the security of assets), reliability, timeliness, transparency, and regulatory compliance of reporting, as well as the compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and bylaws are achieved.

II. The internal control system is designed with inherent limitations. No matter how perfect the internal control system is, it can only provide a reasonable assurance to the fulfillment of the three objectives referred to above. Moreover, the effectiveness of the internal control system could be affected by the changes of environment and circumstances. However, the company's internal control system has a self-supervision mechanism. Once a missing element is recognized, the company takes corrective action.

III. The Company examined the design and effective implementation of its internal control system according to the criteria prescribed in the Regulations Governing Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies (called the Regulations below). The "Regulations" divide internal control into five constituents in line with the process of management control: 1. Control environment, 2. Risk assessment, 3. Control operation, 4. Information and communication, and 5. Supervision. Each constituent contains several criteria. Please refer to the "The Governing Principles" for more details.

IV. The Company has adopted the said criteria to validate the effectiveness of its internal control system design and execution.

V. Based on the assessments described above, the Company considers the design and execution of its internal control system to be effective as at December 31, 2022. This system (including supervision and management of subsidiaries) has provided assurance with regards to the Company's business results, target accomplishments, reliability, timeliness and transparency of reported financial information, and its compliance with relevant laws.

VI. The Statement of Declaration will be the major contents of the annual report and prospectus of the Company and to be publicly disclosed. The Company shall be held liable for misrepresentation or nondisclosure in the above content, according to Articles 20, 32,171, and 174 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

VII. This Statement has been approved by the Company's Board of Directors at the meeting held on March 6, 2023, at which this Statement was unanimously endorsed by all 10 attending directors without any opposing opinions.

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.
Chairperson: Chuang Ching-Chi Signed
President: Chuang Jui-Yuan Signed

3.8.2 The special internal control audit report issued by the CPA, if any: No such situation.

3.9 In the most recent year and as of the date of publication of the annual report, whether the company and its internal personnel have been disciplined according to law, or whether the company has disciplined its internal personnel for violating the provisions of the Internal Control System. The content of the disciplinary measures should be listed, as well as the main deficiencies and improvements: No such situation.

3.10 In the most recent year and as of the printing date of the annual report, important resolutions of the shareholders meeting and Board of Directors

3.10.1 Important resolutions of the Board of Directors:

Date	Board of Directors term and session	Important resolutions
03/24/2022	The 19th meeting of the 9th term of the Board of Directors	1. Review of the 2021 parent company only financial statements and consolidated financial statements.
		2. The Company's 2021 earnings distribution plan.
		3. Allocation of remuneration for the Company's employees and directors for 2021.
		4. The Company's intended handling of capital reduction.
		5. Transitional financing of USD609,750 for newly added overdue accounts receivable of subsidiary Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.
		6. Increase in E.Sun Bank's medium-term unsecured loan quota.
		7. Comprehensive re-election of directors (including independent directors).
		8. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system and internal control system statement.
		9. Motion to amend the Company's "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles".
		10. Motion to amend the Company's "Corporate Social Responsibility Best Practice Principles".
		11. Motion to amend the Company's "Corporate Social Responsibility Policies".
		12. Amendments to the Company's "Management Procedures for Acquiring or Disposing of Assets".
		13. Proposal regarding the date of the Company's 2022 General Meeting of Shareholders and related matters.
05/10/2022	The 20th meeting of the 9th term of the Board of Directors	1. Amendment to the amount of endorsements/guarantees among affiliated companies.
		2. Set the benchmark date for employee stock option certificates for capital increase and new shares.
		3. Nomination and review of director candidates by the Board of Directors.
		4. Lifting of non-compete restrictions on directors.
		5. Motion to amend the Company's "Procedures for Internal Control of Sales and Collection Cycles".
		6. Amendment of the Company's "Accounting System".

Date	Board of Directors term and session	Important resolutions
06/10/2022	The 21th meeting of the 9th term Board of Directors	1. The Company plans the acquisition of real estate for new construction projects in Xibin Plant II.
06/27/2022	The 1st meeting of the 10th term Board of Directors	1. Election the 10th term of Chairperson.
		2. To appoint members of the fifth Remuneration committee.
08/10/2022	The 2nd meeting of the 10th term Board of Directors	1. Evaluation of the independence and competency of CPAs of the Company.
		2. Review of policies, systems and standards for the performance appraisal and remuneration of directors and managers.
		3. The Company's 2021 annual director's remuneration distribution and manager employee bonus distribution proposal.
11/09/2022	The 3rd meeting of the 10th term Board of Directors	1. The Company's 2023 annual operating plan and budget.
		2. Adjustment in endorsement/guarantee amounts for subsidiary Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong).
		3. The Company's 2023 application for short-term comprehensive bank credit lines, guaranteed lines financial transaction lines.
		4. Increase in Taipei Fubon Bank's medium-term secured loan quota of NTD106 million.
		5. Formulation of the Company's 2023 internal audit plan.
		6. The Company's 2023 the specific promotion plan for sustainable development and 2022 implementation results report.
11/30/2022	The 4th meeting of the 10th term Board of Directors	1. The Company's intended handling of public issuance and TPEx trading for 2015 privately ordinary shares.
03/06/2023	The 19th meeting of the 9th term of the Board of Directors	1. Review of the 2022 parent company only financial statements and consolidated financial statements.
		2. The Company's 2022 earnings distribution plan.
		3. Allocation of remuneration for the Company's employees and directors for 2022.
		4. Discussed the Company's 2022 annual performance appraisal bonus proposal for the Chairperson and managers.
		5. Discussed the Company's "Salary Regulations".
		6. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system and internal control system statement.
		7. Motion to amend the Company's "Rules of Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings".
		8. Motion to formulate the Company's "Operational Procedure for Preparation and Validation of the Sustainability Report".

Date	Board of Directors term and session	Important resolutions
03/06/2023	The 19th meeting of the 9th term of the Board of Directors	9. Motion to amend the Company's "Internal Audit System".
		10. Motion to amend the Company's "Articles of Incorporation".
		11. Proposal regarding the date of the Company's 2023 General Meeting of Shareholders and related matters.
		Extempore Motions：KPMG firm will provide non-assurance services in 2023.
05/10/2022	The 20th meeting of the 9th term of the Board of Directors	1. The Company change Certified Public Accountant due to the internal rotation of the CPA firm..
		2. The Company sale an agricultural land to a related party proposal.
		3. Set the benchmark date for employee stock option certificates for the issuance of new shares.

3.10.2 Important resolutions of the shareholders' meeting and their implementation:

The Company's 2022 General Meeting of Shareholders was held on June 27, 2022 in Hsinchu. Resolutions passed by shareholders present at the meeting were as follows:

A. Approved the final accounts of 2021 of the Company.

B. Approved the Company's 2021 earnings distribution plan.
Implementation:The chairman is authorized to set the ex-dividend record date of August 3, 2022, and cash dividends were to be paid on August 30, 2022 in accordance with the resolution of the the 2022 Annual Shareholders' Meeting.

C. Approved amendments to the Company's "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposal of Assets".
Implementation: Implemented in accordance with the revised procedure.

D. Re-election of the 9th term directors.
List of elected for Directors：Representative, Yeeh Ding Corp:
Chuang Ching-Chi, Chuang Jui-Yuan, Huang Jih-Tung, Cheng Kuang-Chieh, Chuang Jui-Chin, Representative, Yeeh Ding Corp: Fan Chen-Chun, Peng Cheng-Pin.
List of elected for Independent Directors：Chuang Chin-Te, Lin Jung-Yi, Wang Hsin-Fa, Peng Hsien-Chung.
Implementation: Obtained the approval for registration from the Ministry of Economic Affairs on July 4, 2022.

E. Approved the lifting of the non-compete restrictions on directors.

3.11 In the most recent year and up to the date of publication of the annual report, the major contents of the opposition to or qualified opinions expressed by directors or supervisors about the significant resolutions passed by the Board of Directors that have been noted in the records or declared in writing: No such situation.

3.12 Summary of resignation or relief from office of the Chairperson, President, Chief Accountant, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Internal Auditor, Chief of Corporate Governance, and Chief R&D Officer of the Company in the most recent year to the day this report was printed: No such situation.

IV. Information about CPA Professional Fees:

Unit: NTD Thousand

Accounting firm name	Accountant name		Accountant audit period	Audit Fees	Non-Audit Fees	Total	Note
KPMG	Yu Sheng-He	Lee Tze-Hui	01/01/2022 – 12/31/2022	2,320	760	3,080	Non-audit fee services: tax certifications, Capital decrease review opinions, private placement for supplementary public offering review opinions, and employee salary checklists.

4.1 If the accounting fees paid during the year when the accounting firm is replaced are less than the previous year, the amount of the audit fees before and after the replacement and the reasons thereof shall be disclosed: No such situation.

4.2 If the audit fees are reduced by more than 10% compared with the previous year, the amount, proportion and reasons for the reduction in the audit fees shall be disclosed: No such situation.

V. **Change of CPA information:** no such situation.

VI. **The Company's Chairperson, President, or the manager responsible for financing or accounting affairs who has worked for the accounting firm to which CPAs belong or the affiliated enterprises in the past year:** no such situation.

VII. Information about the shares transferred by and changes to the shares pledged by the directors, supervisors, managers and the shareholders holding more than 10% of shares in the most recent year and up to the date of publication of the annual report

7.1 Circumstances of changes in equity transfer and equity pledge of directors, managers, and major shareholders:

Unit: Shares

Job Title	Name	2022		From the current year up to April 30	
		Increase (decrease) in the number of shares held	Increase (decrease) in the number of pledged shares	Increase (decrease) in the number of shares held	Increase (decrease) in the number of pledged shares
Chairperson and major shareholder	Yeeh Ding Corp.	(2,931,856)	0	0	0
Institutional representative of the Chairperson	Chuang Ching-Chi	(463,722)	0	0	0
Director and President	Chuang Jui-Yuan	(1,335,351)	0	(487)	0
Director and Vice President	Chuang Jui-Chin	(1,007,820)	0	0	0
Director	Huang Jih-Tung	(700,200)	0	0	0
Director	Cheng Kuang-Chieh	0	0	0	0
Director	Peng Cheng-Pin	64,189	0	0	0
Director	Peng Kuo-Lung (Note 1)	0	0	0	0
Institutional representative of the director	Fan Chen-Chun (Note 2)	(18,597)	0	0	0
Institutional representative of the director	Wu Nan-Ming (Note 3)	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Chuang Chin-Te	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Lin Jung-Yi	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Wang Hsin-Fa	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Peng Hsien-Chung	0	0	0	0
Independent director	Peng Ching-Hua (Note 3)	0	0	0	0
Vice President	Yang Jian-Hung	(21,389)	0	0	0

Job Title	Name	2022		From the current year up to April 30	
		Increase (decrease) in the number of shares held	Increase (decrease) in the number of pledged shares	Increase (decrease) in the number of shares held	Increase (decrease) in the number of pledged shares
Vice President	Hsu Pei-Ru	0	0	0	0
Associate Manager	Huang Jin-Gui	(39,035)	0	0	0
Associate Manager	Chen Yi-Ting (Note 4)	(11,200)	0	0	0
Associate Manager	Hu Mei-Mei	46,000	0	0	0
Manager	Tsou Yi-Ta	0	0	0	0

Note 1: Director Mr. Peng Kuo-Lung passed away on January 12, 2022.
Note 2: Director Mr. Fan Chen-Chun was dismissed on November 29, 2022.
Note 3: Directors who were not reappointed in the election of Directors in the shareholders' meeting on June 27, 2022.
Note 4: Ms. Hu Mei-Mei was dismissed on October 1, 2022.

7.2 Directors, managers, and major shareholders whose counterparts in equity transfers or equity pledges are related persons: no such situation.

VIII. Information about relationships of the ten largest shareholders:

April 30, 2023; Units: Shares

Name	Number of shares personally held		Spouse and minor children holding shares		Total holding of shares in the names of others		Name of a related party, spouse or second-grade relative, and relationships among top ten shareholders		Note
	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Designation	Relationship	
Yeeh Ding Corp.	11,727,421	12.22%	-	-	-	-	Chuang Jui-Chin Chuang Ching-Chi Chuang Jui-Yuan	Chairperson Director Director	
Representative: Chuang Jui-Chin	4,031,278	4.20%	-	-	-	-	Chuang Ching-Chi Chuang Jui-Yuan Yeeh Ding Corp. Herui Investment	Father and daughter Sibling Chairperson Chairperson	
Chuang Jui-Yuan	5,323,913	5.55%	17,000	0.02%	-	-	Chuang Ching-Chi Chuang Jui-Chin Yuanlong Investment Yeeh Ding Corp. Herui Investment	Father and son Sibling Chairperson Director Director	
Chuang Jui-Chin	4,031,278	4.20%	-	-	-	-	Chuang Ching-Chi Chuang Jui-Yuan Yeeh Ding Corp. Herui Investment	Father and daughter Sibling Chairperson Chairperson	
Yuanlong Investment Co., Ltd.	3,685,339	3.84%	-	-	-	-	Chuang Jui-Yuan	Chairperson	
Representative: Chuang Jui-Yuan	5,323,913	5.55%	17,000	0.02%	-	-	Chuang Ching-Chi Chuang Jui-Chin Yuanlong Investment Yeeh Ding Corp. Herui Investment	Father and son Sibling Chairperson Director Director	
Herui Investment Co., Ltd.	3,359,616	3.50%	-	-	-	-	Chuang Jui-Chin Chuang Ching-Chi Chuang Jui-Yuan	Chairperson Director Director	
Representative: Chuang Jui-Chin	4,031,278	4.20%	-	-	-	-	Chuang Ching-Chi Chuang Jui-Yuan Yeeh Ding Corp. Herui Investment	Father and daughter Sibling Chairperson Chairperson	
Chen Chao-Han	2,400,000	2.50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chuang Ching-Chi	1,854,888	1.93%	-	-	-	-	Chuang Jui-Yuan Chuang Jui-Chin Yeeh Ding Corp. Herui Investment	Father and son Father and daughter Director Director	
Huang Jih-Tung	1,400,800	1.46%	-	-	1,400,000	1.46%	TungHuang Investment Co., Ltd.	Chairperson	
Tunghuang Investment Co., Ltd.	1,400,000	1.46%	-	-	-	-	Huang Jih-Tung	Chairperson	
Representative: Huang Jih-Tung	1,400,800	1.46%	-	-	1,400,000	1.46%	TungHuang Investment Co., Ltd.	Chairperson	
Peng Hui-Chi	768,864	0.80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	

IX. Comprehensive Shareholding Ratios:

December 31, 2022; Units: Shares

Reinvested business (Note 1)	The Company's investment (1)		Directors, managers, and direct or indirect control of investment in the business (2)		Comprehensive investment (1)+(2)	
	Shares	Percentage of shareholding	Shares	Percentage of shareholding	Shares	Percentage of shareholding
Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	(Note 2)	100%	-	-	(Note 2)	100%
Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	2,000	40%	-	-	2,000	40%
Hong Wei Development Co., Ltd.	10,000	100%	-	-	10,000	100%
GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	34,067	100%	-	-	34,067	100%
Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Ltd. (Hong Kong)	(Note 2)	100%	-	-	(Note 2)	100%
Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong)	(Note 2)	100%	-	-	(Note 2)	100%
Shing Jung Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong)	(Note 2)	100%	-	-	(Note 2)	100%
Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	(Note 2)	82.62%	-	-	(Note 2)	82.62%

Note 1: It is a long-term investment of the Company.
Note 2: It is a limited company with only the amount of capital contributed and no shares.

Four. Status of Fundraising

1. Capital and Shares

1.1 Sources of equity:

Unit: Shares, New Taiwan Dollars

Year/Month	Issuing price	Approved share capital		Paid-in capital		Note		
		Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Sources of equity	Property other than cash contributed as equity capital	Others
May 2018	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	96,008,987	960,089,870	Conversion of stock option certificates 3,345,000	-	Approved by Letter No. 10701047580
June 2018	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	96,150,487	961,504,870	Conversion of stock option certificates 1,415,000	-	Approved by Letter No. 10701060740
September 2018	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	96,192,487	961,924,870	Conversion of stock option certificates 420,000	-	Approved by Letter No. 10701107300
April 2019	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	96,326,487	963,264,870	Conversion of stock option certificates 1,340,000	-	Approved by Letter No. 10801038190
July 2019	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	96,334,487	963,344,870	Conversion of stock option certificates 80,000	-	Approved by Letter No. 10801084870
August 2019	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	96,350,487	963,504,870	Conversion of stock option certificates 160,000	-	Approved by Letter No. 10801118710
November 2019	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	96,384,487	963,844,870	Conversion of stock option certificates 340,000	-	Approved by Letter No. 10801172090
April 2020	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	96,401,987	964,019,870	Conversion of stock option certificates 175,000	-	Approved by Letter No. 10901054530
July 2020	10	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	92,988,987	929,889,870	Cancellation of treasury shares 34,130,000	-	Approved by Letter No. 10901133390
September 2020	10	150,000,000	1,500,000,000	92,996,987	929,969,870	Conversion of stock option certificates 80,000	-	Approved by Letter No. 10901172630
December 2020	10	150,000,000	1,500,000,000	105,813,991	1,058,139,910	Conversion of stock option certificates 1,380,000 Conversion of corporate bonds 126,790,040	-	Approved by Letter No. 10901232870
April 2021	10	150,000,000	1,500,000,000	116,182,850	1,161,828,500	Conversion of corporate bonds 103,688,590	-	Approved by Letter No. 11001063650
May 2021	10	150,000,000	1,500,000,000	119,922,660	1,199,226,600	Conversion of stock option certificates 500,000 Conversion of corporate bonds 36,898,100	-	Approved by Letter No. 11001090890
July 2022	10	150,000,000	1,500,000,000	119,927,660	1,199,276,600	Conversion of stock option certificates 50,000	-	Approved by Letter No. 11101124260
September 2022	10	150,000,000	1,500,000,000	95,942,128	959,421,280	capital reduction and return of share funds 239,855,320	-	Approved by Letter No. 11101175150

1.1.1 Class of shares

April 30, 2023; Units: Shares

Class of shares	Approved share capital					Note
	Issued shares			Unissued shares	Total	
	TPEx listed (Note)	Not TPEx listed	Total			
Common share	96,006,128	-	96,006,128	53,993,872	150,000,000	-

1.1.2 Information concerning the collective reporting system: None.

1.2 Shareholder structure:

April 30, 2023; Units: Shares

Shareholder structure / Volume	Government agency	Financial institution	Other legal persons	Individual	Foreign institutions and foreign individuals	Total
Number of Individuals	-	1	163	22,555	47	22,766
Number of shares held	-	384,386	21,948,181	71,577,482	2,096,079	96,006,128
% of shareholding	-	0.40%	22.86%	74.56%	2.18%	100.00%

1.3 Distribution of Equity

1.3.1 Distribution of equity in common shares:

April 30, 2023; Units: Shares

Shareholding class			Number of shareholders	Number of shares held (shares)	% of shareholding
1	To	999	14,753	3,135,627	3.27%
1,000	To	5,000	6,158	13,655,819	14.22%
5,001	To	10,000	968	7,338,084	7.64%
10,001	To	15,000	250	3,097,130	3.23%
15,001	To	20,000	206	3,596,871	3.75%
20,001	To	30,000	157	3,922,304	4.09%
30,001	To	40,000	76	2,707,539	2.82%
40,001	To	50,000	45	2,047,041	2.13%
50,001	To	100,000	76	5,359,994	5.58%
100,001	To	200,000	41	5,809,483	6.05%
200,001	To	400,000	19	5,790,037	6.03%
400,001	To	600,000	6	2,971,352	3.10%
600,001	To	800,000	2	1,391,592	1.45%
800,001	To	1,000,000	0	0	0.00%
1,000,001 (inclusive) or more			9	35,183,255	36.64%
Total			22,766	96,006,128	100.00%

1.3.2 Distribution of equity in preferred shares: None

1.4 List of major shareholders:

April 30, 2023

Share / Name	Number of shares held	Percentage of shareholding
Yeeh Ding Corp.	11,727,421	12.22%
Chuang Jui-Yuan	5,323,913	5.55%
Chuang Jui-Chin	4,031,278	4.20%
Yuanlong Investment Co., Ltd.	3,685,339	3.84%
Herui Investment Co., Ltd.	3,359,616	3.50%
Chen Chao-Ho	2,400,000	2.50%
Chuang Ching-Chi	1,854,888	1.93%
Huang Jih-Tung	1,400,800	1.46%
Tunghuang Investment Co., Ltd.	1,400,000	1.46%
Peng Hui-Chi	768,864	0.80%

1.5 Information about market price, net value, earnings, and dividends per share in the most recent two years:

Unit: NTD thousand; thousand shares

Item			2021	2022	From the current year through May 12, 2023
Market value per share (Note 1)	High		54.70	40.55	47.30
	Low		28.25	27.20	35.30
	Average		40.69	36.03	40.88
Net value per share (Note 2)	Before distribution		22.32	27.08	28.26(Note 8)
	After distribution		20.52	(Note 9)	-
Earnings per share (EPS)	Weighted average number of shares		118,337	119,925	95,977
	Earnings per share (Note 3)		3.47	2.82	1.25(Note 8)
Dividend per share	Cash dividend		1.80	1.88(Note 9)	-
	Stock dividends	Stock dividends from capitalization of retained earnings	-	-	-
		Additional paid in capital	-	-	-
	Accumulated unpaid dividends (Note 4)		-	-	-
Return on investment analysis	P/E ratio (Note 5)		11.73	12.78	-
	Price to dividend ratio (Note 6)		22.61	19.16(Note 9)	-
	Cash dividend yield (Note 7)		4.42%	5.22%(Note 9)	-

Note 1: The maximum and minimum market prices of common stock in each year are listed, and the average market price of each year is calculated according to the transaction value and volume of each year.

Note 2: Please fill in the number of shares issued at the end of the year and the distribution according to the resolution of the Board of Directors or the following year's shareholders' meeting.

Note 3: If retrospective adjustment is required due to circumstances such as stock dividends, the pre-adjusted and adjusted earnings per share should be shown.

Note 4: If the equity securities issuance conditions stipulate that the dividends not paid in the current year will be accumulated to the surplus year, separate disclosure should be made of the accumulated and unpaid dividends as of the current year.

Note 5: P/E ratio = average closing price per share for the year/earnings per share.

Note 6: P/E ratio = average closing price per share for the year/cash dividend per share.

Note 7: Cash dividend yield = cash dividend per share/average closing price per share for the year.

Note 8: Net value per share and earnings per share are based on financial statements reviewed by accountants in the first quarter of 2023.

Note 9: The 2022 earnings distribution has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company and is pending the resolution of the 2023 General Meeting of Shareholders.

1.6 Company dividend policy and implementation status

1.6.1 Dividend policy as set out in the Articles of Incorporation:

If there is a surplus in the annual final accounts of the Company, taxes shall first be paid in accordance with the law and accumulated losses shall be made up for and then another 10% withdrawal shall be made for legal reserve. However, this provision shall no longer be made when the legal reserve has reached the level of the Company's paid-in capital and the remainder will be set aside or reversed as special reserve according to the laws and regulations. If there is any remaining balance and accumulated undistributed surplus, the Board of Directors shall formulate a proposal for distribution of the surplus, and the shareholders' meeting shall be petitioned to issue a resolution on the distribution of dividends to shareholders.

The Company's dividend policy shall align with current and future development plans, consider the investment environment and the capital needs and domestic and foreign competition, and take into account the interests of shareholders, thereby balancing dividends and the Company's long-term financial planning and other factors, and every year the Board of Directors shall draw up a distribution plan in accordance with the law and submit it to the shareholders' meeting. The Company may allocate more than 30% of the dividends to shareholders of the current year's distributable earnings. When distributing dividends to shareholders, in cash or stock, corresponding cash dividends shall not be less than 20% of the total dividends.

1.6.2 Proposed dividend distribution for presentation to this year's Shareholders' Meeting:

The Company's 2022 annual earnings distribution was been approved by the Board of Directors on March 6, 2023, but has not yet been approved by the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting. Its distribution is as follows:

The earnings distribution schedule is hereby attached as follows:

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

2022 earnings distribution schedule

Unit: New Taiwan Dollars

Undistributed surplus earnings, beginning of period	255,113,028
Less: Disposal of investments in equity instruments measured at FVOCI	(4,388,991)
Add: Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan	2,431,183
Add: Net profit for the period	316,312,512
Less: Legal reserve	(31,435,470)
Add: Rotation of special reserve appropriated	63,415,995
Earnings available for distribution in the current period	601,448,257
Distribution item:	
Shareholder dividends (cash dividend of NTD1.88 per share).	(180,491,521)
Undistributed surplus earnings, end of period	420,956,736

Chairperson: Chuang Ching-Chi President: Chuang Jui-Yuan Accounting Supervisor: Hsu Pei-Ru

Afterwards, if the Company's shares are repurchased, if treasury shares are transferred or canceled, if employee stock options are converted into ordinary shares, or if there are cash increases in capital, such that they will affect the total number of outstanding shares and when there is a change in the shareholder's cash distribution ratio as a result, a proposal shall be made requesting the General Meeting of

Shareholders to authorize the Chairperson of the Board of Directors to handle the matter.

In this case, after the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders is passed, it is intended to authorize the Chairperson of the Board of Directors to set the ex-dividend record date, payment date, and other relevant matters.

1.7 The influence of stock dividends proposed at the Shareholders Meeting of this year on the operation performance and earnings per share of the Company: Not applicable.

1.8 Remuneration of employees and directors

1.8.1 The percentage or scope of compensation for employees and directors as set out in the Articles of Incorporation:

If the Company has a profit for the year, 6%-15% shall be allocated as employee remuneration, to be distributed in stock or cash by a resolution of the Board of Directors. Distribution recipients are to include employees of affiliated companies who meet certain conditions. The amount of profit obtained above shall be allocated by the Board of Directors to not more than 5% as remuneration of directors and supervisors of the Company. The distribution of employee remuneration and remuneration of directors and supervisors shall be submitted in a report to the shareholders' meeting. However, when the Company still has accumulated losses, it should reserve the compensation amount in advance, and then allocate employee remuneration and remuneration of directors and supervisors in accordance with the proportions indicated in the preceding paragraph.

1.8.2 The accounting of the difference between the amounts calculated on the basis of the estimation of the remuneration to the employees and the Directors, the calculation of shares for paying stock dividends to the employees as remuneration and the actual amount of payment:

Basis for the valuation of the amount of remuneration for employees and directors in the current period: It is estimated at a certain rate within the range of the number of units specified in the Articles of Incorporation.

Basis for calculating the number of shares of employee remuneration distributed in stocks: Not applicable.

If there is a discrepancy between the actual amount of the distribution and the estimated number, it will be treated according to the change in the accounting estimate and adjusted and recorded in the distribution year.

1.8.3 Distribution of remuneration adopted by the Board of Directors:

As approved by the Board of Directors on March 6, 2023, the Company's 2022 employee remuneration and director remuneration was proposed to distribute corresponding amounts in cash of NTD24,734,955 and NTDD6,183,739. There is no difference between the amount of employee remuneration and directors' remuneration in 2022 and the annual estimate of expenses recognized in the accounts.

The amount of employee bonuses distributed by stocks and its proportion to the total after-tax net profit and total employee bonuses in the parent company only financial report for the current period: There is no employee remuneration distributed in stock this time, so this is not applicable.

1.8.4 The actual payment of remuneration to the employees and the Directors in the previous year (including the number of distributed shares, amounts, and stock price). If there is a difference with the recognized amount of remuneration for employees and directors, the number of differences, the reasons, and the handling circumstances should be stated:

As approved by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2022, the Company's 2021 employee remuneration and director remuneration was proposed to distribute corresponding amounts of NTD31,497,247 and NTD8,874,312 and there were no differences with the actual distribution amounts.

1.9 Repurchases of shares by the Company: No such situation.

II. Handling of corporate bonds: No such situation.

III. Disposal of preferred shares: No such situation.

IV. Circumstances of handling overseas depository receipts: No such situation.

V. Handling of employee stock options

5.1 Handling of employee stock options:

Printed on May 12, 2023; Unit: NTD

Category of employee stock option certificates	Handling of first-instance employee stock option certificates of 2014
Effective date of declaration	August 13, 2014
Issuance (Handling) Date	October 1, 2014
Number of units issued (Note 1)	2,000 units
The ratio of issued and subscribed shares to the total number of issued shares	2.08%
Subscription period	10 years
Method of performance	Issuance of new shares
Restricted subscription period and ratio (%)	2 years fulfilled: 50%
	3 years fulfilled: 80%
	4 years fulfilled: 100%
Number of shares acquired and executed	1,699 units
Subscription amount executed	NTD15,285,500
Number of unexecuted subscriptions (Note 2)	110 units
Subscription price per share of for non-executed subscriptions	NTD9.4
The ratio of the number of unexecuted subscriptions to the total number of issued shares (%)	0.11%
Impact on shareholder rights	The dilution of the original common shareholders' equity has little impact

Note 1: Each option unit can subscribe for 1,000 shares of common stock.

Note 2: The number of unexecuted stock options does not include units with invalid employee option certificates.

5.2 The names, acquisitions, and subscriptions of managers who have obtained employee options and the top ten employees who have obtained options:

Printed on May 12, 2023; Unit: Shares/NTD thousand

	Job Title	Name	Number of shares acquired	The ratio of the number of shares acquired to the total number of shares outstanding	Already executed				Not executed			
					Number of shares to be subscribed	Subscription price	Subscription amount	The ratio of the number of shares subscribed to the total number of shares outstanding	Number of shares to be subscribed	Subscription price	Subscription amount	The ratio of the number of shares subscribed to the total number of shares outstanding
Manager	Vice President	Yang Jian-Hung	505,000	0.53%	241,000	9.1	2,193	0.25%	110,000	9.4	1,034	0.11%
	Vice President	Chen Yi-Ting (Note1)										
	Vice President	Hsu Pei-Ru										
	Associate Manager, Business Office	Huang Jin-Gui			24,000	8.9	214	0.02%				
	Associate Manager, Marketing Division	Chen Yi-Ting (Note3)										
	Manager, Safety and Health Department	Tsou Yi-Ta			20,000	8.7	174	0.02%				
	Associate Manager, Administration Division	Hu Mei-Mei (Note4)			110,000	8.2	902	0.11%				
Employees (Note 5)	Employees	Kao Hsiang-Chien	545,000	0.47%	30,000	9.4	282	0.03%	-	-	-	-
	Employee	Chen Chen-Nan										
	Employee	Huang Chun-Ming			392,000	9.1	3,567	0.41%				
	Employee	Wu Chien-Chi										
	Employee	Chen Yi-Ting			75,000	8.9	668	0.08%				
	Employee(Note2)	Chu Chun-Yen										
	Employee	Lin Chun-Yi			30,000	8.7	261	0.03%				
	Employee	Wu Shih-Lun										
	Employee	Chiu Wei-Cheng			8,000	8.2	66	0.01%				
	Employee	Chen Tien-Hsin										

Note 1: Director Mr. Sung Hung-Kai passed away on December 27, 2016.

Note 2: Ms. Chu Chun-Yen was reassigned to serve as the Corporate Governance Specialist on May 9, 2019 and no longer served as manager. Her employee stock options from personal acquisition and subscription were changed from managers and supervisors to the top ten employees.

Note 3: Ms. Chen Yi-Ting was promoted to manager on April 25, 2022. Her employee stock options from personal acquisition and subscription were changed from the top ten employees to managers and supervisors.

Note 4: Ms. Hu Mei-Mei was dismissed on October 1, 2022.

Note 5: Top 10 employees with shares that can be subscribed for employee stock option certificates refers to employees other than managers.

VI. **Handling of restricted employee shares:** No such situation.

VII. **Handling of M&A or transfer of shares of other companies to issue new shares:** No such situation.

VIII. **Implementation status of fund utilization plan:** No such situation.

Five. Overview of Operations

1. Business content

1.1 Scope of Business

1.1.1 Principal Business Activities:

A. Income from the clearance and processing of industrial waste.

B. Income from OEM refining of precious metals.

C. Income from sales of precious metals such as gold, silver, platinum, and palladium.

D. Sales revenue of mixed metal scrap and single metals (scrap iron, copper, aluminum, tin, etc).

E. Foreign metal scrap and scrap metal trade revenue.

1.1.2 Revenue contributions:

Unit: NTD thousand; %

Revenue from the sale of major products (merchandise)	2022	
	Amount	%
Precious metal raw materials	1,248,903	34.4
Industrial metals	1,836,279	50.7
Others	540,168	14.9
Total	3,625,350	100.0

1.1.3 Current goods and services of the Company:

A. Sales and refining of precious metals, including gold (99.99% purity), silver (99.99% purity), and platinum (99.90% purity).

B. Sales of copper-containing metals.

C. Sales of mixed metals containing precious metals and other single metals.

D. Waste clearance and processing business.

1.1.4 New products planned for development:

The Company currently plans and conducts research and development of new recycling processes such as palladium process improvement and purity enhancement, and the recovery of rhodium-containing materials.

1.2 Industry Overview

1.2.1 Current status and development of the industry:

The Company primarily constitutes a professional environmental protection manufacturer engaged in the clearance and transportation of industrial waste, the recycling and processing of waste electronic items, and the recycling of resources. According to the “Industry Classification Standards of the Republic of China” as published by the Accounting Office of the Executive Yuan, the Company’s industry falls under the “Waste Disposal Industry”. The sources of its waste electronic materials include industrial waste generated by the manufacture and production of semiconductors, passive components, optoelectronics, printed circuit boards (PCBs), communications products, and computer peripherals.

The development of the waste treatment industry stems from the Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century, when people began to use new methods, technologies, and tools to greatly increase productivity, create economic development, and greatly improve living standards. In addition to capital and technology, the most important thing for economic development is the mastery and effective use of resources. Given rising environmental awareness, moreover, the each country’s environmental protection regulations as well as and international environmentally friendly trade, are undergoing an increasingly stringent trend. Promotion of the resource recovery industry can facilitate the recycling and reuse of waste. In addition to increasing the added value of waste, such efforts can also create substantial available resources and marginal economic benefits. Moreover, in line with the global trend of environmental protection regulations, they also can drive the research and development of environmental protection industry technology. This in turn will enable the industry to play a pivotal role in its development and importance.

Due to the lack of metal mineral raw materials in Taiwan, therefore, most metal raw materials rely on expensive imported metal or scrap recycling. As a result, the status of metal recycling and recycling companies including Jiin Yeeh Ding has improved. The world's largest scrap metal recycler is Sims Metal Management Ltd., and the largest renewable metal resource company in mainland China is China Metal Recycling (Holdings) Limited. Product life cycles are being shortened under the continuous innovation of global information and consumer electronics. The resulting rapid replacements generate large volumes of e-waste that are increasing 16% to 28% every five years, outpacing the growth of total waste threefold. E-waste has thus become the world's fastest growing garbage type, much of it containing a range of base metals or precious metals that are suitable for recycling and reuse. As a result, a recycling sector has emerged that specializes in the clearance and processing of industrial waste.

With the increasing awareness of the value of waste among manufacturers, and the change in procurement of standard materials or bargaining methods to deal with their e-waste, it has become increasingly difficult for recyclers obtain materials. Therefore, how to expand and master a stable source of purchases is increasingly important. Also, accurate control and professional judgment of the content of precious metals in electronic waste have huge impacts on the revenue and costs of the recycling industry.

Taiwan has become the center of the global electronics industry. In the rapid replacement of electronic products, it also produces a lot of electronic waste, and if not handled properly, the harmful substances it generates thereby would also be increasing day by day. Disposal of waste electronic and electrical items have become the focus of environmental protection policies and regulations in every country. While the emerging electronics industry pursues competitiveness, if it fails to effectively solve environmental protection problems, it will cause serious reputational damage to technology manufacturers and retailers. Looking to the future, with the increasingly stringent international environmental protection laws, the vigorous development of the optoelectronic and semiconductor industries, and the government's inclusion of the resource industry as one of the top ten emerging industries, the volumes of industrial waste to be disposed of and the derived resource recycling products will also increase accordingly. The future growth and explosive power of the industry to which the Company belongs is worthy of anticipation.

1.2.2 Relationships with upstream, middle-stream, and downstream companies:

The Company positions itself as a precious metal resource recycling technology company. Waste motherboards, waste printed circuit boards, waste electronic parts, waste electroplating solutions, and other waste generated by the electronics industry all constitute upstream industries of the Company. After being collected and sorted by the Company, valuable scrap copper raw materials, scrap aluminum raw materials, scrap metals, and precious metals (gold, silver, palladium, platinum) are generated as raw materials. These are then provided to downstream industries as raw materials for production applications.

1.2.3 Development trend categories and competitive status of products:

Removal and processing of industrial waste

A. Development trends:

Due to the rising awareness of environmental protection in Taiwan, industry concepts of legal disposal of industrial waste have taken shape and the government has spared no effort in promoting environmental protection. Meanwhile, the improvement of environmental protection laws and regulations is increasing the Company's development opportunities.

B. Competition:

Domestically, with the promulgation of the Waste Disposal Act and the Resource Recycling Act, the government has actively promoted and assisted the industry in carrying out waste clean-up and resource recycling with a view to establishing a circular economic and social stage. Pursuant to relevant laws and regulations on environmental protection, domestic waste clearance (processing) agencies are divided into two grades, A and B. Among them, Grade A agencies may engage in the simultaneous clearance (processing) of general industrial and hazardous industrial waste. Meanwhile, Grade B agencies are limited to general industrial waste. Domestically, there are currently 115 licensed Grade A waste processing agencies. Due to the wide variety of industrial waste, the types of industrial waste that each agency is authorized to clear and process are also different. These mainly include waste acid, flammable waste liquids, metal-containing sludge, and scrap metal recycling. Although the relevant competent authorities intend to relax the conditions for applications, many business groups are afraid to step in under the constraints of the difficult acquisition of land and related treatment technologies. Coupled with the Company's abundant experience in the clearance and processing of industrial waste, it has established a good reputation in the domestic industry and this will make the Company more competitive in the market.

Refining and sale of precious metals

A. Development trends:

As the Company's clearance and processing volume continues to increase, the refining and sales of precious metals will expand accordingly and this business will become one of the important sources of revenue for the Company.

B. Competition:

The purity of refined gold can reach 99.99%, while silver can reach 99.99%, palladium can reach 99.00%, and platinum can attain 99.90%, so their market acceptance is quite high. Precious metal raw materials (gold, silver, palladium, and platinum) can be provided to downstream industries as raw materials and recycled precious metal resources.

<u>Recycled products – copper, iron, aluminum, other single metals, plastics, and other recycled raw materials</u>

A. Development trends:

When the Company's mixed metal scrap processing volume is larger, the more raw materials are recovered, and the greater the profits that can be obtained.

B. Competition:

The Company has more than three supply sources for each kind of recycled materials, which constitutes the Company's complete recycling system and increases the Company's market competitiveness.

1.3 Technology and R&D Overview

1.3.1 Technical level of the business to be carried out:

Primary: Waste recycling, where the technical focus is on increasing the type and scope of recyclable materials.

Intermediate: Recycling technology, where the focus is on improving the recovery rate and purity of recyclable materials.

Advanced: Material application, where we enhance the added value of recycled materials and establish a consistent, comprehensive and complete recycling, refining and application processing system.

1.3.2 Research and development of the business:

<u>Platinum process improvement and purity improvement</u>

In addition to the semiconductor equipment cleaning business, there is also the recycling value of platinum. At present, the Company can produce ammonium chloroplatinate chemicals, and then use its high-temperature furnace for combustion, which can effectively remove impurities to achieve purity of more than 3N.

<u>Separation of Pt/Rh, recovery of Pt (platinum) and Rh (rhodium).</u>

Due to the high recovery value of Pt/Rh, after separation and purification, the research objectives for use as industrial raw materials are as follows:

A. Complete the separation of Pt/Rh.

B. Pt recovery to be more than 99% in purity.

C. Pt and Rh recycling to reach more than 95%.

<u>Recovery of indium</u>

In addition to the recycling value of precious metals (gold, silver, and platinum) in the semiconductor equipment cleaning business, indium can also be recycled in the ITO process.

<u>Palladium process improvement and purity improvement</u>

The purity of palladium is greatly affected by copper, and as a result, the purity cannot be increased to more than 99%. Using pretreatment to remove copper and refining two to three times can further effectively remove impurities such as copper and iron, making the purity of palladium more than 99%.

Recycling of tin-containing scrap

Tin is one of the most widely used metals, and it accounts for a high proportion of electronic applications. Tin gold waste also contains a small amount of precious metals, in addition to extracting precious metals such as gold, silver, and palladium. Tin can also be chemically replaced into tin blocks and offered for sale. This not only can reduce costs but also reduce environmental pollution and further create profits.

Recovery of rhodium from rhodium acetate materials

The price of rhodium in international markets has remained high and the rhodium recovery technology is rare in Taiwan. The development of this technology is therefore a valuable investment. Rhodium is insoluble. Therefore, we first use calcination/acid leaching to remove most of the impurities, and then we use crushing and melting to recover the rhodium acetate. It can recover more than 90% of the rhodium powder.

The Company's current plans or current development of new recycling processes

A. Solar panel recycling:

Waste solar photovoltaic panels refer to solar photovoltaic panels that have reached an operating life of about 20 years or are damaged due to external forces.

(1) The composition of solar photovoltaic panels is –
1. Glass, EVA, battery cells – 89.21%.
2. Aluminum frame – 10.30%.
3. Cables, junction box – 0.49%.

(2) Recyclable substances are – glass, aluminum, copper, silver
Therefore, the recycling technology is carried out towards the above four types of substances. Considering the environmental protection process, it does not use high temperature treatment, and the use of physical treatment methods does not produce wastewater or other derived waste.

Solar Recycling Technology:

(1) Aluminum frame recycling:
Jointly developed a semi-automatic defragmenter with hydraulic equipment manufacturers to remove aluminum frames for complete or slightly damaged waste solar panels. A single item of scrap aluminum can also be obtained by reducing the lengthy time required for manual dismantling.

(2) Surface treatment of waste solar panels:
Jointly developed with sandblasting equipment manufacturers to use the principle of bead tapping machine, using about 2.5 mm steel balls to hit the surface of discarded solar panels, forcing the surface glass to break apart. Using the control device parameters, the resulting mixture of high-purity waste glass particles/powder, EVA/cells with 1000 ppm silver content, and copper wire can be used for subsequent glass recycling and metal refining recycling.

B. Rh Metal Recycling Technology:

Mainly for the recovery of Rh isooctanol-containing waste liquid. Because it is an organic waste liquid, it cannot be directly reduced by the reducing agent. It must first adsorb the organic waste liquid with wood chips to achieve pattern conversion and effectively reduce the accumulation. After calcining wet wood chips at high temperature, we remove sawdust and volatilize organic matter at high temperature. We then use a silver rhodium crushing melting method for purification so that the rhodium powder is 97 % pure.

1.3.3 Future R&D plans and estimated R&D expenses:

Unit: NTD Thousand

R&D project name	Current progress	R&D expenses to be reinvested	Estimated time to complete mass production	The main factors influencing the success of future R&D
Solar panel recycling	70%	3,000	2023	Sites and equipment under construction.
Recovery of waste liquid containing Rh isooctanol	90%	100	2023	Preliminary operations are completed and we are looking for a partner for the next stage.

1.3.4 R&D personnel and their academic experience:

Item		2020		2021		2022	
		Number of Individuals	%	Number of Individuals	%	Number of Individuals	%
Educational Analysis	Master's degree	1	33	1	33	1	33
	College and university (inclusive)	2	67	2	67	2	67
	High school (inclusive)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	100	3	100	3	100

1.3.5 Research and development expenses and proportion of revenue for the most recent year and as of March 31, 2023:

Unit: NTD Thousand

Year	2021	2022	March 31, 2023
Research and development costs	2,183	2,263	641
Operating income	3,409,843	3,625,350	893,380
R&D expenses as a percentage of net operating revenue	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%

1.3.6 The technologies or products developed successfully for the Company in the most recent five years:

A. Gold recovery purity of 4N, which can be used as industrial grade raw materials.
B. Entered the semiconductor equipment scrubbing business and recycled precious metals in the process.
C. Established physical crushing and grinding, wet sorting, chemical metallurgy, electrochemical recovery of metals and other technologies, and have applied for two technology patents.
D. Research and development of etching solutions to recover precious metals and iodine technology.
E. 4 N silver ingot production system, industrial silver bead production system.
F. Manufactured in small quantities of ammonium chloroplatinate chemicals.
G. Platinum is produced in small quantities with a purity of more than 99.9%.
H. Palladium is produced in small quantities with a purity of more than 99%.
I. Recovery of nickel and tin from pachinko balls.
J. Copper and tin plating raw materials can be recovered separately from copper and tin to increase their value.
K. Output of electrolytic copper, with a purity of 3N5.
L. Ni and Cu paste tank cleaning and recycling.
M. PET plastic recycling.
N. Recycling of tin-containing scrap.
O. Recovery of rhodium from rhodium acetate materials.

1.4 Long and short-term business development plans:

Near-term target	Medium-term target (Note)	Long-term target
1. Establish precious metal scrap sampling technology to improve the representativeness of sampling and the accuracy of analysis. 2. Improvement of process technology and formulation to improve recycling efficiency and recovery rate. 3. Catalyst recovery RH, PD/C, PT, and other process development. 4. Output of tin. 5. Design and planning for the cleaning and recycling of nickel paste tanks and the recycling of PET. 6. Recycling of organic rhodium waste liquid. 7. Recycling of solar panels.	1. Cooperation with relevant industries to establish a precious metal processing center to enhance the value of products. 2. Research and development of recycling and processing technology for the precious metals rhodium and ruthenium. 3. Increase the value of recycled products A. Au (gold) recovery purity was improved from 4 N to 5 N. B. Pt (platinum) recovery purity was improved from 3 N to 3 N 5. C. Pd (palladium) recovery purity was improved from 3 N to 3 N 5. 4. Recycled products upgraded from industrial raw materials to direct products. 5. Improvement of tin purity.	1. Entry into the precious metal industrial materials market. 2. Consolidation of downstream industries in the Asian market. 3. Establish a consistent, comprehensive, and complete precious metal product production plant for precious metal recovery and refining. A. Establish technology for the pre-treatment of precious metal raw materials. B. Establish enrichment technology for low-content precious metal raw materials. C. Development of application technology and markets for precious metals. 4. Recovery of common metals such as copper, nickel and tin.

Note: 2 N represents 99 % purity, 3 N is 99.9 %, 3N5 is 99.95 %, 4 N is 99.99 %, and so on.

II. Overview of the Market and of Production and Sales

2.1 Market analysis

2.1.1 Main product (service) sales (provision) areas：

Unit: NTD thousand; %

Region \ Year		2021 Sales amount	2021 Percentage (%)	2022 Sales amount	2022 Percentage (%)
Domestic sales		676,796	19.9	677,723	18.7
Exports	Mainland China	996,592	29.2	1,411,702	38.9
	Japan	912,315	26.8	910,961	25.1
	Belgium	434,551	12.7	173,102	4.8
	Others	389,589	11.4	451,862	12.5
	Total	3,409,843	100.0	3,625,350	100.0

2.1.2 Market share:

According to statistics, there are 115 licensed [Grade A waste treatment agencies] in China.

The main operating items of the Company are the clearance, transportation, and disposal of industrial waste and the recycling and reuse of resources. Due to the special characteristics of the industry, it is of little significance to express market share of a product (such as silver or gold) to indicate status within the same industry. Therefore, waste disposal capacity is more in line with industry characteristics in comparison with peers. If we compare the data on the number of scrap metal recycling and disposal companies that are allowed undertake recycling and processing in a single month, it shows that the company's current licensed processing volume is 1,962.5 metric tons per month, making us one of the three largest industry players in the country. It is thus obvious that the Company has a leading position in the scrap metal recycling and disposal market.

2.1.3 Future supply and demand conditions and market growth:

The current market supply and demand situation is still in short supply. The main reason is that related industries are paying increasing attention to the treatment of industrial waste. Coupled with the completeness of environmental protection regulations and the lengthy time limit required to apply for a license (about 2 to 4 years), it makes it difficult for new investors to easily enter. It is expected that the market for the recycling industry will continue to be in short supply in the next 3 to 5 years. Due to the rising awareness of environmental protection in Taiwan, industry concepts of legal disposal of industrial waste have taken shape and the government has spared no effort in promoting environmental protection. Meanwhile, the improvement of environmental protection laws and regulations is increasing the Company’s development opportunities. At present, Jiin Yeeh Ding's contracted service customers in Taiwan are increasing day by day, most of which are listed companies in Taiwan, and the number of customers is still increasing.

2.1.4 Competitive niche:

With the best service team, the customer will hand over electronic waste to the Company for the most proper treatment and recovery of the greatest economic value. It is the biggest niche for Jiin Yeeh Ding to maintain its market share.

The Company takes “technology first, quality first, service first” as our business philosophy, with the following competitive niches:

A. Recycling technology: Excellent recycling technology and equipment.
Internal operations management: This includes unified management of entry control, storage, inspection and analysis, pretreatment, chemical chain extraction, and pollution prevention and control forms.

B. Upstream and downstream supply channels: stable and smooth channels for waste sources and resource-based products.

C. Goodwill and reputation: Accumulating credit with customers.
The Company has been in contact with and cooperated with nearly a thousand customers over our years of operation, and we have a basic understanding of the value of electronic waste and recycling generated the upstream, midstream, and downstream of the electronics industry. The Company's analytical laboratory retains thousands of samples of waste generated by various types of electronic factories, and what kind of waste can be applied to what industry as raw materials for the industry. Moreover, we maintain good cooperative relationships with existing customers, and by virtue of good service quality, the customer base continues to expand.

D. Partners.
a. Material sources

- Recognized by international electronics manufacturers and become close partners.
- Recognized by international recycling companies. In addition to being an Asian partner, this has been extended to the Americas, New Zealand, Australia, and other regions.
- Through alliances, we obtain sources and make them more stable.

b. Industrial chain coherence

Advanced countries have actively developed the circular economy in recent years for the sustainable development of the economy and the environment, doing so through resource recycling to solve the problem of excessive consumption of raw materials and the environmental damage caused by economic growth.

The Company has long-term partners in the United States, Japan, Belgium and Hong Kong to sell the precious metals produced. We continue to maintain good cooperative relations with our partners and continue to extend our customer base through good service quality.

2.1.5 Favorable and unfavorable factors of development prospects and countermeasures:

Favorable factors

A. Favorable industry prospects:
As mentioned above, the future market will continue to be in short supply and continue to grow significantly, which is beneficial to the Company.

B. ISO-14001 and ISO-45001 systems have been established:
The Company is positioned as an environmental protection industry, and has obtained ISO- 14001 and ISO- 45001 system certification. This can achieve good results, to win the trust of customers and benefit the Company's image and employee momentum.

C. Reducing costs and enhancing competitiveness:
The Company regularly holds vocational training to teach employees the processing standards and recycling value of various types of waste, so as to ensure that all the industrial waste collected by the Company can have the best treatment and the highest recycling value.

D. Protection of regulations:
Complete domestic environmental protection regulations have increased the threshold for entering this industry, and the Company regularly declares in accordance with the provisions of environmental protection regulations and provides

customers with complete regulatory advice, which increases the Company's competitive advantage.

E. Good management system:
The Company formulates various management systems, and actively promotes and implements them, so that each employee understands his or her own responsibilities, relevant system norms and various welfare measures.

Unfavorable factors and countermeasures

A. Environmental regulations overlap with those of the Industrial Development Bureau
At present, if an environmental protection treatment resource company applies to the Industrial Development Bureau for a resource chemical plant, the Industrial Development Bureau will mostly approve it; but if it applies to the Environmental Protection Administration for a removal permit, it will often affect the Company's operations and development.
Because the resource chemical plant approved by the Industrial Development Bureau can only recycle the waste of a single customer, it will not affect the large-scale market at one time. Therefore, the Company shall publicize the strengthening of environmental protection laws and regulations in the market and take the initiative to communicate with the competent environmental protection authorities to further shorten the time for applying for permits.

B. Public authorities cannot fully assert their power:
At present, among companies that engage in clearing and processing for environmental protection, there are still illegal businesses and unlicensed business models. Because the ability of public authorities to effectively audit and the punish is too light, the competitiveness of the legitimate and decent business operators cannot be compared and this generates a situation in which bad currency expels good money, so that the space for legitimate companies to survive is squeezed.
We strengthen the promotion of environmental protection laws and regulations and established our own upstream, middle, and downstream recycling system, so that the waste of related businesses can be handed over to legally operating companies for disposal, and further improve our own treatment technology to achieve a safe and harmless domain.
In conjunction with the forces of legitimate businessmen, the government should strengthen the inspection of illegal handling agencies to protect the rights and interests of legitimate business operators.

2.2 Important uses and production processes of main products

2.2.1 Important applications of major products:

Product name	Important applications
Gold	Sold with precious metal materials manufacturing plants for the power supply industry.
Silver	Sold to industries using silver as a material.
Palladium	Sold to the automotive, chemical, petrochemical, and electronics industries.
Platinum	Sold to the automotive, chemical, petrochemical, and electronics industries.
Other metals	Iron, copper, aluminum, tin, etc, are handed over to iron smelting plants, copper melting plants, aluminum ingot plants, etc, for recycling.

Gold

Gold has always been used for currency, value preservation, jewelry, and other purposes because of its rarity, its durability and chemical resistance to oxidation, and its good ductility. Later, there has been a large amount of use in precision electronics because of its good electrical conductivity.

Silver

Silver has the best thermal and electrical conductivity, other than for industrial use. Like gold, it also plays the roles of a store of value, currency, and jewelry. For a time, silver and gold were used by central banks as currency backing simultaneously, and later, because of their excessive supply, countries abandoned silver and only used gold as their currency backing. Silver is mostly a byproduct of mining other metals, and about 70% of the world's silver is a byproduct of copper, lead, zinc, and other minerals.

Palladium

“Palladium” in the platinum family is similar in physical and chemical properties, and is also used in catalytic converters. Due to the development of the automobile industry, it has led to widespread catalytic converter applications, and because of its special color, corrosion, resistance and rarity, it is often regarded as a precious metal together with gold and silver.

Platinum

Platinum is a transitional metal with high density and almost two times the strength of gold. With good ductility, a gram of platinum can be pulled out into a 2 km long filament. Platinum’s color is silvery white and has metallic luster and very stable chemical properties, is insoluble in strong acid and alkali, and does not oxidize in air. It is widely used in the jewelry and chemical industries, applied in the manufacturing of advanced chemical vessels, platinum crucibles, and catalysts to accelerate chemical reactions.

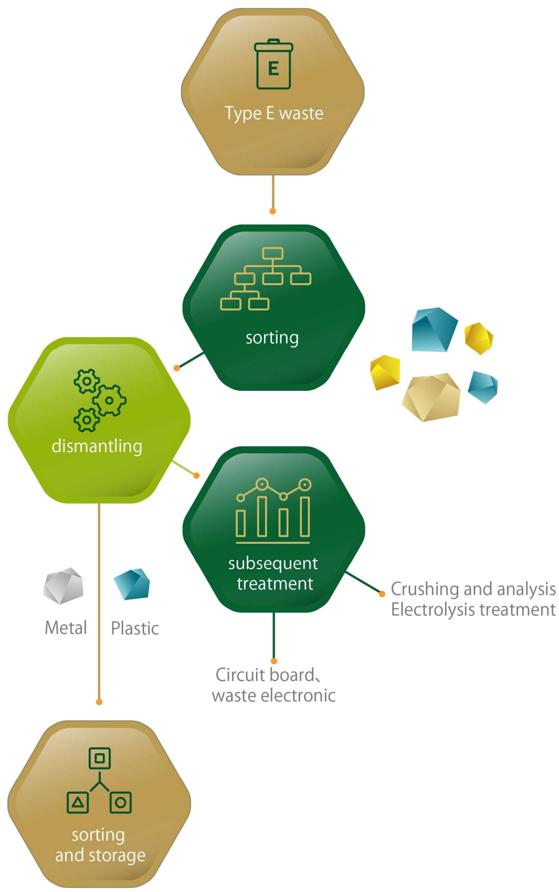
Copper

Copper was the earliest metal used by humans. As early as prehistoric times, people mined open-pit copper mines, and used the copper they obtained to make weapons, tools, and other utensils. The use of copper had a profound impact on the progress of early human civilization. Copper is a tough, soft, malleable, purplish-red, lustrous metal. Pure copper has a high electrical and thermal conductivity, second only to silver. Copper is widely used in electrical applications, lighting, machinery and manufacturing, the construction industry, defense industries, and other fields.

2.2.2 The processing of the Company's main business or the production process of the products:

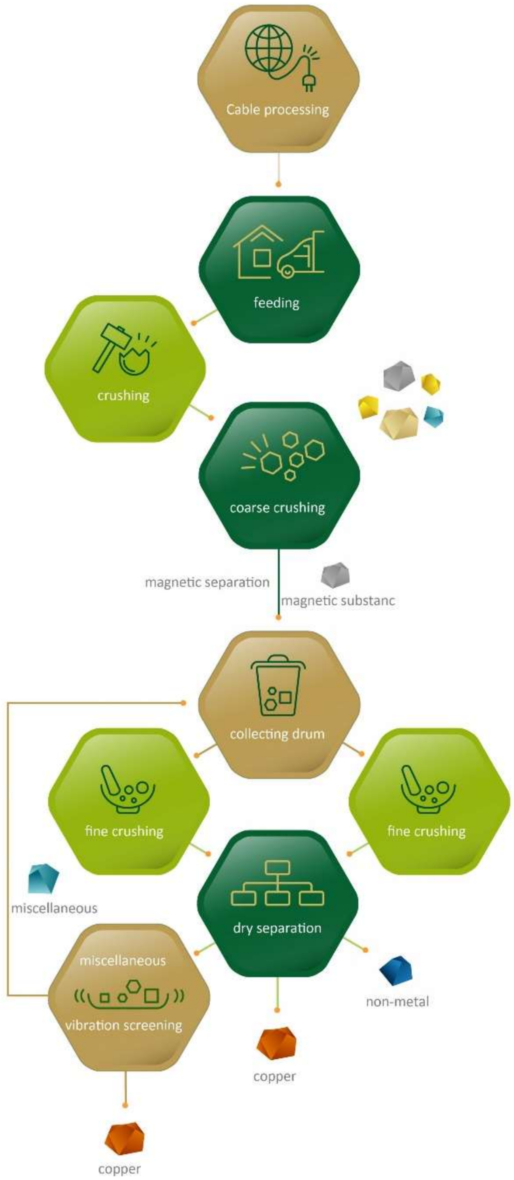
A. Dismantling and sorting process:

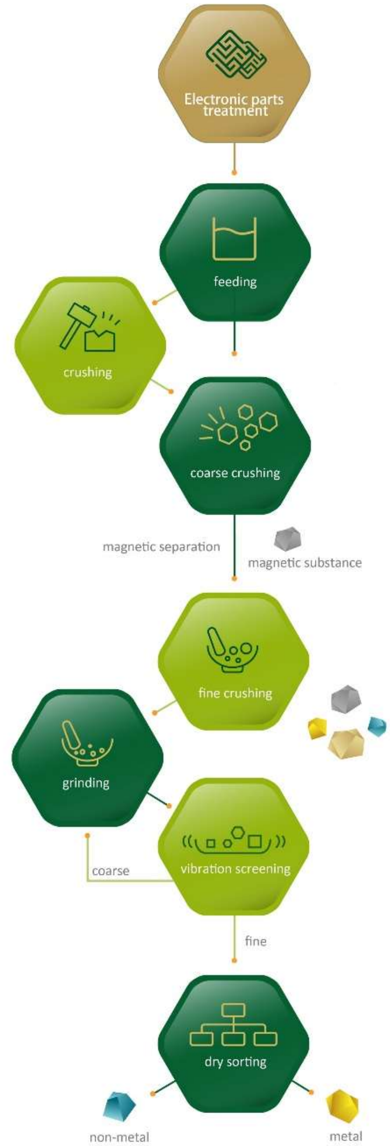
Stages for the processing of Type E waste include “recycling weighing,” "material classification,” "component disassembly,” "material separation,” "impurity removal", and "resource storage". Through these stages, the resource category and value can be determined first, and then enter the subsequent processing stage, which can greatly shorten the regeneration time.



B. Crush sorting process:

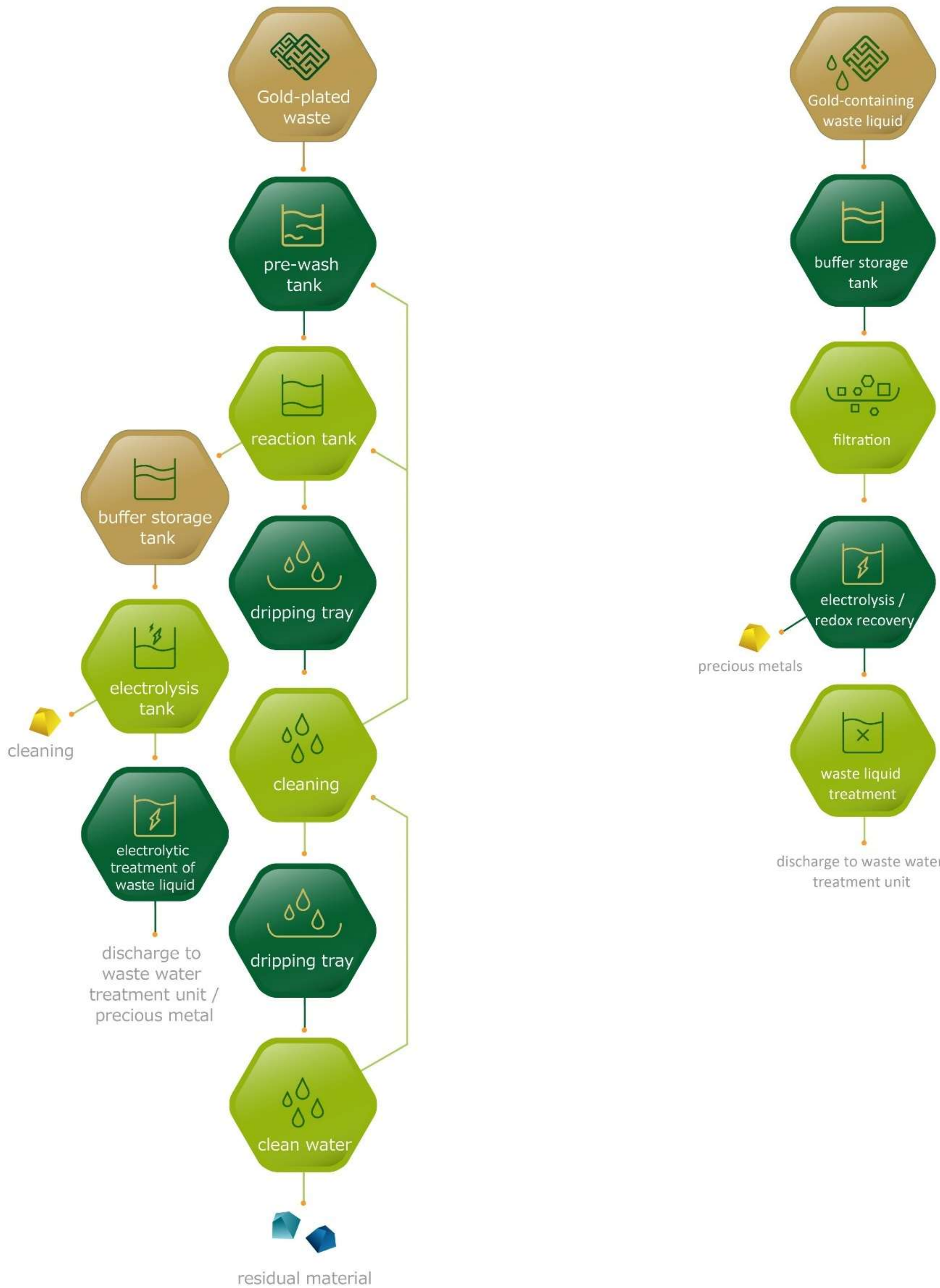
The valuable resources that have been roughly sorted out after disassembly and classification are further detailed by shredding and sorting technology, and then the resources are sorted into two categories: "metallic" and "non-metallic," so as to obtain more valuable renewable resources.





C. Electrolysis processing procedures:

After pre-washing, reaction, dripping and other actions, by electrolytic treatment and redox procedures, the precious metal components are extracted from electronic materials and waste liquids containing precious metals. Afterward, the remaining wastewater is finally treated by special procedures to improve the environmental protection of pollution prevention and control.

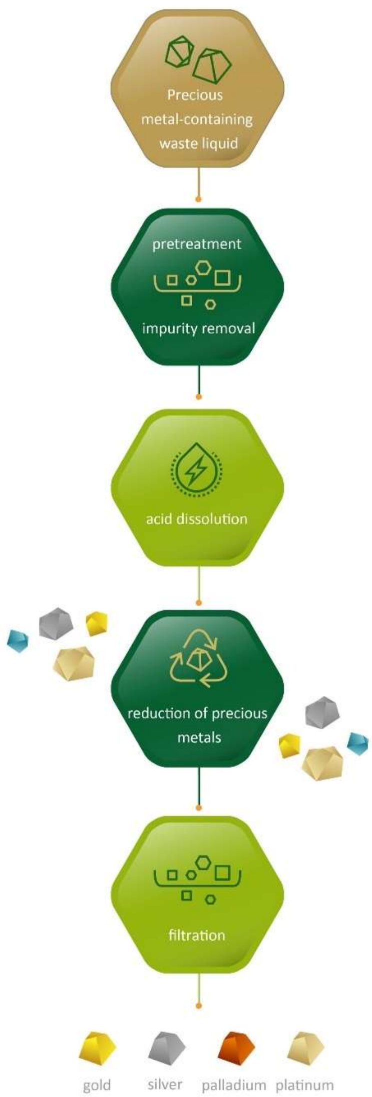


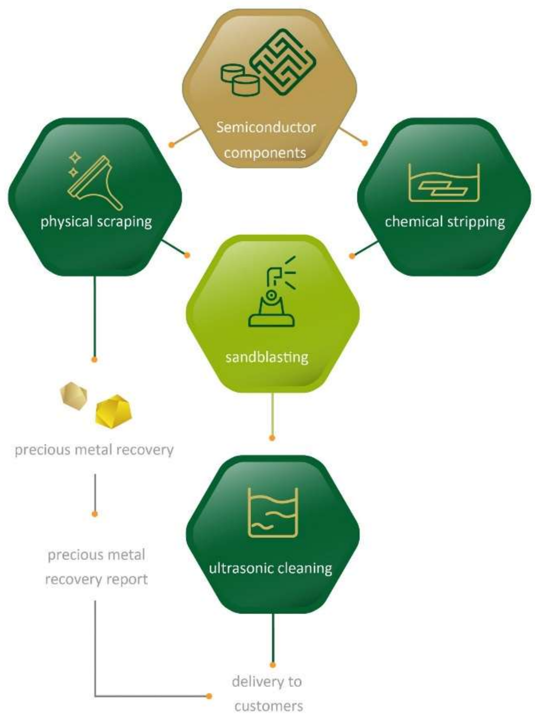
D. Precious metal refining processing procedures:

After the electronic materials containing precious metals are dissolved in aqua regia, high-purity precious metals (such as gold, silver, palladium, etc) are refined through filtration, reduction, precipitation, and other steps, which greatly enhances the regeneration value and creates rich profits.

E. Component washing process:

Semiconductor components are first removed from impurities by chemical stripping, physical scraping, and sandblasting. Then high-frequency ultrasonic waves are introduced into the cleaning solution, using the high-speed impact force of dynamic acoustic vibration energy, to peel off the stains on the components. The ultrasonic cleaning process will produce a large number of vacuum bubbles that can penetrate into pores, concave surfaces, or other blind holes of components to achieve the effect of comprehensive cleaning.





2.3 Supply conditions of principal raw materials:

Main Materials	Supply agents	Supply conditions
Scrap metal raw materials	Quanta Computer, Avision INC. , Shihlin Electric & Engineering	Good
Precious metal raw materials	Kinsus Interconnect, Focal Tech Systems, Epileds	Good

2.4 Major purchase and sale customers

2.4.1 Suppliers whose purchase amounts in the most recent two years accounted for more than 10% of the total purchase amount:

Unit: NTD Thousand

	2021				2022				Through through the first quarter of 2023 (March 31, 2023)			
Item	Name	Amount	Percentage of total annual net purchases (%)	Relationship with issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of total annual net purchases (%)	Relationship with issuer	Name	Amount	As a percentage of net purchases for the year through the first quarter (%)	Relationship with issuer
1	SIMS GROUP	304,060	12.0	None	SIMS GROUP	280,111	9.7	None	Chung Jia Metal	104,910	15.3	None
2	Others	2,229,579	88.0	None	Others	2,599,791	90.3	None	Others	581,995	84.7	None
3												
	Net purchases	2,533,639	100.0		Net purchases	2,879,902	100.0		Net purchases	686,905	100.0	

Explanation of increases and decreases:

The Company is mainly engaged in the removal and transportation of industrial waste, the recycling of waste electronic items, and the recycling of resources. The main incoming items are wires, scrapped PCB boards, mixed metals, and scrap copper. When purchasing incoming goods, the Company will refer to the current international copper price market quotation, supplier product quality level and cooperative relationships, and so on, as the basis for the Company's procurement. The increase or decrease in the purchase amount of suppliers is mainly due to the purchase of suppliers from different sources of supply considering the purchase price of suppliers and the quality level of products.

2.4.2 Customers whose sales amount in the last two years accounted for more than 10% of the total sales:

Unit: NTD Thousand

	2021				2022				Through through the first quarter of 2023 (March 31, 2023)			
Item	Name	Amount	Percentage of total annual net sales (%)	Relationship with issuer	Name	Amount	Percentage of total annual net sales (%)	Relationship with issuer	Name	Amount	As a percentage of net sales for the year through the first quarter (%)	Relationship with issuer
1	Customer A	892,418	26.2	None	Customer A	862,682	23.8	None	Customer A	205,766	23.0	None
2	Customer B	464,152	13.6	None	Customer B	637,390	17.6	None	Customer B	159,133	17.8	None
3	Customer D	434,551	12.7	None	Customer D	469,500	12.9	None	Customer E	111,223	12.5	None
4	Customer C	303,372	8.9	None	Customer C	161,617	4.5	None	Others	417,258	46.7	None
5	Others	1,315,350	38.6	None	Others	1,494,161	41.2	None				
	Net sales	3,409,843	100.00	-	Net sales	3,625,350	100.00	-	Net sales	893,380	100.00	-

Explanation of increases and decreases:

The Company is a professional environmental protection manufacturer mainly engaged in the removal and transportation of industrial waste, the recycling of waste electronic items and the recycling of resources. Our sales targets include domestic and foreign precious metal and non-ferrous metal refineries and waste processing and recycling plants. The products sold by the Company are all non-ferrous metal raw materials that have been valued by the global market in recent years. Under a seller's market, there is no shortage of customer sales channels, and the Company is still actively expanding other sales customers. Therefore, there is no risk of concentration of sales. In addition, the change in the main selling customers is mainly due to the consideration of the quotation price and conditions of customers and the allocation of the sales amount to them.

2.5 Production value in the last two years:

Production units: Kg, NTD thousand

Year / Production value / Major Products	2021			2022		
	Production capacity (Note 1)	Production volume	Production value	Production capacity (Note 1)	Production volume	Production value
Precious metal raw materials	10,196,150	4,156,987	818,726	10,196,150	4,785,821	1,062,903
Industrial metals	50,185,900	19,936,737	1,854,523	50,185,900	17,188,479	1,776,547
Others	31,480,700	22,494,295	604,206	31,480,700	19,187,957	482,979
Total	91,862,750	46,588,019	3,277,455	91,862,750	41,162,257	3,322,429

Note 1: Capacity refers to the volume that the Company can produce under normal operations using existing production equipment after taking necessary shutdowns, holidays, and other factors into account.

2.6 Sales volume in the last two years:

Sales units: Kg, NTD thousand

Year / Sales value / Principal products	2021				2022			
	Domestic sales		Exports		Domestic sales		Exports	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Precious metal raw materials	761	15,673	3,946,269	1,270,505	223	1,651	4,400,597	1,247,252
Industrial metals	5,138,507	551,103	9,907,242	1,106,803	4,779,784	526,156	12,583,420	1,310,123
Others	1,465,001	71,215	13,753,904	394,544	4,917,976	123,393	11,649,572	416,775
Total	6,604,269	637,991	27,607,415	2,771,852	9,697,983	651,200	28,633,589	2,974,150

III. Global employees:

Year		2021	2022	From the current year through April 30, 2023
Number of employees	Manager level and above	33	33	33
	Production line employees	106	116	119
	General staff	64	64	65
	Total	203	212	216
Average age		40.06	39.32	39.36
Average years of service		8.94	8.41	8.42
Education distribution ratio (%)	Doctoral Degree	0.49	0.94	0.93
	Master's degree	7.39	5.66	6.02
	College and university	63.05	41.98	41.20
	High school	33.99	18.87	19.44
	Below high school	27.09	15.57	15.74
	Foreign workers	11.82	16.98	16.67

IV. Environmental protection expenditure information:

4.1 In the most recent year and as of the date of publication of the annual report, losses due to environmental pollution (including compensation and environmental protection audit results that violate environmental protection laws and regulations, the date of punishment, the scope of the punishment, the violation of the provisions of the regulations, the content of the violation of the regulations, the content of the punishment): No such situation.

4.2 Countermeasures and improvement measures:

After treatment, the Company's wastewater, exhaust gas, and other treatment equipment, are line with the regulations and emission standards, and we have obtained a treatment discharge permit issued by the Environmental Protection Administration. Moreover, the Company has environmental protection personnel responsible for operations, and regular maintenance and upkeep, so that the equipment engages in the maximum processing efficiency. At the same time, we regularly carry out environmental protection inspections such as for wastewater to confirm compliance with environmental protection laws and regulations.

4.3 Expected environmental expenditures in the next three years:

	2023	2024	2025
• Pollution prevention and control equipment or expenditure content to be purchased	• Environmental protection regular testing fees such as for wastewater and exhaust gas • Wastewater, exhaust gas, dust treatment equipment operation and maintenance costs • Wastewater and waste disposal fees	• Environmental protection regular testing fees such as for wastewater and exhaust gas • Wastewater, exhaust gas, dust treatment equipment operation and maintenance costs • Wastewater and waste disposal fees	• Environmental protection regular testing fees such as for wastewater and exhaust gas • Wastewater, exhaust gas, dust treatment equipment operation and maintenance costs • Wastewater and waste disposal fees
• Expected improvements	Complies with the relevant environmental protection laws and regulations	Complies with the relevant environmental protection laws and regulations	Complies with the relevant environmental protection laws and regulations
˙Payout amount	NTD 23,538 thousand	NTD 23,354 thousand	NTD 23,282 thousand

4.4 Impact after improvement:

	2023	2024	2025
˙Impact on net profit	Due to environmental protection-related testing costs and equipment operation and maintenance costs, the estimated costs and depreciation increased by NTD 23,210 thousand and NTD 328 thousand respectively	Due to environmental protection-related testing costs and equipment operation and maintenance costs, the estimated costs and depreciation increased by NTD 23,210 thousand and NTD144 thousand respectively	Due to environmental protection-related testing costs and equipment operation and maintenance costs, the estimated costs and depreciation increased by NTD 23,210 thousand and NTD 72 thousand respectively
˙Impact on competitive position	Continuously improve the ecological benefits of resources, reduce the environmental protection costs due to process pollution, maintain the Company's good environmental protection image, and enhance market competitiveness.	Continuously improve the ecological benefits of resources, reduce the environmental protection costs due to process pollution, maintain the Company's good environmental protection image, and enhance market competitiveness.	Continuously improve the ecological benefits of resources, reduce the environmental protection costs due to process pollution, maintain the Company's good environmental protection image, and enhance market competitiveness.

V. Labor Relations

5.1 Each item of the Company's employee welfare measures, advanced education, training, retirement system and its implementation status, as well as the agreements between labor and management and various employee rights and interests protection measures

5.1.1 Employee welfare measures:

A. Employees of the Company participate in labor insurance and universal health insurance and enjoy the right to pay various insurance benefits.

B. The Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival will see payments made of festive bonuses, in addition to year-end bonuses and employee bonus systems.

C. The Company holds on-the-job training for employees from time to time to improve the relevant skills of employees.

E. The Employee Welfare Committee of the Company was established in 2004 and was submitted for investigation by the Hsinchu City Government under Letter Xin Fu Zi No. 0932500002.

F. The Company allocates welfare benefits in accordance with regulations, and the Committee arranges activities such as various tourism activities, community activities, Mid-Autumn Festival activities, and other welfare matters.

G. The Company provides various welfare subsidies such as wedding stipends, hospital condolences, maternity subsidies, funeral subsidies, children's scholarships, and festive gift certificates.

H. We provide multiple reward schemes, such as outstanding employee selection and foreign language training awards.

I. Occupational medical doctors and nurses specially engaged in labor health services provide plant services, conduct employee health guidance, and handle health lectures and health promotion activities at the plant.

5.1.2 Employee education, training and its implementation status:

The Company provides employees with an open and diverse learning environment, and colleagues can constantly challenge their own growth through internal/external training, book clubs, and supervisor/peer guidance. At the same time, employees can obtain the greatest satisfaction through the training system of new personnel/professional functions/management skills/general courses/self-inspiration. On the other hand, through the planning of grades/scores, work rotation, project assignment and overseas assignments, colleagues can combine their jobs and careers, enjoy the joy of knowledge growth together, and create a better future.

The Company has formulated management measures for employee education and training, planned relevant training courses according to the requirements of functions and professions to enhance the knowledge of employees, improved the overall quality of employees, and improved its business performance. The relevant education and training performance in 2022 was as follows:

Item	Number of shifts	Total number of people	Total hours	Total cost (NTD thousand)
New personnel training	2	6	6	0
Professional functional training	39	91	291	102
Management skills training	18	55	71	53
Total	59	152	368	155

5.1.3 Retirement system:

The Labor Pension Act, which came into force on 1 July 2005, is a prescribing scheme for the retirement of employees who were employed before July 1, 2005. Those who were employed on that date may choose to continue to apply the pension provisions of the Labor Standards Act, or apply the pension system of the Act and retain the years of service before the Act applied. According to the Act, the monthly retirement pension contribution rate borne by the Company shall not be less than 6% of the employee's monthly salary to the individual pension account of the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

Labor Pension Act (new system) years of service: Pension determination allocation system

a. The Company allocates a 6% pension on a monthly basis: According to the monthly wage grading table for labor pension issued by the Bureau of Labor Insurance, 6% of the employee's salary is allocated to the employee's personal pension account every month.
b. Employees' personal pension: Employees can also voluntarily withdraw pensions within 6% of their monthly salary according to their personal wishes.

5.1.4 Circumstances of agreements between labor and management:

The Company has always maintained harmonious labor-management relations by means of rational communication. Therefore, we attach great importance to the opinions of employees, and can build consensus with each other on the problems encountered in the life and work of workers, and work together for the sustainable operation of the business.

5.1.5 Status of various employee rights and interests protection measures:

Based on the protection of employees' work safety, the Company has established the following management procedures for the working environment and employee personal safety protection measures, and we require subordinate colleagues to implement them thoroughly. This is done in addition to purchasing group insurance every year and holding regular industrial safety lectures, while additionally sending people to participate in relevant industrial safety courses, all to ensure the safety of the lives of our colleagues and to calmly respond to emergencies. In order to achieve the goal of zero incidents, the Company regularly revises the annual emergency response plan according to the plan content and develops detailed execution operations, and each department of the Company implements them according to the planned schedule and content. Furthermore, we then explore the implementation of the lack of implementation through the audit system and review and amend at any time according to the implementation process and audit operations, and so on. This is done to reduce the risk of harm to business units so as to achieve the ultimate goal of zero incidents.

The management measures include:

A. Labor operation environment measurement and management procedures
B. Health management procedures
C. Safety and health protective equipment management procedures
D. Safety and health automatic inspection management procedures
E. Safety and health label management procedures
F. Exhaust gas emergency contingency plan
G. Wastewater emergency response plan
H. Chemical spill response plan
I. Toxic chemical spill response plan
J. Waste removal contingency plan
K. Fire protection plan

5.2 In the most recent year and up to the date of publication of the annual report, list any losses suffered due to labor disputes (including labor inspection results that violate the Labor Standards Act, sanction date, sanction code, regulatory provisions that were violated, details of the regulatory violation, and sanction details) and disclose current and future estimated amounts and possible measures. If it cannot be reasonably estimated, the fact that it cannot be reasonably estimated shall be stated: No such situation.

VI. Information security management

6.1 Information and communications security policy and organization:

To ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information and information assets necessary for the operation of the Company, and in line with the principles of safety, rationality and system, and based on information security, we provide an information environment for the continuous operation of the Company's information business, establish operational innovation, strengthen service safety, and improve team capabilities, thereby achieving sustainable operations and meeting the requirements of relevant laws and regulations.

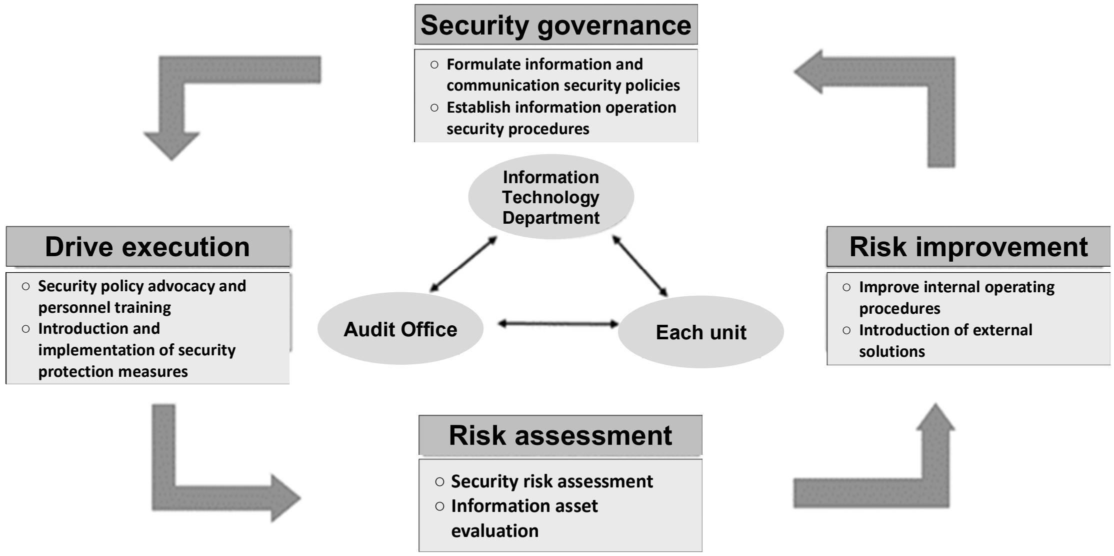
6.1.1 Information security policy:

The Company's information security management covers the following matters:

(1) Information security organization Information security organization.
(2) Asset classification and control.
(3) Personnel safety and management.
(4) Entity and environmental safety management.
(5) Communication and operation management.
(6) Access control.
(7) System development and maintenance.
(8) Sustainable management.
(9) Internal audit.
(10) Additions and amendments.

6.1.2 Information and communications security risk management framework:

1. The Company's information security authority and responsibility unit is the Information Technology Department, which sets up an information supervisor and professional information personnel to be responsible for formulating internal information security policies, planning and implementing information security protection and promotion and implementation of information security policies, and regularly publishing the Company's information security governance overview.
2. The Company's Audit Office is the supervisory unit of information security supervision. There is an audit supervisor in this office who is responsible for supervising the implementation of internal information security. If an audit uncovers something missing, the inspected unit is immediately required to put forward relevant improvement plans and specific actions. Moreover, improvements results are regularly tracked to reduce internal security risks.
3. The organizational operation mode adopts regular audits and circular management to ensure that reliability goals are achieved and continuously improved.



6.1.3 Specific management plan of information and communication security:

System specifications: The Company has formulated a number of internal security norms and systems to standardize the information security behavior of the Company's personnel, and regularly check whether the relevant systems are in line with changes in the operating environment every year, and adjust them in a timely manner according to needs.
System protection: In order to prevent various internal/external security threats, in addition to adopting multi-layer network architecture design, the Company has also built various security protection systems to enhance the security of the overall information environment. In addition, in order to ensure that the operational behavior of internal colleagues complies with the Company's system norms, we also design an audit mechanism for operating procedures and import security management tools to implement personnel information security management measures.
Personnel training: The Company regularly implements information security education and training practical courses for new recruits, and implements information security opportunity advocacy from time to time to enhance the knowledge and professional skills of the Company's colleagues.

6.1.4 Resources to invest in information and communications safety management:

The Company's investment in information equipment and security totaled NTD1,401 thousand in 2022.

6.2 Security risk assessment and response:

The Company has established network and computer-related information security protection measures. However, there is no guarantee that the computer system that controls or maintains important corporate functions, such as the Company's manufacturing operations and accounting information, can be completely protected from cyber attacks from third parties that paralyze the system. These cyber attacks illegally invade the Company's internal network systems, engage in activities that disrupt the Company's operations, and damage the Company's goodwill. In the event of a serious network attack, the Company's systems may lose important information about the Company, resulting in the suspension of the operation of the Company's operational information. Through continuous reviews of information security regulations and procedures, the Company ensures its appropriateness and effectiveness. Although there is no guarantee that the Company will not be affected by emerging risks and attacks amid the ever-changing information security threats, nonetheless, through the relevant information security equipment investment and the technical assistance of the third-party manufacturers, the Company's operation information operation can be resumed in the shortest time.

6.3 Losses suffered due to major information security incidents in the most recent year and as of the publication date of the annual report, possible impact, and response measures: No such situation.

VII. Important contracts:

Contract nature	Contractual parties	Commence and expire on	Major terms	Restrictive clauses
Waste removal and disposal contract	Company B	01/01/2023 – 12/31/2024	Industrial waste removal and processing	None
Waste removal and disposal contract	Company C	09/28/2020 – 09/27/2025	Industrial waste removal and processing	None
Waste removal and disposal contract	Company E	01/01/2023 – 12/31/2024	Industrial waste removal and processing	None
Waste removal and disposal contract	Company F	12/07/2022 – 03/15/2023	Industrial waste removal and processing	None
Waste removal and disposal contract	Chung Tai Resource	10/01/2021 – 09/30/2023	Industrial waste removal and processing	None
Waste removal and disposal contract	Guohe Metals	01/01/2022 – 12/31/2024	Industrial waste removal and processing	None
Construction	GOANG SHIN CONSTRUCTION INC.	07/01/2022 to the end of warranty period	New construction of projects in Xibin Plant II	None
Construction	WOEI CHANG ELECTRIC ENGINEER CO., LTD.	11/07/2022 to the end of warranty period	New construction of power, water supply and fire protection engineering in Xibin Plant II	None

Six. Financial Overview

I. Concise balance sheet and statement of comprehensive income for most recent five years

1.1 Concise balance sheet and statement of comprehensive income data:

Consolidated Concise Balance Sheet

Unit: NTD Thousand

Item \ Year		Financial data for the most recent five years (Note 1)					Financial data from the current year through March 31, 2023 (Note 2)
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Current assets		2,168,063	2,263,319	2,204,170	2,521,704	2,198,742	2,,473,612
Property, plant and equipment		531,856	491,412	520,615	389,692	454,411	473,775
Right of use assets		-	201,085	205,002	188,603	194,321	189,666
Intangible assets		316	107	524	6,298	6,217	6,147
Other assets		301,416	274,725	169,245	224,329	330,873	142,,601
Total assets		3,001,651	3,230,648	3,099,556	3,330,626	3,184,564	3,285,801
Current liabilities	Before distribution	862,508	765,259	623,143	561,125	478,650	436,725
	After distribution	905,859	880,941	815,019	776,995	(Note3)	-
Non-current liabilities		284,200	509,082	33,487	63,962	82,627	114,561
Total liabilities	Before distribution	1,146,708	1,274,341	656,630	625,087	561,277	551,286
	After distribution	1,190,059	1,390,023	848,506	840,957	(Note3)	-
Equity attributable to owners of parent		1,821,981	1,926,070	2,405,337	2,676,408	2,598,492	2,711,154
Share capital		963,265	964,020	1,161,829	1,199,227	959,421	960,061
Additional paid-in capital		599,274	609,732	780,567	811,254	811,244	811,206
Retained earnings	Before distribution	282,612	388,810	516,240	736,007	834,491	954,529
	After distribution	239,261	273,128	324,364	520,137	(Note3)	-
Other equity interest		(23,170)	(36,492)	(53,299)	(70,080)	(6,664)	(14,642)
Treasury shares		-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests		32,962	30,237	37,589	29,131	24,795	23,361
Total equity	Before distribution	1,854,943	1,956,307	2,442,926	2,705,539	2,623,287	2,734,515
	After distribution	1,811,592	1,840,625	2,251,050	2,489,669	(Note3)	-

Note 1: The financial information listed above for the each year has been verified by an accountant.
Note 2: The financial information for the first quarter of 2023 has been reviewed by accountants.
Note 3: The 2022 earnings distribution was approved by the Board of Directors on March 6, 2023 and is pending the resolution of the 2023 General Meeting of Shareholders.

Consolidated Concise Statement of Comprehensive Income

Unit: NTD Thousand

Item \ Year	Financial data for the most recent five years (Note 1)					Financial data from the current year through March 31, 2023 (Note 2)
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Operating income	4,196,492	3,850,803	3,332,438	3,409,843	3,625,350	893,380
Operating margin	229,357	415,311	502,453	754,734	504,594	149,323
Operating profit and loss	17,865	227,819	307,160	552,762	308,342	100,549
Non-operating income and expenses	73,631	(37,839)	(11,228)	(7,377)	109,615	46,687
Net profit before tax	91,496	189,980	295,932	545,385	417,957	147,236
Profit from continuing operations	52,479	148,496	255,069	449,973	339,029	127,485
Profit or loss from discontinued operations	-	-	-	(46,995)	(27,496)	(9,014)
Profit (loss) for the period	52,479	148,496	255,069	402,978	311,533	118,471
Other comprehensive income for the period (net after tax)	16,068	(14,994)	(16,312)	(16,572)	61,495	(7,845)
Total comprehensive income for the period	68,547	133,502	238,757	386,406	373,028	110,626
Net profit attributable to owner of the parent company	77,286	150,048	248,372	411,148	316,313	120,038
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interest	(24,807)	(1,552)	6,697	(8,170)	(4,780)	(1,567)
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company	94,066	136,227	231,405	394,864	377,364	112,060
Total comprehensive profit and loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(25,519)	(2,725)	7,352	(8,458)	(4,336)	(1,434)
Earnings per share (EPS)	0.80	1.56	2.48	3.47	2.82	1.25

Note 1: The financial information listed above for the each year has been verified by an accountant.
Note 2: The financial information for the first quarter of 2023 has been reviewed by accountants.

Parent Company Only Concise Balance Sheet

Unit: NTD Thousand

Item / Year		Financial data for the most recent five years (Note 1)				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current assets		1,186,780	1,320,626	1,382,044	1,373,193	1,157,357
Property, plant, and equipment		192,903	191,438	234,445	289,544	360,607
Right of use assets		-	21,515	22,100	18,833	14,967
Intangible asset		293	90	510	510	429
Other assets		1,152,964	1,172,156	1,138,531	1,302,477	1,406,916
Total assets		2,532,940	2,705,825	2,777,630	2,984,557	2,940,276
Current liabilities	Before distribution	475,130	268,701	352,165	292,331	311,902
	After distribution	518,481	384,383	160,289	508,201	(Note2)
Non-current liabilities		235,829	511,054	20,128	15,818	29,882
Total liabilities	Before distribution	710,959	779,755	372,293	308,149	341,784
	After distribution	754,310	895,437	180,417	524,019	(Note2)
Equity attributable to owners of parent		1,821,981	1,926,070	2,405,337	2,676,408	2,598,492
Share capital		963,265	964,020	1,161,829	1,199,227	959,421
Additional paid-in capital		599,274	609,732	780,567	811,254	811,244
Retained earnings	Before distribution	282,612	388,810	516,240	736,007	834,491
	After distribution	239,261	273,128	324,364	520,137	(Note2)
Other equity interest		(23,170)	(36,492)	(53,299)	(70,080)	(6,664)
Treasury shares		-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-
Total equity	Before distribution	1,821,981	1,926,070	2,405,337	2,676,408	2,598,492
	After distribution	1,778,630	1,810,388	2,213,461	2,460,438	(Note2)

Note 1: The financial information listed above for the each year has been verified by an accountant.

Note 2: The 2022 earnings distribution was approved by the Board of Directors on March 6, 2023 and is pending the resolution of the 2023 General Meeting of Shareholders.

Parent Company Only Concise Statement of Comprehensive Income

Unit: NTD Thousand

Item \ Year	Financial data for the most recent five years (Note 1)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Operating income	2,335,770	2,191,851	2,216,496	2,358,081	2,358,112
Operating margin	271,236	356,045	414,730	569,801	392,354
Operating profit and loss	162,642	229,661	280,625	406,869	236,205
Non-operating income and expenses	(38,885)	(32,502)	11,299	78,715	145,126
Net profit before tax	123,757	197,159	291,924	485,584	381,331
Profit from continuing operations	77,286	150,048	248,372	411,148	316,313
Profit or loss from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-
Profit (loss) for the period	77,286	150,048	248,372	411,148	316,313
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, for the period (Net of tax)	16,780	(13,821)	(16,967)	(16,284)	61,051
Total comprehensive income for the period	94,066	136,227	231,405	394,864	377,364
Net profit attributable to owner of the parent company	77,286	150,048	248,372	411,148	316,313
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company	94,066	136,227	231,405	394,864	377,364
Total comprehensive profit and loss attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings per share (EPS)	0.80	1.56	2.48	3.47	2.82

Note 1: The financial information listed above for the each year has been verified by an accountant.

1.2 CPA name and audit opinion for the most recent five years:

Year	Accounting firm name	Certified public accountant	Audit opinion
2018	KPMG	Yu Sheng-He, Lee Tzu-Hui	Unqualified opinion
2019	KPMG	Yu Sheng-He, Lee Tzu-Hui	Unqualified opinion
2020	KPMG	Yu Sheng-He, Lee Tzu-Hui	Unqualified opinion
2021	KPMG	Yu Sheng-He, Lee Tzu-Hui	Unqualified opinion
2022	KPMG	Yu Sheng-He, Lee Tzu-Hui	Unqualified opinion

II. Financial analysis for the last five years

2.1 Consolidated financial analysis:

Analysis item (Year)		Financial analysis for the most recent five years (Note 1) 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	From the current year through March 31, 2023 (Note 2)
Financial structure %	Debt to asset ratio	38.20	39.45	21.18	18.77	17.62	16.78
	Ratio of long-term funds to property, plant, and equipment	402.20	495.54	468.45	710.69	595.48	601.36
Solvency %	Current ratio	251.37	295.76	353.72	449.40	459.36	566.40
	Quick ratio	130.23	178.30	223.55	318.74	280.28	356.46
	Interest coverage ratio	6.94	12.49	32.10	155.06	125.69	179.68
Operating ability	Accounts receivable turnover (times)	10.43	10.12	9.09	10.25	15.42	20.99
	Average cash collection days	35	36	40	36	24	17
	Inventory turnover (times)	4.05	4.22	4.15	3.96	4.10	3.36
	Payables turnover (times)	14.06	17.19	15.98	17.60	22.03	22.76
	Average sales days	90	86	88	92	89	109
	Property, plant, and equipment turnover rate (times)	7.57	7.53	6.59	7.49	8.59	7.70
	Total asset turnover (times)	1.36	1.24	1.08	1.06	1.11	1.10
Profitability	Return on assets (%)	2.10	5.19	8.30	12.57	9.56	14.68
	Return on equity (%)	2.88	7.92	11.78	15.65	11.69	17.69
	Net profit before tax to paid-in capital ratio (%)	9.50	19.71	25.47	45.48	43.56	15.34
	Net profit rate (%)	1.25	3.86	7.65	11.82	8.59	13.26
	Earnings per share (NTD)	0.80	1.56	2.48	3.47	2.82	1.25
Cash flow	Cash flow ratio (%)	5.31	50.75	63.65	91.67	69.46	4.96
	Cash flow adequacy ratio (%)	64.07	129.41	131.07	159.89	161.62	161.62
	Cash reinvestment ratio (%)	0.73	14.76	11.26	12.87	4.96	0.80
Leverage	Operational leverage	220	16.23	10.43	5.94	11.31	8.24
	Financial leverage	7.24	1.08	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.00

Changes in financial ratios of 20% or more in the last two years are explained as follows:

1. Accounts receivable turnover increased by 50% and Average cash collection days decreased by 34%: The change was primarily due to the export of precious metal products in late December 2021, which did not occur in December 2022, resulting in higher accounts receivable. The timing of sales resulted in a lower balance of accounts receivable at the end of 2022. Due to a change in customer for mixed metal scraps sold to Thailand, the new customer's payment terms were 30 days shorter than that of the original customer. As a result, the receivable turnover rate improved and the average cash collection days decreased.
2. Payables turnover (times) increased by 25% : Mainly due to the increase in cost of goods sold.
3. Return on assets decreased by 24%, return on equity decreased by 25% and net profit decreased by 27% : Mainly due to the decrease in net profit after tax.
4. Cash flow ratio decreased by 24% and cash reinvestment ratio decreased by 61%: Mainly due to the decrease in net cash inflow from operating activities.
5. Operating leverage increased by 90%: Mainly due to the decrease in operating profit.

2.2 Parent company only financial analysis:

Analysis item		Financial analysis for the most recent five years (Note 1) 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Financial structure %	Debt to asset ratio	28.07	28.82	13.40	10.32	11.62
	Ratio of long-term funds to property, plant, and equipment	1066.76	1273.06	1034.56	929.82	728.87
Solvency %	Current ratio	249.78	491.49	392.44	469.74	371.06
	Quick ratio	192.42	364.41	277.96	342.37	209.36
	Interest coverage ratio	22.68	28.89	77.28	664.37	463.78
Operating ability	Accounts receivable turnover (times)	9.81	11.82	13.8	11.75	16.22
	Average cash collection days	37	31	26	31	23
	Inventory turnover (times)	8.00	6.67	5.35	5.11	5.16
	Payables turnover (times)	12.34	14.73	15.15	14.17	16.83
	Average sales days	46	55	68	71	71
	Property, plant, and equipment turnover rate (times)	7.53	11.41	10.41	9.00	7.25
	Total asset turnover (times)	1.24	0.84	0.81	0.82	0.80
Profitability	Return on assets (%)	3.32	5.94	9.17	14.29	10.70
	Return on equity (%)	4.35	8.01	11.47	16.18	11.99
	Net profit before tax to paid-in capital ratio (%)	12.85	20.45	25.13	40.49	39.75
	Net profit rate (%)	3.31	6.85	11.21	17.44	13.41
	Earnings per share (NTD)	0.80	1.56	2.48	3.47	2.82
Cash flow	Cash flow ratio (%)	42.35	92.6	38.88	98.51	92.90
	Cash flow adequacy ratio (%)	180.29	196.73	123.05	113.77	112.70
	Cash reinvestment ratio (%)	8.60	9.25	0.90	3.70	2.95
Leverage	Operational leverage	13.94	9.22	7.64	5.60	9.60
	Financial leverage	1.04	1.03	1.01	1.00	1.00

Changes in financial ratios of 20% or more in the last two years are explained as follows:

1. Ratio of long-term capital to property, plant, and equipment decreased by 22%: Mainly due to the increase in the construction of new plants.
2. Current ratio decreased by 27% and quick ratio decreased by 43%:Mainly due to the cash capital decrease in 2022 and the decrease in current assets.
3. Return on assets decreased by 25%, return on equity decreased by 26% and net profit decreased by 23%: Mainly due to the decrease in net profit after tax.
4. Cash reinvestment ratio decreased by 20%: Mainly due to the cash capital decrease in 2022 and the decrease in working capital.
5. Operating leverage increased by 71%: Mainly due to the decrease in operating profit.

Note 1: The financial information listed above for the each year has been verified by an accountant.
Note 2: The financial information for the first quarter of 2023 has been reviewed by accountants.
Note 3: The calculation formulas for financial analysis is listed as follows:

1. Financial structure
   (1) Liabilities to assets ratio = total liabilities/total assets.
   (2) The ratio of long-term funds to property, plant, and equipment = (total equity + non-current liabilities)/net property, plant, and equipment.
2. Solvency
   (1) Current ratio = current assets/current liabilities.
   (2) Quick ratio = (current assets-inventory-prepaid expenses)/current liabilities.
   (3) Interest coverage ratio = net profit before income tax and interest expense/interest expense in the current period.
3. Operating ability
   (1) Accounts receivable (including accounts receivable and notes receivable due to business) turnover rate = net sales/average receivables in each period (including accounts receivable and notes receivable due to business) balance.
   (2) Average cash collection days=365/receivable turnover rate.
   (3) Inventory turnover rate = cost of goods sold/average inventory value.
   (4) Payables (including accounts payable and bills payable due to business) turnover rate = cost of goods sold/average payables in each period (including accounts payable and bills payable due to business) balance.
   (5) Average sales days = 365/inventory turnover rate.
   (6) Turnover rate of property, plant, and equipment = net sales/average net property, plant, and equipment.
   (7) Total asset turnover ratio = net sales/average total assets.
4. Profitability
   (1) Return on assets = [(after-tax profit and loss + interest expense × (1-tax rate)]/average total assets.
   (2) Return on equity = profit and loss after tax/average total equity.
   (3) Net profit rate = after-tax profit and loss/net sales.
   (4) Earnings per share = (profit and loss attributable to owners of the parent company-preferred share dividends)/weighted average number of issued shares.
5. Cash flow
   (1) Cash flow ratio = net cash flow from operating activities/current liabilities.
   (2) Net cash flow ratio = net cash flow from operating activities in the last five years/the last five years (capital expenditure + inventory increase + cash dividend)
   (3) Cash reinvestment ratio = (net cash flow from operating activities-cash dividends)/(gross property, plant, and equipment + long-term investment + other non-current assets + working capital)
6. Leverage:
   (1) Operating leverage = (net operating income-variable operating costs and expenses)/business interests.
   (2) Financial leverage = operating profit/(business profit-interest expense)

III. Audit Committee Review Report:

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Audit Committee's Report

The Board of Directors prepared and submitted the Company's 2022 Business Report, Consolidated and Parent Company Only Financial Statements, and an earnings distribution proposal to us for review, among which the Consolidated and Parent Company Only Financial Statements have been audited by Yu Sheng-He and Li Tzu-Hui, CPAs at KPMG, by whom an audit report have been issued. The statements and reports above have been examined and reviewed by us, and no discrepancies were found. Therefore, we hereby submit this report for your review according to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

To
2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Convener of the Audit Committee: Chuang, Chin-Te

May 11, 2023

IV. Consolidated Financial Statements and Accountant's Audit Report:

Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10 by the Financial Supervisory Commission, "Consolidated Financial Statements". In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Company name: Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.
Chairman: CHUANG, CHING-CHI
Date: March 6, 2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("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 Statements of Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

1. Inventory valuation

   Refer to Notes 4(h) "Inventories", Note 5(a) "Valuation of inventories" and Note 6(e) "Inventories" to the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The Group is operating professional electronic waste recycling and treatment business. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The main content of inventories are precious metals (copper, gold, silver, palladium, etc.), which have risk of impairment due to market price fluctuation. Therefore, inventory valuation is one of the important issues in performing audit of the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: understanding the Group's policies regarding inventory impairment loss recognition; selecting proper samples in assessing whether the established accounting policies had been implemented accordingly; check the calculation of allowance for inventory impairment prepared by management, select items to check the data resource of its net realizable value and verify supporting documents, recalculate the amount of allowance for inventory impairment to assess whether it is reasonable.

2. Revenue Recognition

Refer to Note 4(o)“Revenue”and Note 6(u)“Revenue from contracts with customers”to the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The Group is operating professional electronic waste recycling and treatment business. Operating revenue is one of the most significant accounts to the consolidated financial statements. It matters to consolidated financial statements that whether revenue is recognized at proper timing and whether it is complete. Therefore, revenue recognition is one of the important issues in performing audit of the consolidated financial statement of the Group.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: understanding the Group's policies regarding revenue recognition and matching them to the sales terms to see if the applicable policies are reasonable; understanding and testing internal control of sales and collection cycle for effectiveness of its design and implementation; selecting sales transactions to check its supporting documents such as customer orders and shipment documentations; selecting sales transactions before and after cutoff date to check supporting documents of shipment and sales terms to verify if they are recorded in proper period.

Other Matter

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. has additionally prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs, IASs, interpretation as well as related guidance endorsed 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 consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yu, Sheng-Ho and Lee, Tzu-Hui.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 17, 2023

	Assets	December 31, 2022 Amount	%	December 31, 2021 Amount	%
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 738,386	23	916,278	28
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	12,150	-	17,871	-
1170	Trade receivables, net (note 6(c))	153,351	5	316,983	10
1200	Other accounts receivables (note 6(d))	13,804	-	11,708	-
130X	Inventories (note 6(e))	857,199	27	666,543	20
1460	Non-current assets classified as held for sale, net (notes 6(f))	210,567	7	354,682	11
1476	Other current financial assets (notes 6(j))	128,744	4	146,359	4
1479	Other current assets, others (note 6(k))	84,541	3	91,280	3
		2,198,742	69	2,521,704	76
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	221,886	7	134,269	4
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(g))	15,123	-	9,004	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(h), 7 and 8)	454,411	15	389,692	12
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(i))	194,321	6	188,603	6
1780	Intangible assets	6,217	-	6,298	-
1980	Other non-current financial assets (notes 6(j) and 8)	49,350	2	51,045	1
1990	Other non-current assets (note 6(k))	44,514	1	30,011	1
		985,822	31	808,922	24
	Total assets	**$ 3,184,564**	**100**	**3,330,626**	**100**

	Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2022 Amount	%	December 31, 2021 Amount	%
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (notes 6(l),7 and 8)	$ 85,906	3	92,652	3
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	3,132	-	3,015	-
2170	Notes payables and trade Payables	138,346	4	145,008	4
2220	Other payables (note 7)	106,708	3	106,884	3
2230	Current tax liabilities (note 6(q))	103,528	3	100,561	3
2260	Liabilities related to non-current assets classified as held for sale (notes 6(f))	19,671	3	92,017	3
2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(o) and 7)	16,272	1	14,873	-
2322	Long-term loans due within one year or one operating cycle (note 6(m) and 8)	3,973	-	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities	1,114	-	6,115	1
		478,650	15	561,125	17
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term borrowings (note 6(m) and 8)	16,611	1	-	-
2580	Non-current leased liabilities (note 6(o) and 7)	28,852	1	33,712	1
2600	Other non-current liabilities (notes 6(p)(q))	37,164	1	30,250	1
	Non-Current liabilities:	82,627	3	63,962	2
	Total liabilities	561,277	18	625,087	19
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (notes 6(s)(t)):				
3100	Ordinary share	959,421	30	1,199,227	36
3200	Capital surplus	811,244	25	811,254	24
3300	Retained earnings	834,491	26	736,007	22
3400	Other equity interest	(6,664)	-	(70,080)	(2)
	Total equity attributable to owners of parent:	2,598,492	81	2,676,408	80
36XX	Non-controlling interests	24,795	1	29,131	1
	Total equity	2,623,287	82	2,705,539	81
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 3,184,564**	**100**	**3,330,626**	**100**

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2022		2021	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenues (note 6(u))**	$ 3,625,350	100	3,409,843	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(e) and 12)**	3,120,756	86	2,655,109	78
5900	**Gross profit from operations**	504,594	14	754,734	22
6000	**Operating expenses (notes 6(c)(h)(i)(o)(p)(v) and 12)):**				
6100	Selling expenses	39,569	1	42,257	1
6200	Administrative expenses	154,556	4	157,687	5
6300	Research and development expenses	2,263	-	2,183	-
6450	(Impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) and impairment loss determined in accordance with IFRS 9	(136)	-	(155)	-
	Total operating expenses	196,252	5	201,972	6
6900	**Net operating income**	308,342	9	552,762	16
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses:**				
7010	Other income	18,201	1	19,045	1
7020	Other gains and losses, net (notes 6(b)(w))	89,372	2	(24,949)	(1)
7050	Finance costs (notes 6(l)(m)(o) and 7)	(1,822)	-	(1,493)	-
7060	Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method (note 6(g))	(1,881)	-	(2,034)	-
7100	Interest income	5,745	-	2,054	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	109,615	3	(7,377)	-
	Profit before income tax	417,957	12	545,385	16
7950	**Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(q))**	78,928	2	95,412	3
	Profit from continuing operations	339,029	10	449,973	13
	(Loss) profit from discontinued operations (note 12(b)):				
8101	(Loss) profit from discontinued operations, net of tax	(27,496)	(1)	(46,995)	(1)
	Profit	311,533	9	402,978	12
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	2,430	-	323	-
8320	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	174	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	2,430	-	497	-
8360	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation	59,065	2	(17,069)	(1)
8399	Less: income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	59,065	2	(17,069)	(1)
8300	**Other comprehensive income**	61,495	2	(16,572)	(1)
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	**$ 373,028**	**11**	**386,406**	**11**
	Profit (loss), attributable to:				
8610	Owners of parent	$ 316,313	9	411,148	12
8620	Non-controlling interests	(4,780)	-	(8,170)	-
		$ 311,533	**9**	**402,978**	**12**
	Comprehensive income attributable to:				
8710	Owners of parent	$ 377,364	11	394,864	11
8720	Non-controlling interests	(4,336)	-	(8,458)	-
		$ 373,028	11	386,406	11
	Basic earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(t))				
9710	Basic earnings (losses) per share from continuing operations	$	3.07		3.87
9720	Basic earnings (losses) per share from discontinued operations		(0.25)		(0.40)
	Total basic earnings per share	**$**	**2.82**		**3.47**
	Diluted earnings (losses) per share (NT dollars) (note 6(t))				
9810	Diluted earnings (losses) per share from continuing operations	$	3.04		3.82
9820	Diluted earnings (losses) per share from discontinued operations		(0.24)		(0.39)
	Total diluted earnings per share	**$**	**2.80**		**3.43**

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent													
					Retained earnings				Other equity interest					
	Ordinary shares	Certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bond	Total share capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total other equity interest	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 931,350	230,479	1,161,829	780,567	129,467	36,492	350,281	516,240	(48,504)	(4,795)	(53,299)	2,405,337	37,589	2,442,926
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	411,148	411,148	-	-	-	411,148	(8,170)	402,978
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	497	497	(16,781)	-	(16,781)	(16,284)	(288)	(16,572)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	411,645	411,645	(16,781)	-	(16,781)	394,864	(8,458)	386,406
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:														
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	24,311	-	(24,311)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	-	16,807	(16,807)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	-	(191,878)	(191,878)	-	-	-	(191,878)	-	(191,878)
	-	-	-	-	24,311	16,807	(232,996)	(191,878)	-	-	-	(191,878)	-	(191,878)
Conversion of convertible bonds	267,377	(230,479)	36,898	30,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,675	-	67,675
Share-based payments	500	-	500	(90)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	-	410
Balance at December 31, 2021	1,199,227	-	1,199,227	811,254	153,778	53,299	528,930	736,007	(65,285)	(4,795)	(70,080)	2,676,408	29,131	2,705,539
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,313	316,313	-	-	-	316,313	(4,780)	311,533
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,430	2,430	58,621	-	58,621	61,051	444	61,495
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	318,743	318,743	58,621	-	58,621	377,364	(4,336)	373,028
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:														
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	41,164	-	(41,164)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	-	16,782	(16,782)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	-	(215,870)	(215,870)	-	-	-	(215,870)	-	(215,870)
	-	-	-	-	41,164	16,782	(273,816)	(215,870)	-	-	-	(215,870)	-	(215,870)
Cash capital decrease	(239,856)	-	(239,856)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(239,856)	-	(239,856)
Share-based payments	50	-	50	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40
Disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,389)	(4,389)	-	4,795	4,795	406	-	406
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 959,421	-	959,421	811,244	194,942	70,081	569,468	834,491	(6,664)	-	(6,664)	2,598,492	24,795	2,623,287

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit from continuing operations before tax	$ 417,957	545,385
Net loss from discontinued operations before tax	(27,496)	(46,995)
Profit before tax	390,461	498,390
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	64,656	61,914
Amortization expense	275	209
Gains from reversal of expected credit loss	(136)	(160)
Net loss (profit) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(31,331)	10,569
Interest expense	3,352	3,540
Interest	(5,816)	(2,137)
Dividend income	(6,205)	(4,004)
Share of loss of associates accounted for using equity method	1,881	2,034
Loss (profit) from disposal of property, plant and equipment	(8,882)	23
Unrealized foreign exchange profit	(9,415)	(9,664)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	8,379	62,324
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, mandatorily measured at fair value	(3,621)	-
Notes receivables	80	(29)
Trade receivables	166,342	30,045
Other receivables	(1,148)	(26,518)
Inventories	(137,978)	(54,834)
Prepayments	80,403	32,465
Other current assets	(87,351)	(33,669)
Total changes in operating assets	16,727	(52,540)
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Financial liabilities held for trading	15,124	(43,963)
Notes payables	1,228	-
Trade payables	(19,222)	621
Other payables	(24,240)	20,959
Other current liabilities	(42,506)	39,726
Defined benefit obligations	(739)	(550)
Total changes in operating liabilities	(70,355)	16,793
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(53,628)	(35,747)
Total adjustments	(45,249)	26,577

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
Cash inflow generated from operations	345,212	524,967
Interest received	6,703	2,137
Interest paid	(3,404)	(3,818)
Income taxes paid	(16,052)	(8,906)
Net cash flows from operating activities	332,459	514,380
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(58,192)	(38,884)
Investments accounted for using equity method	(8,000)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(83,190)	(74,324)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(190)	(5,992)
Disposal of right-of-use assets	18,778	-
Increase in other financial assets	40,169	122,270
Increase in other non-current assets	(2,935)	-
Increase in prepayments for business facilities	(15,999)	(2,763)
Dividends received	6,205	4,004
Other investing activities	405	-
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(102,949)	4,311
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in short term loans	(6,818)	(81,226)
Proceeds from long-term debt	20,584	-
Increase in guarantee deposits received	3,486	27,332
Payment of lease liabilities	(16,002)	(10,476)
Cash dividends paid	(215,870)	(191,878)
Cash capital decrease	(239,856)	-
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	40	410
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(454,436)	(255,838)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	37,899	(10,131)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(187,027)	252,722
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	929,914	677,192
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 742,887	929,914
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of financial position	$ 738,386	916,278
Reclassification to (non-current) assets (or disposal groups) held for sale	4,501	13,636
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 742,887	929,914

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

JIIN YEEH DING ENTERPRISE CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated in April 10, 1997 as a company limited by shares and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, ROC. The Company was registered in No. 599, Sec. 6, Xibin Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.). The Company's common shares were listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) since May 21, 2008..

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). The major business activities of the Group are metal recycling and processing, scrap metal trading, and electronic waste removal and processing.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements:

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 6, 2023.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Group has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, from January 1, 2022:

- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceedings before Intended Use"
- Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Group assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2023, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"
- Amendments to IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"
- Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Group, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	**Content of amendment**	**Effective date per IASB**
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	According to the current regulations in IAS 1, companies must classify liabilities for which the settlement can be deferred unconditionally for at least twelve months after the reporting period as current. The amendment deleted the provision on the unconditional right to defer settlement. It requires such a right to exist as of the end of the reporting period and it must be substantive. The amendment clarified how companies should classify liabilities that are settled through the issuance of its own equity instruments (e.g., convertible bonds).	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	After reconsidering certain aspects of the amendments to IAS 1 in 2020, the new amendment clarified that only contractual terms with compliance on or before the reporting date have an effect on the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. The contractual provisions which companies must comply with after the reporting date (i.e. future provisions) do not affect the classification of the liabilities on that date. However, when non-current liabilities are constrained by future contractual provisions, companies are required to disclose information to help users of the financial statements understand the risks that such liabilities must be repaid within twelve months after the reporting date.	January 1, 2024

The Group is evaluating the impact of its initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations on its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Group completes its evaluation.

The Group does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"
- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations") and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C.

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;

3) Cash-settled share-based payment liabilities are measured at fair value;

4) The defined benefit liabilities (assets) are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation, limited as explained in note 4(p).

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Intragroup balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from Intragroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The Group prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

			Shareholding		
Name of investor	**Name of subsidiary**	**Principal activity**	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**	**Description**
The Company	GRAND TONE ENTERPRISE CO., LIMITED	Waste Disposal	100%	100%	-
〃	GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	Investment	100%	100%	-
〃	HUNG WEI DEVELOPMENT CO., LIMITED	Real estate development	100%	100%	-
GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	JIIN YEEH DING (H.K.) ENTERPRISES LIMITED	Waste Disposal	100%	100%	-
〃	SHING JUNG RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY CO., LIMITED	Investment	100%	100%	-
〃	YUAN RUI RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY CO., LIMITED	Trade	100%	100%	-
SHING JUNG RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY CO., LIMITED	LIANYUNGANG RONGDING METAL CO., LIMITED	Production and sales of copper, gold, silver, palladium	82.62%	82.62%	Note

Note: Classified as non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operation since August 6, 2021.

(iii) Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statements: None.

(d) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

1) an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;

2) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or

3) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(e) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IAS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(g) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

3) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, notes and trade receivables, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets).

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date；and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade' which is considered to be BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor’s, Baa3 or higher per Moody’s or twA or higher per Taiwan Ratings’ .

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 1 year past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECL are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 1 year past due;
- The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization；or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Treasury shares

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recognized in capital surplus or retained earnings (if the capital surplus is not sufficient to be written down).

3) Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Group comprise convertible bonds denominated in NTD that can be converted to ordinary shares at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued is fixed and does not vary with changes in fair value.

The liability component of compound financial instruments is initially recognized at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognized at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss. On conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognized.

4) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(i) Non-current assets held for sale & Discontinued operations

(i) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities that are highly probable to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use, are reclassified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are remeasured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter, generally, the assets or disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to assets not within the scope of IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets. Such assets will continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on assets initially classified as held for sale and any subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Gains are not recognized in excess of the cumulative impairment loss that has been recognized.

Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortized or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

(ii) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business that either has been disposed, or is classifies as held for sale, and

1) Represents a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations;

2) Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations; or

3) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

(j) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition less any accumulated impairment losses.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Group recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate's equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual proportionate share.

Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and an associate are recognized only to the extent of Group's interests in the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interests in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Buildings	6~50 years
2)	Machinery and equipment	2~11 years
3)	Transportation equipment	4~10 years
4)	Other equipment	2~20 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(l) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) As a lessee

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

1) Fixed payments, including in substance fixed payments;

2) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

3) Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

4) Payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

1) There is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

2) There is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

3) There is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

4) There is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option; or

5) There is any lease modifications.

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

From January 1, 2021, when the basis for determining future lease payments changes as required by interest rate benchmark reform, the Group will remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using the revised discount rate that reflects the change to an alternative benchmark interest rate.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

(m) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer software 5 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, contract assets and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units（CGUs）. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

(o) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Group's main types of revenue are explained below.

1) Sale of goods–trading of electronic wastes which including precious metals

The Group provides the electronic wastes disposal, metal recycling treatment services and scrap metal trading. The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

2) Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(ii) Contract costs

1) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Group recognizes as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Group expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained shall be recognized as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer regardless of whether the contract is obtained.

The Group applies the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

2) Costs to fulfil a contract

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the Group recognizes an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria:

a) The costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Group can specifically identify;

b) The costs generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and

c) The costs are expected to be recovered.

General and administrative costs, costs of wasted materials, labor or other resources to fulfil the contract that were not reflected in the price of the contract, costs that relate to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), and costs for which the Group cannot distinguish whether the costs relate to unsatisfied performance obligations or to satisfied performance obligations(or partially satisfied performance obligations), the Group recognizes these costs as expenses when incurred.

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(iv) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(q) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Grant date of a share-based payment award is the date which The Group’s confirms the number of shares subscribed by its employees

(r) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS37.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;

(ii) Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

(i) the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

    1) The same taxable entity; or

    2) Different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

(s) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company’s basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as convertible bonds and employee compensation

(t) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the following period.

There are no critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) Valuation of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The Group estimates the net realizable value of inventory for normal waste, obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is determined mainly based on the assumptions of future prices. Please refer to note 6(e) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

The Group's accounting policies include measuring financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company's financial instrument valuation group conducts independent verification on fair value by using data sources that are independent, reliable, and representative of exercise prices. This financial instrument valuation group also periodically adjusts valuation models, conducts back testing, renews input data for valuation models, and makes all other necessary fair value adjustments to assure the rationality of fair value. The Company strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities. Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

●Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

●Level 2: 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).

●Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash	$ 647	556
Demand deposits	482,444	418,710
Time deposits	255,295	497,012
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**$ 738,386**	**916,278**

Please refer to note 6(x) for the interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

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

(i) The Details are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Stocks listed on domestic markets	$ 12,150	17,871
Non-current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Non-hedging derivative financial instruments		
Structured products linked to interest rates	58,100	-
Non-derivative financial assets		
Unlisted stocks	163,786	134,269
	221,886	134,269
Total	**$ 234,036**	**152,140**
Held-for-trading current financial liabilities:		
Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments		
Copper futures	$ 3,132	3,015

Please refer to note 6(x) for profit or loss from fair value remeasurement.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge the certain foreign exchange and interest risk the Group is exposed to, arising from its operating, financing and investing activities. The following derivative instruments, without the application of hedge accounting, were classified as mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss and held-for-trading financial liabilities:

(1) Future contracts

	December 31, 2022			
	The name of the futures company	**Quantity**	**Contract amount**	**Maturity dates**
Sell copper futures	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	15 ports (375 kilolbs)	USD 1,361	2023.05.31
Sell copper futures	Fubon Futures Co., Ltd.	7 ports (175 kilolbs)	USD 635	2023.05.31

	December 31, 2021			
	The name of the futures company	**Quantity**	**Contract amount**	**Maturity dates**
Sell copper futures	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	15 ports (375 kilolbs)	USD 1,596	2022.05.31
Sell copper futures	Fubon Futures Co., Ltd.	7 ports (175 kilolbs)	USD 745	2022.05.31

(2) Hybrid contracts

	December 31, 2022			
	Nominal amount	**Maturity date**	**Product return on investment**	**Linked underlying**
Structured products linked to interest rates	USD 2,000	March 10, 2024	First year: 2% Second year 0% to 4%	USD fixed-period interest rate swap

As of December 31, 2021, the Group did not have the aforementioned derivative financial instruments.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group did not provide any financial asset accounted for using fair value through profit or loss as collaterals for its loans.

(c) Notes and Trade receivables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Notes receivable from operating activities	$ 23	103
Trade receivable from operating activities	153,328	317,016
Less: Loss allowance	-	(136)
	$ 153,351	316,983

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as the incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance provisions in Taiwan were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2022		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	$153,080	0%	-
1 to 60 days past due	233	0%	-
60 to 180 days past due	38	0%	-
180 to 240 days past due	-	0%	-
240 to 365 days past due	-	0%~0.33%	-
More than 365 days past due	-	100%	-
	$ 153,351		-

	December 31, 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	$ 303,291	0.01%	31
1 to 60 days past due	7,654	0.05%	4
60 to 180 days past due	6,174	1.64%	101
180 to 240 days past due	-	4.00%	-
240 to 365 days past due	-	12.00%	-
More than 365 days past due	-	100%	-
	$ 317,119		136

The movement in the allowance for notes and trade receivables were as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	$ 136	2,540
Impairment losses recognized	241	423
Impairment losses reversed	(377)	(583)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	-	(22)
Classified as non-current assets held for sale	-	(2,222)
Balance at December 31	$ -	136

Based on historical payment practices and considering that the credit quality of the customers to which the trade receivable are subject has not changed materially, the Group does not consider that there is any material doubt about the recoverability of the impairment losses on trade receivables.

Trade receivable that are overdue on the balance sheet but have not yet been recognized by the Group as a loss allowance, in the opinion of the Group's management, can be recovered due to the fact that there has been no material change in their credit quality and due to an aging analysis, historical experience, and the degree of customer risk.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group did not provide any above financial asset as collaterals for its loans.

(d) Other receivables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Tax refund receivables	$ 12,897	11,708
Others	1,798	803
Less: Loss allowance	(891)	(803)
	$ 13,804	11,708

(e) Inventories

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Finished goods	$ 553,342	438,629
Work in progress	240,176	154,387
Raw materials	63,544	58,541
Merchandise inventories	137	14,986
Total	$ 857,199	666,543

Due to the offset of inventory to NPV in 2022, the Group recognized $883 thousand in inventory impairment and recognized it as the cost of sales.

Due to inventory sold and price raises, the Group recognized $4,696 thousand gain from reversal of inventory impairment for the years ended December 31, 2021.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group did not provide any inventory as collaterals for its loans.

(f) Non-current assets held for sale

As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Group's non-current assets held of sale and the liabilities directly associated with the non-current assets held for sale were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,501	13,636
Trade and other receivables	6,362	6,433
Inventories	10,707	63,385
Property, plant and equipment	146,963	160,385
Right-of-use assets and intangible assets	6,421	16,256
Other assets and other financial assets	35,613	94,587
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	210,567	354,682
Trade and other payable (note)	(3,963)	(39,421)
Other liabilities	(15,708)	(52,596)
Liabilities related to non-current assets classified as held for sale	(19,671)	(92,017)
Net value	**$ 190,896**	**262,665**

Note: As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, payables of $48,270 thousand and $95,098 thousand have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(g) Investments accounted for using equity method

(i) Associates

The Group's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method that are individually insignificant was as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Carrying amount of individually insignificant associates' equity	**$ 15,123**	**9,004**

	2022	2021
Attributable to the Group:		
Loss from continuing operations	$ (1,881)	(2,034)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Comprehensive income	**$ (1,881)**	**(2,034)**

(ii) Collateral

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group did not provide any investment accounted for using equity method as collaterals for its loans.

(h) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	Land	Buildings and construction	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Other Facilities	Construction in progress and testing equip	Total
Cost or deemed cost:							
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ 185,421	223,026	38,020	24,390	34,000	2,226	507,083
Additions	78	1,602	8,119	19,990	2,254	51,097	83,140
Disposal and retirement	-	(1,167)	(8,102)	(95)	(15,956)	-	(25,320)
Reclassification	-	-	1,307	1,387	-	-	2,694
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	2,313	312	-	285	-	2,910
Balance on December 31,2022	$ 185,499	225,774	39,656	45,672	20,583	53,323	570,507
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ 131,941	495,315	68,238	24,007	128,566	1,497	849,564
Additions	53,480	-	4,283	8,229	3,564	4,768	74,324
Disposal and retirement	-	(976)	(3,459)	(1,108)	(5,041)	-	(10,584)
Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale	-	(268,369)	(30,842)	(8,800)	(94,801)	(1,485)	(404,297)
Reclassification	-	-	156	2,154	2,542	(2,542)	2,310
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(2,944)	(356)	(92)	(830)	(12)	(4,234)
Balance on December 31,2021	$ 185,421	223,026	38,020	24,390	34,000	2,226	507,083
Depreciation and impairments loss:							
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ -	62,458	22,761	8,335	23,837	-	117,391
Depreciation	-	6,253	6,151	6,946	3,785	-	23,135
Disposal and retirement	-	(1,167)	(8,102)	(95)	(15,956)	-	(25,320)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	692	138	-	(60)	-	890
Balance on December 31,2022	$ -	68,236	20,948	8,335	11,726	-	116,096

	LAND	Buildings and construction	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Construction in progress and testing equip	Total
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ -	173,382	44341	11,913	99,313	-	328,949
Depreciation	-	18,600	8,901	5,478	12,114	-	45,093
Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale	-	(127,414)	(26807)	(7,870)	(81,919)	-	(244,010)
Disposal and retirement	-	(976)	(3,444)	(1,108)	(5,034)	-	(10,562)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(1,134)	(230)	(78)	(637)	-	(2,079)
Balance on December 31, 2021	$ -	62458	22,761	8,335	23,837	-	117,391
Carrying amounts:							
Balance on December 31, 2022	$ 185,499	157,538	18,708	30,486	8,857	53,323	454,411
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ 131,941	321,933	23,897	12,094	29,253	1,497	520,615
Balance on December 31, 2021	$ 185,421	160,568	15,259	16,055	10,163	2,226	389,692

(i) Material additions

The Group acquired a 4,381 square meters land from the General Manager of the Company, Zhuang, Rui-Yuan, with consideration amounted $33,899 thousand due to operating reasons. The consideration was decided according to the valuation result of external valuation experts. As of December 31, 2021, relevant statutory registration procedures have been completed and related amounts have been paid. Above-mentioned property transaction is a related-party transaction, please refer to note 7(b) for detail.

(ii) Collateral

As of December 31, 2022, the property, plant and equipment of the Group have been provided as collateral for convertible bonds. Please refer to note 8 for details.

As of December 31, 2021, the Group did not provide any property, plant and equipment as collaterals for its loans.

(iii) Land held by nominee registration

Due to operating reasons, the Company holds agricultural and animal husbandry land with a total value of $2,457 thousand, which cannot be registered under the Company's name and was thus temporarily registered under the name of a third party. The third party set the land as collateral to the Company at a total price of $2,449 thousand and signed a nominee registration contract with the Company to secure the asset.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Group leases land, buildings, machinery equipment and transportation equipment. Information about leases for the Group was presented below:

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Total
Cost:					
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 170,169	43,155	10,474	-	223,798
Additions	395	89,48	-	-	9,343
Disposal/Write-off	(78)	-	(4,007)	-	(4,085)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	17,183	5,041	-	-	22,224
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 187,669**	**57,144**	**6,467**	**-**	**251,280**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 192,659	24,818	9,338	66	226,881
Additions	246	19,467	2,327	-	22,040
Disposal/Write-off	-	-	(1,191)	(66)	(1,257)
Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale	(17,128)	-	-	-	(17,128)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(5,608)	(1,130)	-	-	(6,738)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 170,169**	**43,155**	**9,338**	**-**	**223,798**
Depreciation:					
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 19,115	10,790	5,290	-	35,195
Depreciation	6,859	12,446	2,914	-	22,219
Disposal/Write-off	(78)	-	(4,007)	-	(4,085)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	2,014	1,616	-	-	3,630
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 27,910**	**24,852**	**4,197**	**-**	**56,959**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 14,074	4,549	3,193	63	21,879
Depreciation	7,039	6,491	3,288	3	16,821
Disposal/Write-off	-	-	(1,191)	(66)	(1,257)
Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale	(880)	-	-	-	(880)
Other	(640)	-	-	-	(640)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(478)	(250)	-	-	(728)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 19,115**	**10,790**	**5,290**	**-**	**35,195**
Carrying amount:					
Balance at January 1, 2022	**$ 151,054**	**32,365**	**5,184**	**-**	**188,603**
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 159,759**	**32,292**	**2,270**	**-**	**194,321**
Balance at January 1, 2021	**$ 178,585**	**20,269**	**6,145**	**3**	**205,002**
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 151,054**	**32,365**	**5,184**	**-**	**188,603**

(j) Other financial assets

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Restricted deposits	$ 59,005	89,464
Guarantee deposits paid	79,613	76,905
Futures deposits	39,310	26,535
Time deposits with original maturity more than 3 months	166	4,500
	$ 178,094	197,404

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current	$ 128,744	146,359
Non-current	49,350	51,045
	$ 178,094	197,404

(k) Other current assets and other non-current assets

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Payment to suppliers	$ 78,363	66,647
Deferred tax assets	1,116	2,651
Prepaid payment for land	23,413	23,413
Prepaid payment for equipment	16,068	2,764
Others	10,095	25,816
	$ 129,055	121,291
Current	$ 84,541	91,280
Non-current	44,514	30,011
	$ 129,055	121,291

(l) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Credit loans	$ 85,906	92,652
Unused credit line	$ 943,324	949,868
Range of interest rate	0.70%-4.80%	0.70%-1.09%

The Chairman and the General Manager of the Consolidated Company are guarantors when borrowing from financial institutions. Please refer to Note 7 in detail.

(m) Long-term borrowing

	December 31, 2022			
	Currency	**Range of rate**	**Maturity year**	**Amount**
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	0.875%	114.06.15~114.08.15	$ 20,584
Less: portion due within one year				(3,973)
Total				**$ 16,611**
Unused long-term credit lines				**$ 111,017**

	December 31, 2021			
	Currency	**Range of rate**	**Maturity year**	**Amount**
Total				**$ -**
Unused long-term credit lines				**$ 100,000**

(n) Bonds payable

The details of unsecured convertible bonds were as follows:

	December 31, 2021
Total convertible corporate bonds issued	$ 500,000
Cumulative redeemed amount	-
Cumulative converted amount	(500,000)
Corporate bonds issued balance at year-end	**$ -**

	2021
Embedded derivative instruments – call and put rights, included in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**$ 27**
Interest expense	**$ 55**

The Group issued 5,000 unsecured 3-year convertible bonds, and pays interest quarterly at an effective interest rate of 0%.

The conversion price was set at $19.8 at the time of issue. When the common shares qualify for conversion price adjustment in accordance to the terms of issue, such adjustment will be made based on a formula in accordance with the terms of issue. There are no reset terms for this bond.

After the bond has been issued for over 3 months, if the closing price of the Group's common shares listed on the Taipei Exchange exceeds or equals 30% of the conversion price for 30 consecutive days, or if the remaining amount of bonds that have not been redeemed, repurchased, resold, or converted is less than or equals 10% of the face value, then the Group will redeem the bonds based on face value. If the holder of the bond has not converted at maturity, then the Group must redeem the bond at face value. In addition, if the creditor requests the Group to redeem after 2 years, then the contractual repurchase price will be 100.5% of the par value.

All bonds payable were converted to common stock in March 2021. Please see note 6(r) for detail of conversion for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(o) Lease liabilities

The lease liabilities of the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current	$ 16,272	14,873
Non-current financial assets	$ 28,852	33,712

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(x).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

	2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 1,017	809
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 1,298	2,987
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	$ 181	151

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Group was as follows:

	2022	2021
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 18,498	14,423

(i) Real estate leases

The Group leases land and buildings for its office space and storehouse. The leases of office space typically run for a period of 10 years, and of storehouse for 3 to 10 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term.

Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indices, or sales that the Group makes at the leased store in the period. Some also require the Group to make payments that relate to the real estate taxes levied on the lessor and insurance payments made by the lessor; these amounts are generally determined annually.

In which lessee is not reasonably certain to use an optional extended lease term, payments associated with the optional period are not included within lease liabilities.

(ii) Other leases

The Group also leases some machinery equipment and office equipment with lease terms of 1 to 3 years. These leases are short-term or leases of low-value items. The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Present value of established welfare obligations	$ 13,987	15,102
Fair value of plan assets	(17,905)	(15,852)
Net defined benefit liabilities	**$ (3,918)**	**(750)**

The Group makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

The Group allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Group's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $17,905 thousand as of December 31, 2022. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Group were as follows:

	2022	2021
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	$ 15,102	15,335
Current service costs and interest cost	75	74
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets):		
－Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:		
- Demographic assumptions	-	443
- Financial assumptions	(1,625)	(429)
- Experience adjustments	435	(321)
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	**$ 13,987**	**15,102**

3) Movements of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Group were as follows:

	2022	2021
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$ (15,852)	(14,876)
Interest income	(76)	(73)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets):		
－Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(1,240)	(190)
Contributions paid by the employer	(737)	(713)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	**$ (17,905)**	**(15,852)**

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Group were as follows:

	2022	2021
Net interest of net liabilities for defined benefit obligations	**$ (1)**	**3**

	2022	2021
Administration expenses	**$ (1)**	**3**

5) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.24%~1.50%	0.34%~0.50%
Future salary increase rate	1.00%~2.50%	1.00%~2.50%

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Group to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is $744 thousand.

The weighted average lifetime of the defined benefits plans is 5~11 years.

6) Sensitivity analysis

If the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows:

		Influences of defined benefit obligations	
		Increased 0.25%	**Decreased 0.25%**
December 31, 2022			
Discount rate	$	(371)	386
Future salary increasing rate		375	(363)
December 31, 2021			
Discount rate		(446)	464
Future salary increasing rate		448	(433)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2022 and 2021.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Group and GRAND TONE ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. allocate 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of the Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Group and GRAND TONE ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. allocate the labor pension at a specific percentage to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligations.

YUAN RUI RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. and JIIN YEEH DING (H.K.) ENTERPRISES LTD. adopt a definite allocation system for pension payments. The company allocates insurance money every month and deposits it into the employee's special pension insurance account, which is completely separated from the company. When the resignation is accompanied by the transfer, the amount that should be allocated is listed as the current expense, and the remaining subsidiaries have no formal employees.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to $4,459 thousand and $4,149 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(q) Income tax

(i) The components of income tax in the years 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022	2021
Current tax expense	$ 76,159	85,315
Deferred tax expense	2,769	10,097
Income tax expense	$ 78,928	95,412

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022	2021
Profit excluding income tax	$ 417,957	545,385
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	83,313	117,341
Non-deductible expenses	(899)	674
Permanent difference	(3,659)	(11,382)
Current-year losses for which no recognized deferred tax assets	-	74
Changes in unrecognized temporary differences	(6,009)	(11,811)
Change in provision in prior periods	(709)	10
5% additional tax on unappropriated earnings	6,891	506
Income tax expense	$ 78,928	95,412

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	$ 44,179	52,242
The carryforward of unused tax losses	-	74
Total	$ 44,179	52,316

According to the Income Tax Act, the loss carryforward are the losses incurred in past 10 years assessed by ROC tax authorities which can be deducted from the net profit of current year before levied. The items are not recognized as deferred income tax assets due to the fact that the Group may not have sufficient taxable income in the future for the losses.

2) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Inventory valuation losses	Unrealized exchange loss	Evaluation loss of financial instrument	Tax loss	Others	Total
Deferred Tax Assets:						
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 1,318	693	603	-	37	2,651
Recognized in profit or loss	(878)	(692)	23	-	(40)	(1,587)
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(49)	-	-	-	(3)	52
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 489**	**1**	**626**	**-**	**-**	**1,116**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 2,265	363	3,869	21,708	25	28,230
Recognized in profit or loss	(900)	320	(3,266)	(6,483)	13	(10,316)
Reclassification to non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	(14,985)	-	(14,985)
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(47)	10	-	(240)	(1)	(278)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 1,318**	**693**	**603**	**-**	**37**	**2,651**

	Evaluation gain of financial instruments
Deferred Tax Liabilities:	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ -
Recognized in profit or loss	1,155
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 1,155**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 219
Recognized in profit or loss	(219)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ -**

(iii) The Company’s tax returns for the years through 2020 were assessed by the Taipei National Tax Administration. In addition, mainland subsidiary and Hong Kong subsidiary were declared to local tax authority for the years through 2021, respectively.

(iv) The Company has obtained the approval of the taxation authority in July 2022 and 2021 to pay the payable taxes settled and reported for 2021 and 2020 in three years. If there are other payments of refundable taxes, they shall be used to offset the owed tax payments in separate periods. As of December 31, 2022, $25,040 thousand of payable income taxes have not yet been offset.

(r) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2022, the total value of authorized shares was amounted to $1,500,000 thousand with par value of $10 per share Above-mentioned authorized shares are all ordinary shares, the number of issued shares were 95,942 thousand of shares (2021: 119,923 thousand of shares) and all issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

(in thousand shares)

	Ordinary share	
	2022	2021
Balance on January 1	$ 119,923	116,183
Cash capital decrease	(23,986)	-
Execution of employee share options	5	50
Conversion of convertible bonds	-	3,690
Balance on December 31	**$ 95,942**	**119,923**

(i) Ordinary share

On June 27, 2022, the Company's general shareholders' meeting resolved to decrease capital by cash and refunded $239,856 thousand in cash, with a par value of $10 per share. The Company cancelled 23,986 thousand shares (20,218 thousand shares of TPEx common shares and 3,768 thousand shares of private placement common shares). The capital decrease proposal was approved by the Board of Directors which set September 2, 2022 as the record date for the capital decrease and set October 28, 2022 as the record date for the replacement shares. As of December 31, 2022, the legal registration procedures have been completed.

The company issued 5 thousand and 50 thousand of new shares of common stock for the exercise of employee stock options in 2022 and 2021 at par value $10 per share, amounted to $50 thousand and $500 thousand with paid amounted to $40 thousand and $410 thousand. The difference between par value and subscription price were recorded as capital surplus-share premium. For the aforementioned 5 thousand and 50 thousand of shares, relevant registration procedures were completed.

The convertible bonds issued by the Company in 2019 had been converted to common share capital of $36,898 thousand and the number of converted shares was 3,690 thousand of shares. As of December 31, 2021, relevant registration procedures were completed.

(ii) Capital surplus

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Share premium	$ 809,101	809,058
Employee share options	1,869	2,083
Others	274	113
	$ 811,244	**811,254**

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(iii) Retained earnings

By the Company's article of incorporation, if there is a surplus in the annual final accounts of the Company, taxes shall first be paid in accordance with the law and accumulated losses shall be made up for and then another 10% withdrawal shall be made for legal reserve. However, this provision shall no longer be made when the legal reserve has reached the level of the Company's paid-in capital and the remainder will be set aside or reversed as special reserve according to the laws and regulations. If there is any remaining balance and accumulated undistributed surplus, the Board of Directors shall formulate a proposal for distribution of the surplus, and the shareholders' meeting shall be petitioned to issue a resolution on the distribution of dividends to shareholders.

The Company's dividend policy shall align with current and future development plans, consider the investment environment and the capital needs and domestic and foreign competition, and take into account the interests of shareholders, thereby balancing dividends and the Company's long-term financial planning and other factors, and every year the Board of Directors shall draw up a distribution plan in accordance with the law and submit it to the shareholders' meeting. The Company may allocate more than 30% of the dividends to shareholders of the current year's distributable earnings. When distributing dividends to shareholders, in cash or stock, corresponding cash dividends shall not be less than 20% of the total dividends.

(1) Legal reserve

If the Company does not have losses, the shareholders' meeting may resolve to distribute legal reserve in the form of new shares or cash. However, the distribution shall be restricted to the legal reserve in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital.

(2) Special reserve

Pursuant to Jiin-Guan-Zheng-Fa No. 1010012865 Letter of the FSC, when the Company distributes distributable earnings, it shall set aside a special reserve from the earnings of the current period and undistributed earnings from the previous period for the net deductions in other shareholders' equity that occurred in the current year. The special reserve from undistributed earnings of the previous period shall not be distributed for the net deductions in other shareholders' equity accumulated in the previous period. If there is a subsequent reversal in the deductions in other shareholders' equity, the reversed portion of the surplus may be distributed.

(3) Earnings distribution

Earnings distribution for 2021 and 2020 was decided by the resolution adopted, at the general meeting of shareholders held on June 27, 2022 and July 26, 2021, respectively. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follow:

	2021		2020	
	Amount per share	Total amount	Amount per share	Total amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	$ 1.80	215,870	1.60	191,878

On March 6, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to appropriate the 2022 earnings by cash amounting to $1.88 per share, total amount $180,492 thousand.

(s) Share-based payment

(i) Determining the fair value of equity instruments granted

In 2014, the Group used two binominal method in measuring the fair value of the employee stock options. The measurement inputs were as follows:

	2014
Expected life (years)	10 years
Expected dividend rate	-

The market price of stocks on the grant date is evaluated using the market-based method.

The expected volatility is estimated by using the standard deviation of the rate of return of stock prices given to the industry in the most recent year.

(ii) Information of employee stock options

	2022		2021	
Employee stock options	Weighted-average exercise price (NT dollars)	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (NT dollars)	Shares (in thousands)
Outstanding shares on January 1	$ 7.90	194	8.20	244
Invalidated shares during the period	7.90	(15)	-	-
Exercisable shares during the period	7.90	(5)	8.20	(50)
Outstanding shares on December 31	9.40	174	7.90	194
Exercisable shares on December 31	9.40	174	7.90	194

The details of the share options of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Range of exercise price (dollar)	$ 9.40	7.90
Weighted average of remaining contractual period (year)	1.75	2.75

In the event of any cash dividend distributed, change of common shares or cancellation of non-treasury shares, the subscription price of the stock options plan has been adjusted in accordance with the measures for issuance of employee stock options and subscription of the Company.

On August 6, 2021, the Board of Directors decided to distribute cash dividend, with September 18, 2021 as the ex-dividend date. The exercise price shall be adjusted from NT $8.2 per share to NT $7.9 per share in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuance.

On July 8, 2021, the Board of Directors decided to distribute cash dividend, with August 3, 2022 as the ex-dividend date. The exercise price shall be adjusted from NT $7.9 per share to NT $7.5 per share in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuance.

On June 27, 2022, the Company's general shareholders' meeting passed a resolution to approve the cash capital decrease and authorized the Chairman to set the record date of the capital reduction as September 2, 2022. The exercise price shall be adjusted from NT$7.5 per share to NT$9.4 per share in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuance.

(t) Earnings per share

(1) Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares

	2022		
	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
Net profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares	$ 343,809	(27,496)	316,313

	2021		
	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
Net profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares	$ 458,143	(46,995)	411,148

(2) Weighted average number of common shares outstanding

	2022	2021
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (thousand shares)	111,975	118,337

2. Diluted earnings (losses) per share

(1) Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares (diluted)

	2022		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Net profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares	$ 343,809	(27,496)	316,313

	2021		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Net profit (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares	$ 458,143	(46,995)	411,148
After-tax impact of interest expense and other gains or losses of convertible bonds	65	-	65
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares (diluted)	$ 458,208	(46,995)	411,213

(2) Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (diluted)

	2022	2021
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (thousand shares)	$ 111,975	118,337
Impact of dilutive potential common shares		
Impact of employees' remuneration	880	1,061
Impact of the issuance of employee stock options	124	152
Impact of the conversion of convertible corporate bonds	-	376
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (after adjusting for the impact of dilutive potential common shares) (thousand shares)	$ 112,979	119,926

For calculation of the dilution effect of employ stock options, the average market value is assessed based on the market price of the Group's shares during the period in which the stock options are outstanding.

(u) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

	2022		
Primary geographical markets	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
China	$ 1,411,702	369,131	1,780,833
Taiwan	677,723	-	677,723
Northeast Asia	910,961	-	910,961
Europe	173,102	-	173,102
Southeast Asia	451,862	-	451,862
	$ 3,625,350	**369,131**	**3,994,481**

	2021		
Primary geographical markets	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
China	$ 996,592	526,960	1,523,552
Taiwan	676,796	-	676,796
Northeast Asia	912,315	-	912,315
Europe	434,551	-	434,551
Southeast Asia	389,589	-	389,589
	$ 3,409,843	**526,960**	**3,936,803**

	2022		
Major products/services lines	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Gold and mixed metal including gold	$ 1,171,095	2,194	1,173,289
Copper	1,272,160	176,127	1,448,287
Other	1,182,095	190,810	1,372,905
	$ 3,625,350	**369,131**	**3,994,481**

	2021		
Major products/services lines	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Gold and mixed metal including gold	$ 1,173,001	46,849	1,219,850
Copper	1,391,734	379,855	1,771,589
Other	845,108	100,256	945,364
	$ 3,409,843	**526,960**	**3,936,803**

(ii) Contract balances

		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Note receivables	$	23	103
Trade receivables		153,328	317,016
Less: allowance for impairment		-	(136)
Total	$	153,351	316,983

		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Contract liabilities	$	-	5,083

For details on trade receivables and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6(c).

The amount of revenue recognized in 2022 and 2021 that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were $5,640 thousand and $7,037 thousand, respectively.

The major change in the balance of contract assets and contract liabilities is the difference between the time frame in the performance obligation to be satisfied and the payment to be received.

The contract liabilities of the Group are recorded as “Other Current Liabilities-Others”.

(v) Employee compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

In accordance with the articles of incorporation the Company should contribute 6%~15% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 5% as directors' and supervisors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. The amount of remuneration of each director and supervisor and of compensation for employees entitled to receive the abovementioned employee compensation is approved by the Board of Directors. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to $24,735 thousand and $31,497 thousand, and directors' and supervisors' remuneration amounting to $6,184 thousand and $7,874 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses during 2022 and 2021. The numbers of shares to be distributed were calculated based on the closing price of the Company’s ordinary shares, one day before the date of the meeting of Board of Directors, respectively. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website. The amounts, as stated in the consolidated financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2022 and 2021.

(w) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

Components of interest income for the Group were as follows:

	2022		
	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 5,734	49	5,783
Other interest income	11	-	11
	$ 5,745	49	5,794

	2021		
	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 2,044	83	2,127
Other interest income	10	-	10
	$ 2,054	83	2,137

(ii) Other income

Components of other income for the Group was as follows:

	2022		
	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
Rent Income	$ 6,990	-	6,990
Dividend income	6,205	-	6,205
Other income, others	5,006	4,530	9,536
	$ 18,201	4,530	22,731

	2021		
	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
Rent Income	$ 6,969	2,047	9,016
Dividend income	4,004	-	4,004
Other income, others	8,072	345	8,417
	$ 19,045	2,392	21,437

(iii) Other gains and losses

Components of Other gains and losses for the Group were as follows：

	2022		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ -	8,882	8,882
Foreign exchange net gain or loss	58,041	(9,894)	48,147
Net gains on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	31,331	-	31,331
Miscellaneous disbursements	-	(2,795)	(2,795)
	$ 89,372	**(3,807)**	**85,565**

	2021		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ -	(23)	(23)
Foreign exchange net gain or loss	(14,043)	2,995	(11,048)
Net losses on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	(10,569)	-	(10,569)
Miscellaneous disbursements	(337)	(2,282)	(2,619)
	$ (24,949)	**690**	**(24,259)**

(iv) Finance costs

Components of finance costs were as follows:

	2022		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Interest expense	**$ 1,822**	**1,530**	**3,352**

	2021		
	Continuing operations	**Discontinued operations**	**Total**
Interest expense	**$ 1,493**	**2,047**	**3,540**

(x) Financial instrument

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

As at reporting date December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's exposure to credit risk and the maximum exposure were mainly from the carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

2) Concentration of credit risk

As the Group has a large customer base and intends to reduce the credit risk, the Consolidated Company monitors and reviews the recoverable amount of the trade receivables to ensure the uncollectible amount are recognized appropriately as impairment losses, always within the expectations of management. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, 49% and 58%, respectively, of trade receivables were the major customers. Thus, credit risk is significantly centralized.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2022					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Liabilities without interest	$ 185,456	185,456	-	-	-
Leased liabilities	47,222	17,085	15,773	7,586	6,778
Floating-rate instruments	20,882	4,147	10,396	6,339	-
Fixed rate instrument	102,802	102,802	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Outflow	3,132	3,132	-	-	-
	$ 359,494	312,622	26,169	13,925	6,778
December 31, 2021					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Liabilities without interest	$ 186,002	186,002	-	-	-
Leased liabilities	51,154	15,771	14,592	13,408	7,383
Fixed rate instrument	92,652	92,652	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Outflow	3,015	3,015	-	-	-
	$ 332,823	297,440	14,592	13,408	7,383

The Group does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Group's significant exposure to foreign currency risk were as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2022 Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	December 31, 2021 Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 11,463	30.71	352,029	9,650	27.68	267,112
JPY	212,653	0.23	48,910	421,197	0.24	101,087
CNY	8,140	4.41	35,897	12,471	4.34	54,124
EUR	371	32,72	12,139	1,379	31.32	43,190
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	1,460	30.71	44,837	3,561	27.68	98,568
JPY	192,821	0.23	44,349	151,926	0.24	36,462

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings; and trade and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency.

A strengthening (weakening) of 1% of the NTD against the USD, EUR, CNY and JPY as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased (decreased) the net profit after tax by $3,598 thousand and $3,305 thousand. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases.

Since the Group has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For years 2022 and 2021, foreign exchange gain (loss) (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to $58,041 thousand and $14,043 thousand, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Group's financial assets and liabilities.

(v) Other market price risk

The Group is subject to the price of precious metals fluctuation, resulting in the risk of hedging its futures trades against market inventory price fluctuations.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the sensitivity analyses for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed increase / decrease by 10% basis points, profit before tax would have decreased / increased by $6,130 thousand and $6,479 thousand.

(vi) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial instruments used for hedging, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2022				
		Fair Value			
	Book Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 12,150	12,150	-	-	12,150
Non-current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	163,786	-	-	163,786	163,786
Derivative financial instruments – non-current	58,100	-	58,100	-	58,100
Subtotal	**$ 234,036**	**12,150**	**58,100**	**163,786**	**234,036**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
liabilities	**$ (3,132)**	-	**(3,132)**	-	**(3,132)**

	December 31, 2021				
		Fair Value			
	Book Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 17,871	17,781	-	-	17,871
Non-current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	134,269	-	-	134,269	134,269
Subtotal	$ 134,269	17,781	-	134,269	152,140
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial liabilities	$ (3,015)	-	(3,015)	-	(3,015)

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

If a financial instrument has an open quotation in the active market, the open quotation in the active market shall be taken as its fair value. The quoted market prices of major exchanges and central government bond over the counter trading centers judged to be popular securities are the basis for the fair value of listed (counter) equity instruments and debt instruments with active open market quotations.

A financial instrument is regarded as being quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm’s length basis.

For financial instruments held by the Group with active markets, their fair values are listed as follows according to their categories and attributes:

Domestic and foreign listed (counter) company stocks and domestic fund beneficiary certificates are financial assets that have standard terms and conditions and are traded in active markets, and their fair values are determined with reference to market quotes.

Measurements of fair value of financial instruments without an active market are based on a valuation technique or quoted price from a competitor. Fair value measured by a valuation technique can be extrapolated from similar financial instruments, the discounted cash flow method, or other valuation technique including a model using observable market data at the reporting date. (e.g. Taipei Exchange refers to the yield curve and the average quotation of the Reuters commercial promissory note interest rate)

If the financial instruments held by the Group have no active market, their fair values are listed as follows according to their categories and attributes:

Equity instruments without public quotation: The fair value is estimated using the market comparable company method. The main assumption is based on the net profit of the investor and the earnings multiplier derived from the market quotation of the comparable listed (counter) company. This estimate has been adjusted for the discount effect of the lack of market liquidity of the equity securities.

b) Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of the fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques that are generally accepted by the market participants. For instance, discount method or option pricing models. Fair value of forward currency exchange is usually determined by using the forward currency rate.

3) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

	At fair value through profit or loss	
	Non-derivative mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Opening balance at January 1, 2022	$	134,269
Total gains and losses recognized:		
In profit or loss		33,297
Disposal		(3,780)
Ending Balance at December 31, 2022	**$**	**163,786**
Opening balance at January 1, 2021	$	96,168
Total gains and losses recognized:		14,645
In profit or loss		
Purchased		23,456
Ending Balance at December 31, 2021	**$**	**134,269**

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, total gains and losses that was included in “other gains and losses” was as follows:

		2022	2021
Total gains and losses recognized:			
In profit or loss, and including “other gains and losses”	$	33,297	14,645

4) The quantified information for significant unobservable inputs (level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Group's financial instruments that use level 3 input to measure fair values include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－equity securities investment.

Most of fair value measurements of the Group which are categorized as equity investment into level 3 have several significant unobservable inputs. Significant unobservable inputs of equity investments without quoted price are independent of each other.

The quantified information for significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income－equity investment without an active market	Comparable market approach	• Company value multiplier (3.05 and 3.74 respectively, on December 31, 2022 and 2021)	• The higher the multiplier is, the higher the fair value will be.
		• Price-to-Earning Ratio (16.89~17.56 and 20.51~21.02 respectively, on December 31, 2022 and 2021)	• The higher the Price-to-Earning Ratio is, the higher the fair value will be.
		• Price Book ratio (3.75 and 3.85 respectively, on December 31, 2022 and 2021)	• The higher the Price-Book ratio is, the higher the fair value will be.
		• Lack-of-Marketability discount rate (10%~12.64% and 15.80% respectively, on December 31, 2022 and 2021)	• The higher the Lack-of-Marketability discount rate is, the lower the fair value will be.

5) Sensitivity analysis for fair value of financial instruments using level 3 inputs

The Group's fair value measurement on financial instruments is reasonable. However, the measurement would be different if different valuation models or valuation parameters are used. For financial instruments using level 3 inputs, if the valuation parameters changed, the impact on other comprehensive income or loss are as follows:

	Input	Move up or down	Profit or loss Favorable	Profit or loss Unfavorable	Other comprehensive income Favorable	Other comprehensive income Unfavorable
December 31, 2022						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity investments without active market	Company value multiplier/PE ratio/PB ratio/	1%	1,629	(1,629)	-	-
	Discount rate	1%	1,828	(1,828)	-	-
December 31, 2021						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity investments without active market	Company value multiplier/PE ratio/ PB ratio	1%	1,324	(1,324)	-	-
	Discount rate	1%	1,590	(1,590)	-	-

The favorable and unfavorable effects represent the changes in fair value, and fair value is based on a variety of unobservable inputs calculated using a valuation technique. The analysis above only reflects the effects of changes in a single input, and it does not include the interrelationships with another input.

(y) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Group have exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

1) Credit risk

2) Liquidity risk

3) Market risk

The following likewise discusses the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risks exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Board of Directors of the Group oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Board of Directors of the Group is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers.

1) Trade and other receivable

To mitigate credit risk, the Group has established credit extension and accounts receivable management procedures to ensure that appropriate actions are taken for the collection of overdue receivables. In addition, the Group will review the recoverable amounts of receivables on a case-by-case basis on the balance sheet date to ensure that appropriate impairment losses have been provided for unrecoverable receivables. Accordingly, the management of the Group believes that the credit risk of the Group has been significantly reduced.

In addition, because the counterparty of current assets and derivative financial instruments is a bank with good credit, the credit risk is limited.

Trade receivable cover a wide range of customers, dispersed in different industries and geographical regions. The Group continuously evaluates the financial position of trade receivable customers.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and equity prices, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(z) Capital management

The Group's objectives for managing capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate, to continue to provide a return on shareholders, to maintain the interest of other related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders, reduce the capital for redistribution to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to settle any liabilities.

The Group and other entities in the same industry use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity.

The Group's debt-to-equity ratio at the end of the reporting period as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total liabilities	$ 561,277	625,087
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(738,386)	(916,278)
Net debt	$ (177,109)	(291,191)
Total equity	$ 2,623,287	2,705,539
Debt-to-equity ratio at December 31	(7.24)%	(10.76)%

The debt-to-equity ratio had decreased on December 31, 2022 due to the payables for disposal groups held for sale.

(aa) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

The Group's investing and financing activities which did not affect the current cash flow in 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

(i) Please refer to note 6(r) for corporate bond conversion to ordinary shares.

(ii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

			Non cash changes			
	January 1, 2022	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	changes in lease payments	Other	December 31, 2022
Long-term borrowing	$ -	20,584	-	-	-	20,584
Short-term borrowing	92,652	(6,818)	72	-	-	85,906
Lease liabilities	48,585	(17,019)	3,198	10,360	-	45,124
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 141,237	(3,253)	3,270	10,360	-	151,614

			Non cash changes			
	January 1, 2021	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	changes in lease payments	Other	December 31, 2021
Short-term borrowings	$ 184,934	(81,226)	(11,056)	-	-	92,652
Lease liabilities	37,897	(10,476)	(876)	-	22,040	48,585
Cooperate bonds	67,897	-	-	-	(67,987)	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 290,818	(91,702)	(11,932)	-	(45,947)	141,237

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Names and relationship with related parties

The following are entities that have had transactions with related party during the periods covered in the consolidated financial statements.

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Yeeh Ding Corporation	The Director of the Company
Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	An affiliate of the Company
Chuang, Jui-Yuan	The General Manager of the Company
Chuang, Jui-Lung	The Chairman of the consolidated company

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Guarantee

As of December 31, 2021, The Chairman, Chuang, Jui-Lung, has provided guarantees for the subsidiary, Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd., was loaned from financial institutions. As of December 31, 2022, there were no such conditions.

(ii) Leases

In May 2018, the Groups rented the land for parking of the business cars from Yeeh Ding Corporation. A lease contract was signed, in which the rental fee is determined based on nearby rental rates. For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group recognized the amount of $21 thousand and $23 thousand as interest expense, respectively. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the balance of lease liabilities amounted to $1,343 thousand and $1,493 thousand, respectively.

(iii) Property transactions

The Group acquired a 4,381 square meters land from the General Manager of the Company, Chuang, Rui-Yuan, with consideration amount of $33,899 thousand. The relevant legal procedures have been completed and considerations has been paid.

(iv) Other related-party transactions

Account	Related party category	2022	2021
Cost of sales	Affiliate	$ 18,119	-

The Group appointed Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd. to produce plastic pellets on behalf of the Group. As of December 31, 2022, the unsettled balance was $1,485 thousand and $0, respectively. They are recognized as payables.

(c) Key management personnel transactions

		2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	$	30,534	33,471
Termination benefits		567	523
Total	$	31,101	33,994

The benefit of directors and management were decided by the Compensation Committee according to personal performance and market trend.

(8) Pledged assets:

The following assets of the Groups have been provided as collateral for customs duties, purchase guarantees, futures guarantees and long-term borrowing:

Assets name	Pledged items		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Other current financial assets	Customs duties and purchase guarantees	$	59,005	17,464
Other current financial assets	Entrusted processing performance guarantee		-	72,000
Other current financial assets	Futures guarantees		39,310	26,535
Property, plant and equipment	Long-term borrowing		92,404	-
		$	190,719	115,999

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

The Group has entered into a contract on August 31, 2021 to dispose 82.62% of the Rongding Company's equity and ownership with consideration of CNY 49,569 thousand (hereinafter referred to as the Share Transfer Agreement). On January 20, 2022, the Group and the aforementioned buyer signed a supplementary agreement stating that if the contract cannot be performed due to force majeure, the buyer agrees to purchase a part of the land use rights owned by Rongding and pay a compensation amounting to CNY 4,300 thousand for the damage to rights and interests of the Group.

The Group and the buyer disagreed on the definitions of force majeure. The buyer claimed that the new energy consumption control policy promulgated by the government of China constituted force majeure and requested the rescission of the Share Transfer Agreement. The Group claimed that the reason was not within the scope of force majeure in the Share Transfer Agreement and the buyer may not claim the rescission of the Share Transfer Agreement. Litigation procedures have started for this case as of the approval and publication date of the financial statements. The land right use transaction contract specified above had been concluded and the price of disposal totaling NT$18,797 thousand had been collected. The gain from the disposal totaling NT$8,980 thousand was recognized as the profit and loss of the discontinued operations. Please refer to Note 12(b).

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: None

(11) Subsequent Events: None.

(12) Other:

(a) A summary of current period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function	2022						2021					
	Cost of Sale		Operating Expense		Total		Cost of Sale		Operating Expense		Total	
By item	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations
Employee benefits expense												
Salary	59,420	107	107,158	10,311	166,578	10,418	53,848	2,948	121,331	9,166	175,179	12,114
Labor and health insurance	5,449	-	5,680	552	11,129	532	4,804	173	5,100	333	9,904	506
Pension	2,395	-	2,063	928	4,458	928	2,120	278	2,031	538	4,151	816
Remuneration of directors	-	-	9,720	-	9,720	-	-	-	11,260	-	11,260	-
Others	3,589	-	1,993	633	5,582	633	3,271	159	1,803	382	5,074	541
Depreciation	40,389	-	4,966	19,301	45,355	19,301	33,949	20,557	4,465	2,943	38,414	23,500
Amortization	-	-	270	5	270	5	-	-	205	4	205	4

(b) Discontinued operation

As mentioned in note 6(f), the Group's Board of Directors made a decision on August 2021 to dispose subsidiary, Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd., and it has been classified as discontinued operation and the discontinued operation is shown separately from continuing operations.

Profit and loss, and cash flows from (used in) discontinued operations are summarized as follows:

	2022	2021
Operating revenues	$ 369,131	526,960
Operating costs	(348,653)	(552,312)
Operating expenses	(47,216)	(22,761)
Operating losses	(26,738)	(48,113)
Non-operating income and expenses	(758)	1,118
Loss before income tax	(27,496)	(46,995)
Loss for the year	$ (27,496)	(46,995)
Basic losses per share	$ (0.25)	(0.40)
Diluted losses per share	$ (0.24)	(0.39)
Cash outflows to discontinued operation:		
Net cash outflow from (used in) operating activities	$ (9,257)	92,962
Net cash outflow to investing activities	(109)	(19,317)
Net cash outflow to financing activities	-	(83,761)
Effect of exchange rate changes	231	(187)
Net cash outflow inflow	$ (9,135)	(10,303)

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

As of December 31, 2021, the following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Group:

(i) Loans to other parties:

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
													Item	Value		
0	The Company	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	Other accounts receivable	Yes	97,484	18,725	18,725	4.00%	1	-	Operating turnover	-		-	259,849	1,039,397
1	Gold Finance Limited	Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.	Other accounts receivable	Yes	15,355	-	-	0.00%	2	-	Operating turnover	-		-	925,017	925,017

Note 1: The numbers filled in as follows:
1. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: Reference for the Nature loan column
■ The borrower has business contact with the creditor.
■ The borrower has short-term financial necessities.

Note 3: The total amount of loans to others shall not exceed 40% of the net worth of the Company. The total amount for lending to any company shall not exceed 10% of the net worth of the Company. When Gold Finance Limited directly and indirectly reinvests 100% of its overseas subsidiaries and engages in fund loans, and the total amount for lending the borrower shall not exceed 100% of the net worth of Gold Finance Limited.

Note 4: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company endorsements guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company										
0	The Company	Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.	2	779,548	245,680 (USD8,000)	184,260 (USD 6,000)	42,473	-	7.09%	1,299,246	Y	N	N
0	The Company	Jiin Yeeh ding (H.K.) Enterprises Limited	2	779,548	353,165 (USD11,500)	245,680 (USD8,000)	41,112	-	9.45%	1,299,246	Y	N	N

Note 1: The numbers filled in as follows:
1. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: The relationship between the endorser /guarantor and the endorsed guarantor has the following 7 types, just indicate the type:
1. Having business relationship.
2. The borrower has short-term financial necessities.
3. The endorser /guarantor parent company directly and indirectly holds more than 50 % of voting shares of the endorser /guarantor subsidiary.
4. The endorser /guarantor company and the endorsed/guaranteed party both be held more than 90% by the parent company.
5. Company that is mutually protected under contractual requirements based on the needs of the contractor.
6. Company that is endorsed by its shareholders in accordance with its shareholding ratio because of the joint investment relationship.
7. Performance guarantees for pre-sale contracts under the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: The endorsement /guarantee provided to individual guarantee party shall not exceed 30% of the most recent audited net worth of the Company.

Note 4: The total endorsement /guarantee of the Company to others shall not exceed 50% of the most recent audited net worth of the Company.

Note 5: If the amounts were based on foreign currencies, please refer to the spot exchange rate on the financial statement date (exchange rate on December 31,2022 is USD/NTD: 30.71)

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures):

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance				Highest Percentage of ownership (%)	Note
				Shares/Units (thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value		
The Company	Chung Tai Resource Technology Corp.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,950	139,779	4.87%	139,779	4,94%	
Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Amia Co., Ltd.	-	Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	500	12,150	0.70%	12,150	0.70%	
Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Zung Fu Co., Ltd.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,099	24,007	1.55%	24,007	1.55%	

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments: Please refer to notes 6(b).

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions (Only disclose those transaction amount over one million dollars):

No.	Name of company	Name of counter-party	Nature of relationship	Intercompany transactions			
				Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Limited	1	Sales revenue	19,967	Open account 30 days	0.55%
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Limited	1	Operating cost	61,706	Open account 55 days	1.70%
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Limited	1	Accounts receivable	7,589	Open account 30 days	0.24%
0	The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Limited	1	Trade payable	7,131	Open account 60 days	0.22%
0	The Company	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Limited	1	Other income	7,110	Open account 60 days	0.20%
0	The Company	Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd	1	Other income	4,347	Open account 60 days	0.12%
0	The Company	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	19,910	Open account 120 days	0.55%
0	The Company	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	1	The receivables	20,395	Open account 120 days	0.64%
0	The Company	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables	26,314	Open account 60 days	0.83%
0	The Company	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	1	Other income	1,530	Open account 120 days	0.04%
2	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Limited	3	Other income	1,488	Open account 60 days	0.04%
2	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	3	Other income	1,898	Open account 60 days	0.05%
2	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	1,478	Open account 60 days	0.05%

Note 1: The numbers filled in as follows:

1. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: Transactions labeled as follows:

1. represents transactions between the parent company and its subsidiaries.
2. represents transactions between the subsidiaries and the parent company.
3. represents transactions between the subsidiaries and the parent company.

Note 3: The business relationship and important transactions between the parent company and the subsidiary company only disclose the parent company's sales and accounts receivable information, and its purchases and accounts payable to the other party will not be repeated.

Note 4: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2022 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Highest Percentage of ownership	Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value				
The Company	GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	Samoa	Investment	1,069,602	1,069,602	34,067	100.00%	925,017	100.00%	44,557	44,557	Subsidiaries
The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Limited	Taiwan	Waste removal	145,000	145,000	(Note 1)	100.00%	171,528	100.00%	19,232	18,576	Subsidiaries
The Company	Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Real estate development	100,000	100,000	10,000	100.00%	82,976	100.00%	(17,998)	(17,998)	Subsidiaries
The Company	Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing of plastic products	20,000	12,000	2,000	40.00%	15,123	40.00%	(4,703)	(1,881)	Associate
GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Limited	Hong Kong	Waste removal	274,364	274,364	(Note 1)	100.00%	534,939	100.00%	27,215	27,215	Subsidiaries
GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	Shing Jung Recycling Technology Co., Limited	Hong Kong	Investment	674,925	674,925	(Note 1)	100.00%	117,479	100.00%	(22,716)	(22,716)	Subsidiaries
GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Limited	Hong Kong	Trade	29,476	29,476	(Note 1)	100.00%	70,718	100.00%	20,610	20,610	Subsidiaries

Note 1: It is a limited company with only capital contribution and no shares.

Note 2: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements except Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.

(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net income (losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses)	Book value	Highest Percentage of ownership	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow							
Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of copper, gold, silver and palladium	794,928 USD25,885	(2)	674,925 USD21,385	-	-	674,925 USD 21,385	(27,496)	82.62%	82.62%	(22,716)	117,831	-

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022 (Note 3)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)	Upper Limit on Investment (Note 4)
739,128 (USD 24,068 thousand)	741,984 (USD 24,161 thousand)	1,559,095

Note 1: Method of Investment:

Type1: Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies remit money in the third region.

Type2: Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies registered in the third region.

Type3: Indirectly investment in Mainland China through an existing company registered in the third region.

Type4: Directly investment in Mainland China.

Note 2: It is calculated based on the financial statements reviewed by the accountant during the same period. In addition, the conversion is based on the announced exchange rate.

Note 3: The amounts in New Taiwan Dollars were translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date or the average exchange rate.

Note 4: It is calculated in accordance with the "Principles for the Review of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China" revised by the Investment Review Committee on August 29, 2008 to 60% of the net value.

Note 5: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements except Zhejiang Taiwei Environmental Technology Co., Ltd..

(iii) Significant transactions:

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions" and" Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions".

(d) Major shareholders:

Shareholder's Name / Shareholding	Shares	Percentage
YEEH DING CORP.	11,727,421	12.22%
Zhuang, Rui-Yuan	5,323,913	5.54%

Note: (1) The information on major shareholders in this table is calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation on the last business day at the end of each quarter, showing who holds more than 5% of the common shares and preferred shares that have been delivered (including treasury shares) without physical registration. Due to different calculation bases, there may be differences between the share capital recorded in the company's financial report and the actual number.

(2) If the above-mentioned information is that the shareholders hand over the shares to the trust, it will be disclosed by the special account opened by the trustee. As for the insider equity declaration of shareholders holding more than 10%, according to the Securities and Exchange Act, their shareholding includes the shares held by themselves plus the shares that they have delivered to the trust, having the right to exercise decision-making power over the trust property, etc., please refer to Public Information Observatory for the information on the declaration of insider equity.

(14) Segment information:

(a) General information

The Group have similar economic characteristics and use similar manufacturing processes and produce similar products. Therefore, the Group reported by a single operating department. In addition, the information on the consolidated company's departmental profit and loss, department assets and department liabilities is consistent with the consolidated financial report. Please refer to the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

(b) Information about reportable segments and their measurement and reconciliations

The Group's operating segment information and reconciliation are as follows:

	2022		
	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
Gold and mixed metal including gold	$ 1,171,095	2,194	1,173,289
Copper	1,272,160	176,127	1,448,287
Others	1,182,095	190,810	1,372,905
	$ 3,625,350	369,131	3,994,481

	2021		
	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Total
Gold and mixed metal including gold	$ 1,173,001	46,849	1,219,850
Copper	1,391,734	379,855	1,771,589
Others	845,108	100,256	945,364
	$ 3,409,843	526,960	3,936,803

(c) Geographic information

In presenting information on the basis of geography, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of customers and segment assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

Geographical information	2022 Continuing operations	2022 Discontinued operations	2022 Total
Revenue from external:			
China	$ 1,411,702	369,131	1,780,833
Taiwan	677,723	-	677,723
Japan	910,961	-	910,961
Belgium	173,102	-	173,102
Others	451,862	-	451,862
Total	**$ 3,625,350**	**369,131**	**3,994,481**

Geographical information	2021 Continuing operations	2021 Discontinued operations	2021 Total
Revenue from external:			
China	$ 996,592	526,960	1,523,552
Taiwan	676,796	-	676,796
Japan	912,315	-	912,315
Belgium	434,551	-	434,551
Others	389,589	-	389,589
Total	**$ 3,409,843**	**526,960**	**3,936,803**

Geographical information	December 31, 2022 Continuing operations	December 31, 2022 Discontinued operations	December 31, 2022 Total
Non-current assets			
China	$ 200,824	153,384	191,736
Taiwan	516,512	-	423,533
Total	**$ 717,336**	**153,384**	**615,269**

Geographical information	December 31, 2021 Continuing operations		Discontinued operations	Total
Non-current assets：				
China	$	191,736	176,641	368,377
Taiwan		423,533	-	423,533
Total	$	615,269	176,641	791,910

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets, and other assets, not including financial instruments, deferred tax assets, pension fund assets, and rights arising from an insurance contract (non-current).

(d) Major customers

The details of sales revenue from external customers more than 10% of the amount of consolidated statement of comprehensive income are as follows in 2022 and 2021:

Customer name	2022		2021
A Company	$	862,682	892,418
B Company		637,390	464,152
D Company		469,500	434,551
E Company		161,617	303,372
	$	2,131,189	2,094,493

V. Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Accountant's Audit Report:

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended and 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.

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 Statements of Auditing Standards. 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 Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of 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 of the current period. 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.

1. Inventory valuation

   Please refer to note 4(g) "Inventories", note 5(a) "Valuation of inventories" and note 6(e) "Inventories" to the financial statements.

   Description of key audit matter:

   The Company is operating professional electronic waste recycling and treatment business. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The main content of inventories are precious metals (copper, gold, silver, palladium, etc.), which have risk of impairment due to market price fluctuation. Therefore, inventory valuation is one of the important issues in performing audit of the financial statement of the Company.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: understanding the Company' s policies regarding inventory impairment loss recognition; selecting proper samples in assessing whether the established accounting policies had been implemented accordingly; check the calculation of allowance for inventory impairment prepared by management, select items to check the data resource of its net realizable value and verify supporting documents, recalculate the amount of allowance for inventory impairment to assess whether it is reasonable.

2. Revenue Recognition

   Please refer to note 4(n) "Revenue" and note 6(t) "Revenue from contracts with customers" to the financial statements.

   Description of key audit matter:

   The Company is operating professional electronic waste recycling and treatment business. Operating revenue is one of the most significant accounts to the financial statements. It matters to financial statements that whether revenue is recognized at proper timing and whether it is complete. Therefore, revenue recognition is one of the important issues in performing audit of the financial statement of the Company.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   Our principal audit procedures to the key audit matter mentioned above included: understanding the Company's policies regarding revenue recognition and matching them to the sales terms to see if the applicable policies are reasonable; understanding and testing internal control of sales and collection cycle for effectiveness of its design and implementation; selecting sales transactions to check its supporting documents such as customer orders and shipment documentations; selecting sales transactions before and after cutoff date to check supporting documents of shipment and sales terms to verify if they are recorded in proper period.

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 Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 Statements of Auditing Standards 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 Statements of Auditing Standards, 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 the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on this 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 of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yu, Sheng-Ho and Lee, Tzu-Hui.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 17, 2023

	Assets	December 31, 2022 Amount	%	December 31, 2021 Amount	%
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 388,616	13	562,987	19
1170	Net notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) (note 6(c) and 7)	96,568	3	194,174	6
1200	Other payables (including related parties) (note 6(d) and 7)	38,659	1	82,869	3
130X	Inventories (notes 6(e))	429,089	15	332,710	11
1476	Other current financial assets (note 6(i) and 8)	126,014	4	138,957	5
1479	Other current assets (note 6(j) and 7)	78,411	3	61,496	2
		1,157,357	39	1,373,193	46
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	139,778	5	103,054	3
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	1,194,644	41	1,137,511	38
1600	Property, plant, and equipment (notes 6(g) and 8)	360,607	12	289,544	10
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(h))	14,967	1	18,833	1
1980	Other non-current financial assets (notes 6(i),7 and 8)	29,355	1	33,793	1
1990	Other non-current assets (notes 6(j) and 7)	43,568	1	28,629	1
		1,782,919	61	1,611,364	54
	Total assets	$ 2,940,276	100	2,984,557	100

	Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2022 Amount	%	December 31, 2021 Amount	%
	Current liabilities:				
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	$ 3,132	-	3,015	-
2170	Net notes and accounts receivable (including related parties) (note 7)	124,282	4	109,264	4
2200	Other payables (including related parties) (note 7)	94,825	3	89,460	3
2230	Current tax liabilities (notes 6(p))	81,977	3	85,637	3
2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(n) and 7)	3,254	-	4,004	-
2322	Long-term loans due within one year or one operating cycle (notes 6(m), 7 and 8)	3,973	-	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities	459	-	951	-
		311,902	10	292,331	10
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term loans (note 6(l),7 and 8)	16,611	1	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (notes 6(p))	1,155	-	-	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(n) and 7)	12,090	-	15,145	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities (notes 6(o))	26	-	673	-
		29,882	1	15,818	-
	Total liabilities	341,784	11	308,149	10
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (notes 6(q)(r)):				
3100	Share capital	959,421	33	1,199,227	40
3200	Capital surplus	811,244	28	811,254	27
3300	Retained earnings	834,491	28	736,007	25
3400	Other equity interest	(6,664)	-	(70,080)	(2)
	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	2,598,492	89	2,676,408	90
	Total equity	2,598,492	89	2,676,408	90
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 2,940,276	100	2,984,557	100

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2022		2021	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenues (note 6(t) and 7)**	2,358,112	100	2,358,081	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(g), 7 and 12)**	1,965,758	83	1,788,280	76
5900	**Gross profit from operations**	392,354	17	569,801	24
6000	**Operating expenses (notes 6(c)(o)(u), 7 and 12)):**				
6100	Selling expenses	38,645	2	40,861	2
6200	Administrative expenses	115,362	5	119,859	5
6300	Research and development expenses	2,263	-	2,183	-
6450	Impairment loss (Impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	(121)	-	29	-
	Total operating expenses	156,149	7	162,932	7
6900	**Net operating income**	236,205	10	406,869	17
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses:**				
7010	Other income (note 6(v) and 7)	18,694	1	11,200	-
7020	Other gains and losses, net (notes 6(b)(v))	79,494	3	(35,761)	(2)
7050	Finance costs (notes 6(v) and 7)	(824)	-	(732)	-
7060	Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	43,254	2	101,660	4
7100	Interest income (notes 6(v) and 7)	4,508	-	2,348	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	145,126	6	78,715	2
	Profit before income tax	381,331	16	485,584	19
7950	**Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(p))**	65,018	3	74,436	3
	Profit	316,313	13	411,148	16
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (note 6(o))	2,240	-	323	-
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	190	-	174	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	2,430	-	497	-
8360	**Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8381	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	58,621	2	(16,781)	(1)
8399	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	58,621	2	(16,781)	(1)
8300	**Other comprehensive income**	61,051	2	(16,284)	(1)
8500	**Total comprehensive income**	$ 377,364	15	394,864	15
	Basic earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(s))				
9750	**Basic earnings per share**	$	2.82		3.47
9850	**Diluted earnings per share**	$	2.80		3.43

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share capital				Retained earnings				Other equity interest			
	Ordinary shares	Certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bond	Total share capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total other equity interst	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 931,350	230,479	1,161,829	780,567	129,467	36,492	350,281	516,240	(48,504)	(4,795)	(53,299)	2,405,337
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	411,148	411,148	-	-	-	411,148
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	497	497	(16,781)	-	(16,781)	(16,284)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	411,645	411,645	(16,781)	-	(16,781)	394,864
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:												
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	24,311	-	(24,311)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	-	16,807	(16,807)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	-	(191,878)	(191,878)	-	-	-	(191,878)
	-	-	-	-	24,311	16,807	(232,996)	(191,878)	-	-	-	(191,878)
Conversion of convertible bonds	267,377	(230,479)	36,898	30,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,675
Share-based payments	500	-	500	(90)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410
Balance at December 31, 2021	1,199,227	-	1,199,227	811,254	153,778	53,299	528,930	736,007	(65,285)	(4,795)	(70,080)	2,676,408
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,313	316,313	-	-	-	316,313
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,430	2,430	58,621	-	58,621	61,051
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	318,743	318,743	58,621	-	58,621	377,364
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:												
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	41,164	-	(41,164)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	-	-	16,782	(16,782)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	-	-	(215,870)	(215,870)	-	-	-	(215,870)
	-	-	-	-	41,164	16,782	(273,816)	(215,870)	-	-	-	(215,870)
Cash capital reduction	(239,856)	-	(239,856)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(239,856)
Share-based payments	50	-	50	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,389)	(4,389)	-	4,795	4,795	406
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 959,421	-	959,421	811,244	194,942	70,081	569,468	834,491	(6,664)	-	(6,664)	2,598,492

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	$ 381,331	485,584
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit:		
Depreciation expense	17,276	15,883
Amortization expense	271	205
Expected credit loss (gain)	(121)	29
Net loss on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(51,890)	20,771
Interest expense	824	732
Interest income	(4,508)	(2,348)
Dividend income	(5,205)	(4,004)
Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method	(43,254)	(101,660)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	(6,605)	3,433
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	(93,212)	(66,959)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Notes receivables	92	(18)
Trade receivables	105,993	(19,398)
Accounts receivable due from related parties	(5,403)	(39,051)
Other receivables	46,601	(19,709)
Inventories	(96,379)	34,205
Other current assets	(16,874)	(23,349)
Total changes in operating assets	34,030	(67,320)
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	11,503	(43,963)
Notes payables	728	-
Trade payables	11,148	(31,240)
Accounts payable to related parties	3,159	(2,553)
Other payables	3,906	21,506
Other payable to related parties	1,452	(17)
Other current liabilities	(492)	59
Defined benefit obligations	(736)	(708)
Total adjustments	(28,514)	(191,195)

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Statements of Cash Flows (CONT'D)

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
Cash inflow generated from operations	352,817	294,389
Interest received	4,508	2,348
Interest paid	(817)	(732)
Income taxes paid	(66,737)	(8,030)
Net cash flows from perating activities	289,771	287,975
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Disposal of financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	3,780	-
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(8,000)	(50,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(81,575)	(66,372)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(190)	(205)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	18,624	106,159
(Increase) decrease in prepayments for business facilities	(15,999)	(2,607)
Dividends received	58,542	13,644
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(24,818)	619
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Long-term loans	20,584	-
(Decrease) increase in guarantee deposits received	(214)	(180)
Payment of lease liabilities	(4,008)	(4,521)
Cash dividends paid	(215,870)	(191,878)
Cash capital reduction	(239,856)	-
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	40	410
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(439,324)	(196,169)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(174,371)	92,425
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	562,987	470,562
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ 388,616**	**562,987**

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated in April 10, 1997 as a company limited by shares and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairsof the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The Company was registered in No. 599, Sec. 6, Xibin Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan (R.O.C.). The Company's common shares were listed on the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) since May 21, 2008..

The major business activities of the Company are metal recycling and treatment, scrap metal trading, and electronic waste removal and recycling.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements:

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 6, 2023.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from January 1, 2022:

● Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment－Proceeds before Intended Use"

● Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts－Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"

● Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018－2020

● Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2023, would not have a significant impact on its financial statements:

● Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"

● Amendments to IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"

● Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Company, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	According to the current regulations in IAS 1, companies must classify liabilities for which the settlement can be deferred unconditionally for at least twelve months after the reporting period as current. The amendment deleted the provision on the unconditional right to defer settlement. It requires such right to exist as of the end of the reporting period and it must be substantive. The amendment clarified how companies should classify liabilities that are settled through the issuance of its own equity instruments (e.g., convertible bonds).	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	After reconsidering certain aspects of the amendments to IAS 1 in 2020, the new amendment clarified that only contractual terms with compliance on or before the reporting date have an effect on the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. The contractual provisions which companies must comply with after the reporting date (i.e. future provisions) do not affect the classification of the liabilities on that date. However, when non-current liabilities are constrained by future contractual provisions, companies are required to disclose information to help users of the financial statements understand the risks that such liabilities must be repaid within twelve months after the reporting date.	January 1, 2024

The Company is evaluating the impact of its initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations on its consolidated financial position and financial performance. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

The Company does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"
- IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts"
- Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9－Comparative Information "
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease liability in a sale and leaseback"

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports.

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;

3) Cash-settled share-based payment liabilities are measured at fair value;

4) The defined benefit liabilities (assets) are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation, limited as explained in note 4(o).

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in NTD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Company entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for those differences relating to the following, which are recognized in other comprehensive income:

1) An investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income;

2) A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or

3) Qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Company disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(d) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(f) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Financial assets measured at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

3) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, notes and trade receivables, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets).

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

・Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date；and

・Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade which is considered to be BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor' s, Baa3 or higher per Moody' s or twA or higher per Taiwan Ratings'.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 1 year past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

Lifetime ECL are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECL are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 1 year past due;
- The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization； or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Treasury shares

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recognized in capital surplus or retained earnings (if the capital surplus is not sufficient to be written down).

3) Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise convertible bonds denominated in NTD that can be converted to ordinary shares at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued is fixed and does not vary with changes in fair value.

The liability component of compound financial instruments is initially recognized at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognized at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss. On conversion at maturity, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognized.

4) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(h) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition less any accumulated impairment losses.

The financial statements include the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Company, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Company recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate’s equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual proportionate share.

Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and an associate are recognized only to the extent of Company’s interests in the associate. When the Company’s share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interests in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

(i) Investment in subsidiaries

When preparing the financial reports, the Company adopts the equity method to evaluate investee companies with control. Under the equity method, the share of current gains and losses and other comprehensive gains and losses attributable to the owner of the Company in the financial report is the same as that attributable to the owner of the Company in the financial report prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owner's equity in the financial report is the same as that attributable to the owner of the Company in the financial report prepared on a consolidated basis.

If the change of the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary does not result in the loss of control, it is treated as an equity transaction between the Company and the owner.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1)	Buildings	10~50 years
2)	Machinery and equipment	3~10 years
3)	Transportation equipment	3~5 years
4)	Other equipment	2~20 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(k) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) As a lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

1) Fixed payments, including in substance fixed payments;

2) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

3) Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

4) Payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

1) There is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate;

2) There is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;

3) There is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset,

4) There is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option;

5) There is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured due to above reasons including there is a change in future payment, change in Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and charge in its assessment on whether the Company will exercise an extension or termination option, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

From January 1, 2021, when the basis for determining future lease payments changes as required by interest rate benchmark reform, the Company will remeasure the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using the revised discount rate that reflects the change to an alternative benchmark interest rate.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies IFRS15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

(l) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use, except for goodwill.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer software 5 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, contract assets and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units (CGUs). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

(n) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

1) Sale of goods–trading of electronic wastes which including precious metals

The Company is operating electronic wastes recycling and treatment services and scrap metal trading. The Company recognizes revenue when control of the goods has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Trade receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the Company has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

2) Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(ii) Customer contract costs

1) Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

The Company recognizes as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the Company expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that the Company incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained shall be recognized as an expense when incurred, unless those costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer regardless of whether the contract is obtained.

The Company applies the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that the entity otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

2) Costs to fulfil a contract

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the Company recognizes an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Company can specifically identify, the costs generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and the costs are expected to be recovered.

General and administrative costs, costs of wasted materials, labor or other resources to fulfil the contract that were not reflected in the price of the contract, costs that relate to satisfied performance obligations (or partially satisfied performance obligations), and costs for which the Company cannot distinguish whether the costs relate to unsatisfied performance obligations or to satisfied performance obligations(or partially satisfied performance obligations), the Company recognizes these costs as expenses when incurred.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Company’s net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(iv) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(p) Share-based payment

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Grant date of a share-based payment award is the date which the Board of directors authorized the price and number of a new reward.

(q) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS37.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) The initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;

(ii) Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxa

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

(i) The Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) The same taxable entity; or

2) Different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(r) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as convertible bonds and employee compensation

(s) Operating segments

The Company has disclosed operating segments information in consolidated financial report, therefore, there the financial report does not disclose operating segments.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the following period.

There are no critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year which have been updated to reflect the impact of COVID-19 pandemic is as follows:

(a) Valuation of inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The value of precious metals fluctuates according to international market price, the Company assesses value of inventories on the reporting date, and writes down the cost of inventories to their net realizable value. Inventory valuation is based on expected market demand in a period of foreseeable future which may fluctuate by rapid change in industry. On the other hand, there is uncertainty in estimation of content of precious metal for work in progress inventories, which involves management judgement which would affect inventories valuation. Please refer to note 6(e) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

The Group’s accounting policies include measuring financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company’s financial instrument valuation group conducts independent verification on fair value by using data sources that are independent, reliable, and representative of exercise prices. This financial instrument valuation group also periodically adjusts valuation models, conducts back-testing, renews input data for valuation models, and makes all other necessary fair value adjustments to assure the rationality of fair value. The Company strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities. Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

● Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

● Level 2: 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).

● Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	**December 31, 2021**
Cash	$ 386	$ 318
Demand deposits	388,230	275,769
Time deposits	-	286,900
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**$ 388,616**	**$ 562,987**

Please refer to Note 6(w) for the disclosure of the interest rate risks and sensitivity analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

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

(i) The Details are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
non-derivative financial assets:		
Unlisted shares	$ 139,778	$ 103,054

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Held-for-trading current financial liabilities:		
Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments		
Copper futures	$ 3,132	3,015

Please refer to note 6(w) for the interest rate risk, and sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge the certain foreign exchange and interest risk the Company is exposed to, arising from its operating, financing and investing activities. The following derivative instruments, without the application of hedge accounting for the year 2022 and 2021, were classified as mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss and held-for-trading financial liabilities:

1) Future contracts

December 31, 2022

	The name of the futures company	Quantity	Contract amount (in thousands)	Maturity date
Sell copper futures	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	15 ports (375 kilolbs)	USD 1,361	2023.05.31
Sell copper futures	Fubon Futures Co., Ltd.	7 ports (175 kilolbs)	USD 635	2023.05.31

December 31, 2021

	The name of the futures company	Quantity	Contract amount (in thousands)	Maturity date
Sell copper futures	Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	15 ports (375 kilolbs)	USD 1,596	2022.05.31
Sell copper futures	Fubon Futures Co., Ltd.	7 ports (175 kilolbs)	USD 745	2022.05.31

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company did not provide any financial asset accounted for using fair value through profit or loss as collaterals for its loans.

(c) Notes and Trade receivables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Notes receivable from operating activities	$ -	92
Trade receivable from operating activities	96,568	194,203
Less: Loss allowance	-	(121)
	$ 96,568	194,174

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, notes and trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as the incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance provisions in Taiwan were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2022		
	Trade receivables amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	$ 80,508	0.00%	-
1 to 60 days past due	5,415	0.00%	-
60 to 180 days past due	10,645	0.00%	-
180 to 240 days past due	-	0.00%	-
240 to 365 days past due	-	0.33%	-
More than 365 days past due	-	100.00%	-
	$ 96,568		-

	December 31, 2021		
	Trade receivables amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	$ 163,658	0.01%	16
1 to 60 days past due	24,463	0.02%	4
60 to 180 days past due	6,174	1.64%	101
180 to 240 days past due	-	4.00%	-
240 to 365 days past due	-	12.00%	-
More than 365 days past due	-	100.00%	-
	$ 194,295		121

The movement in the allowance for notes and trade receivables were as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	$ 121	92
Impairment losses recognized	241	102
Impairment losses reversed	(362)	(73)
Balance at December 31	$ -	121

Before accepting new customers, the company has complied with the established customer credit extension management policy to control the customer's credit limit and other possible risks.

Based on historical payment practices and considering that the credit quality of the customers to which the trade receivable is subject has not changed materially, the Company does not consider that there is any material doubt about the recoverability of the impairment losses on trade receivables.

Trade receivable that are overdue on the balance sheet but have not yet been recognized by the Company as a loss allowance, in the opinion of the Company's management, can be recovered due to the fact that there has been no material change in their credit quality and due to an aging analysis, historical experience, and the degree of customer risk.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company did not provide any above financial asset as collaterals for its loans.

(d) Other receivables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Tax refund receivables	$ 11,824	11,042
Other	26,834	71,827
	$ 38,658	82,869

(e) Inventories

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Finished goods	$ 285,171	230,736
Work in progress	139,352	90,931
Raw materials	4,429	10,806
Merchandise Inventories	137	237
Total	$ 429,089	332,710

In the year of 2022, due to inventory sold, the Company recognized $741 thousand gain from price recovery of inventory. In the year of 2021, due to write down of inventories to the NPV, the Company recognized $1,577 thousand loss from inventory impairment.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company did not provide any inventory as collaterals for its loans.

(f) Investments accounted for using equity method

A summary of the Company's investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Subsidiaries	$ 1,179,521	$ 1,128,507
Associates	15,123	9,004
	$ 1,194,644	$ 1,137,511

(i) Subsidiaries

For the related information, please refer to the consolidated financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(ii) Associates

The Company's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method that are individually insignificant was as follows, this financial information is the amount contained in the financial report of the Company:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Carrying amount of individually insignificant associates' equity	$ 15,123	9,004

	2022	2021
Attributable to the Company:		
Loss from continuing operations	$ (1,881)	(2,034)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	$ (1,881)	(2,034)

(iii) Collateral

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company did not provide any investment accounted for using equity method as collaterals for its loans.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

The detail of changes in property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	Land	Buildings and construction	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Other Facilities	Construction in progress and testing equip	Total
Cost or deemed cost:							
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ 175,331	120,264	16,348	13,679	21,628	2,226	349,476
Additions	78	1,219	7,544	20,704	2,068	49,926	81,575
Reclassification	-	-	1,307	1,387	-	-	2,694
Disposal and retirement	-	(125)	(1,675)	(95)	(10,853)	-	(12,748)
Balance on December 31, 2022	$ 175,409	121,358	23,524	35,675	12,843	52,188	420,997
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ 121,851	120,366	13,517	10,476	21,737	-	287,947
Additions	53,480	-	4,440	3,203	3,023	2,226	66,372
Disposal and retirement	-	(102)	(1,609)	-	(3,132)	-	(4,843)
Balance on December 31, 2021	$ 175,331	120,264	16,348	13,679	21,628	2,226	349,476
Depreciation and impairments loss:							
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ -	33,409	6,290	4,738	15,495	-	59,932
Depreciation	-	2,837	3,441	4,797	2,132	-	13,207
Disposal and retirement	-	(125)	(1,675)	(95)	(10,854)	-	(12,749)
Balance on December 31, 2022	$ -	36,121	8,056	9,440	6,773	-	60,390
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ -	30,762	5,401	1,840	15,499	-	53,502
Depreciation	-	2,749	2,498	2,898	3,128	-	11,273
Disposal and retirement	-	(102)	(1,609)	-	(3,132)	-	(4,843)
Balance on December 31, 2021	$ -	33,409	6,290	4,738	15,495	-	59,932
Carrying amounts:							
Balance on December 31, 2022	$ 175,409	85,237	15,468	26,235	6,070	52,188	360,607
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ 121,851	89,604	8,116	8,636	6,238	-	234,445
Balance on December 31, 2021	$ 175,331	86,855	10,058	8,941	6,133	2,226	289,544

(i) Material additions

The company acquired a 4,381 square meters l land from the General Manager of the Company, Zhuang, Rui-Yuan, with consideration amounted $33,899 thousand due to operating reasons. The consideration was decided according to the valuation result of external valuation experts. Relevant statutory registration procedures have been completed and all amount has been paid. Above-mentioned property transaction is a related-party transaction, please refer to note 7(b) for detail.

(ii) Collateral

As of December 31, 2022, the property, plant and equipment of the company have been provided as collateral. Please refer to note 8 for details.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company did not provide any property, plant and equipment as collaterals for its loans.

(iii) Land held by nominee registration

Due to operating reasons, the Company holds agricultural and animal husbandry land with a total value of $2,457 thousand, which cannot be registered under the Company's name and was thus temporarily registered under the name of a third party. The third party set the land as collateral to the Company at a total price of NT$2,449 thousand and signed a nominee registration contract with the Company to secure the asset.

(h) Right-of-use assets

The Company leases land, buildings, machinery equipment and transportation equipment. Information about leases for the Company was presented below:

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Total
Cost:						
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 13,403	7,233	6,295	1,792	-	28,723
Additions	203	-	-	-	-	203
Disposal/ Write-off	(78)	-	(2,850)	-	-	(2,928)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 13,528	7,233	3,445	1,792	-	25,998
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 13,157	7,233	5,935	1,792	66	28,183
Additions	246	-	1,097	-	-	1,343
Disposal/Write-off	-	-	(737)	-	(66)	(803)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 13,403	7,233	6,295	1,792	-	28,723
Depreciation of right-of-use assets:						
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 2,613	2,894	3,637	746	-	9,890
Depreciation	955	964	1,552	598	-	4069
Disposal/ Write-off	(78)	-	(2,850)	-	-	(2,928)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 3,490	3,858	2,339	1,344	-	11,031
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 1,667	1,930	2,274	149	63	6,083
Depreciation	946	964	2,100	597	3	4,610
Disposal/Write-off	-	-	(737)	-	(66)	(803)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 2,613	2,894	3,637	746	-	9,890
Carrying amount:						
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 10,038	3,375	1,106	448	-	14,967
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 11,490	5,303	3,661	1,643	3	22,100
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 10,790	4,339	2,658	1,046	-	18,833

(i) Other financial assets

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Restricted deposits	$ 55,505	85,964
Guarantee deposits paid	60,553	59,251
Futures deposits	39,310	26,535
Time deposits with original maturity more than 3 months	-	1,000
	$ 155,368	172,750
Current	$ 126,013	138,957
Non-current	29,355	33,793
	$ 155,368	172,750

(j) Other current assets and other non-current assets

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Prepayments for goods	$ 75,282	39,625
Deferred income tax assets	1,116	1,943
Prepayments for land	23,413	23,413
Prepayments for equipment	16,068	2,764
Intangible assets	429	510
Others	5,671	21,870
	$ 121,979	90,125
Current	$ 78,411	61,496
Non-current	43,568	28,629
	$ 121,979	90,125

(k) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Credit loans	$ -	-
Unused credit lines	$ 835,792	877,188
Range of interest rate	$ -	-

(l) Long-term borrowing

The details, terms and conditions of the Company's long-term borrowing are as follows:

	December 31, 2022			
	Currency	Range of rate	Maturity year	Amount
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	0.875%	110.09.14~112.09.14	$ 20,584
Less: portion due within one year				(3,973)
Total				$ 16,611
Unused long-term credit lines				$ 111,017

	December 31, 2021			
	Currency	Range of rate	Maturity year	Amount
Total				$ -
Unused long-term credit lines				$ 100,000

(m) Bonds payable

The details of secured convertible bonds were as follows:

	December 31, 2021
Total convertible corporate bonds issued	$ 500,000
Cumulative redeemed amount	-
Cumulative converted amount	(500,000)
Corporate bonds issued balance at year-end	$ -

	2021
Embedded derivative instruments – call and put rights, included in profit on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	$ 27
Interest expense	$ 55

The Company issued 5,000 unsecured 3-year convertible bonds, and pays interest quarterly at an effective interest rate of 0%.

The conversion price was set at $19.80 at the time of issue. When the common shares qualify for conversion price adjustment in accordance to the terms of issue, such adjustment will be made based on a formula in accordance with the terms of issue. There are no reset terms for this bond.

After the bond has been issued for over 3 months, if the closing price of the Company's common shares listed on the Taipei Exchange exceeds or equals 30% of the conversion price for 30 consecutive days, or if the remaining amount of bonds that have not been redeemed, repurchased, resold, or converted is less than or equals 10% of the face value, then the Company will redeem the bonds based on face value. If the holder of the bond has not converted the bond at maturity, then the Company must redeem the bond at face value. In addition, if the creditor requests the Company to redeem after two years, then the contractual repurchase price will be 100.5% of the par value.

All bonds payable were converted to common stock in March 2021. Please see note 6(q) for detail of conversion for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(n) Lease liabilities

The lease liabilities of the Company are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current	$ 3,254	4,004
Non-current	$ 12,090	15,145

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(w).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 246	304
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 1,298	1,418
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets (excluding short term leases of low value assets)	$ 169	139

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Company were as follows:

	2022	2021
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 5,721	6,382

(i) Lands and buildings leases

The Company leases lands and buildings for its office space and storehouse. The leases of office space typically run for a period of 10 years, and of storehouse for 3 to 10 years. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term.

Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indices, or sales that the Company makes at the leased store in the period. Some also require the Company to make payments that relate to the real estate taxes levied on the lessor and insurance payments made by the lessor; these amounts are generally determined annually.

In which lessee is not reasonably certain to use an optional extended lease term, payments associated with the optional period are not included within lease liabilities.

(ii) Other leases

The Company also leases some machinery and office equipment with lease period for 1 to 3 years. These leases are short-term and leases of low-value items. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan asset at fair value for the company in 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Present value of established welfare obligations	$ 12,987	14,095
Fair value of plan assets	(15,529)	(13,661)
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	$ 2,542	434

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Company allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $15,529 thousand as of December 31, 2022. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Company in 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022	2021
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	$ 14,095	14,188
Current service costs and interest cost	71	72
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets):		
－Actuarial loss (gain) arising from demographic assumptions	-	443
－Financial assumptions	(1,583)	(426)
－Past service credit	(404)	(182)
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	**$ 12,987**	**14,095**

3) Movements of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Company in 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022	2021
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$ (13,661)	(12,724)
Interest income	(70)	(66)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities (assets):		
－Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(1,061)	(158)
Contributions paid by the employer	(737)	(713)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	**$ (15,529)**	**(13,661)**

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Company in 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022	2021
Net interest of net liabilities for defined benefit obligations	**$ 1**	**6**

	2022	2021
Administration expenses	**$ 1**	**6**

5) Remeasurement of net defines benefit liabilities (asset) recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)

Accumulated remeasurement of net defined benefit liabilities (asset) recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) for the company in 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022	2021
Accumulated balance at January 1	6,071	6,394
Current recognition	(2,241)	(323)
Accumulated balance at December 31	**$ 3,830**	**6,071**

6) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.500%	0.500%
Future salary increase rate	2.500%	2.500%

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Company to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is $744 thousand.

The weighted average lifetime of the defined benefits plans is 11.3 years.

7) Sensitivity analysis

If the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows:

	Influences of defined benefit obligations	
	Increased 0.25%	**Decreased 0.25%**
December 31, 2022		
Discount rate	$ (360)	374
Future salary increasing rate	363	(352)
December 31, 2021		
Discount rate	(432)	450
Future salary increasing rate	434	(419)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2022 and 2021.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of the Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Company allocates the labor pension at a specific percentage to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligations.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to $3,697 thousand and $3,447 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(p) Income tax

(i) The components of income tax in the years 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022	2021
Current tax expense	$ 63,063	71,534
Deferred tax expense	1,982	2,902
Tax expense	**$ 65,018**	**74,436**

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022	2021
Profit before income tax	$ 381,331	485,584
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	76,266	97,117
Permanent differences	(8,666)	(12,684)
Changes in unrecognized temporary differences	(8,765)	(11,109)
Estimation differences of prior period	(709)	606
5% additional tax on undistributed earnings	6,891	506
Income tax expense	**$ 65,017**	**74,436**

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	**$ 44,179**	**$ 52,944**

The share of investment loss that can be recognized by the equity method with the exception of temporary differences is not recognized because it is not likely to be realized by the Company in the future.

2) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	Inventory valuation losses	Evaluation loss of financial instrument	Unrealized exchange loss	Total
Deferred Tax Assets:				
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 637	603	703	1,943
Recognized in profit or loss	(148)	24	(703)	(827)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 489**	**627**	**-**	**1,116**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 322	3,869	873	5,064
Recognized in profit or loss	315	(3,266)	(170)	(3,121)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 637**	**603**	**703**	**1,943**

	Evaluation gain of financial instrument	Unrealized exchange gain	Total
Deferred Tax Liabilities:			
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ -	-	-
Recognized in profit or loss	-	1,155	1,155
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ -**	**1,155**	**1,155**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 219	-	219
Recognized in profit or loss	(219)	-	(219)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ -**	**-**	**-**

(iii) The Company's tax returns for the years through 2020 were assessed by the tax authority.

(iv) The Company has obtained the approval of the taxation authority in July 2022 and 2021 to pay the payable taxes settled and reported for 2021 and 2020 in three years. If there are other payments of refundable taxes, they shall be used to offset the owed tax payments in separate periods. As of December 31, 2022, $18,465 thousand of payable income taxes has not yet been offset.

(q) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the total value of authorized shares amounted to $1,500,000 thousand with par value of $10 per share and the number of authorized ordinary shares were 150,000 thousand of shares. Above-mentioned authorized shares are all ordinary shares, the number of issued shares were 95,942 thousand of shares (2021: 119,923 thousand of shares) and all issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

Reconciliation of shares outstanding for 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

(in thousands of shares)

	Ordinary share	
	2022	**2021**
Balance on January 1	119,923	116,183
Cash capital decrease	(23,986)	-
Execution of employee share options	5	50
Convertible corporate bonds	-	3,690
Balance on December 31	**95,942**	**119,923**

(i) Ordinary share and issuance

On June 27, 2022, the Company's general shareholders' meeting resolved to decrease capital by cash and refunded $239,856 thousand in cash, with a par value of $10 per share. The Company cancelled 23,986 thousand shares (20,218 thousand shares of TPEx common shares and 3,768 thousand shares of private placement common shares). The capital decrease proposal was approved by the Board of Directors which set September 2, 2022 as the record date for the capital decrease and set October 28, 2022 as the record date for the replacement shares. As of December 31, 2022, the legal registration procedures have been completed.

The company issued 5 thousand and 50 thousand of new shares of common stock for the exercise of employee stock options in 2022 and 2021, at par value $10 per share, amounted to $50 thousand and $500 thousand with paid amounted to $40 thousand and $410 thousand. The difference between par value and subscription price were recorded as capital surplus-share premium. For the aforementioned 5 thousand and 50 thousand of shares, relevant registration procedures were completed.

The convertible bonds issued by the Company in 2019 had been converted to common share capital of $36,898 thousand and the number of converted shares was 3,690 thousand of shares in 2021. As of December 31, 2021, relevant registration procedures were completed.

(ii) Capital surplus

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Share capital	$ 809,101	$ 809,058
Employee share options	1,869	2,083
Others	274	113
	$ 811,244	$ 811,254

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(iii) Retained earnings

By the Company's article of incorporation, if there is a surplus in the annual final accounts of the Company, taxes shall first be paid in accordance with the law and accumulated losses shall be made up for and then another 10% withdrawal shall be made for legal reserve. However, this provision shall no longer be made when the legal reserve has reached the level of the Company's paid-in capital and the remainder will be set aside or reversed as special reserve according to the laws and regulations. If there is any remaining balance and accumulated undistributed surplus, the Board of Directors shall formulate a proposal for distribution of the surplus, and the shareholders' meeting shall be petitioned to issue a resolution on the distribution of dividends to shareholders.

The Company's dividend policy shall align with current and future development plans, consider the investment environment and the capital needs and domestic and foreign competition, and take into account the interests of shareholders, thereby balancing dividends and the Company's long-term financial planning and other factors, and every year the Board of Directors shall draw up a distribution plan in accordance with the law and submit it to the shareholders' meeting. The Company may allocate more than 30% of the dividends to shareholders of the current year's distributable earnings. When distributing dividends to shareholders, in cash or stock, corresponding cash dividends shall not be less than 20% of the total dividends.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

Pursuant to Jiin-Guan-Zheng-Fa No. 1010012865 Letter of the FSC, when the Company distributes distributable earnings, it shall set aside a special reserve from the earnings of the current period and undistributed earnings from the previous period for the net deductions in other shareholders' equity that occurred in the current year. The special reserve from undistributed earnings of the previous period shall not be distributed for the net deductions in other shareholders' equity accumulated in the previous period. If there is a subsequent reversal in the deductions in other shareholders' equity, the reversed portion of the surplus may be distributed.

3) Earnings Distribution

Earnings distribution for 2021 and 2020 were decided by the resolution adopted, at the general meeting of shareholders held on June 27, 2022 and July 26, 2021, respectively. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follow:

	2021		2020	
	Amount (NT dollars)	**Total amount**	**Amount (NT dollars)**	**Total amount**
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders:				
Cash	$ 1.80	215,870	1.60	191,878

On March 6, 2023, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to appropriate the 2022 earnings by cash amounting to $1.88 per share, total amount $180,492 thousand.

(r) Share-based payment

(i) Determining the fair value of equity instruments granted

In 2014, the Company used binominal method in measuring the fair value of the employee stock options. The measurement inputs were as follows:

	2014
Expected life (years)	10 years
Expected dividend rate	-

The market price of stocks on the grant date is evaluated using the market-based method.

The expected volatility is estimated by using the standard deviation of the rate of return of stock prices given to the industry in the most recent year.

(ii) Information of employee stock options

Detail of information regarding above employee stock options was as follows:

	2022		2021	
Employee stock options	**Weighted-average exercise price (NT dollars)**	**Shares (in thousands)**	**Weighted-average exercise price (NT dollars)**	**Shares (in thousands)**
Outstanding shares at January 1	$ 7.90	194	8.20	244
Invalidated shares during the year	7.90	(15)	-	-
Exercisable shares during the year	7.90	(5)	8.20	(50)
Outstanding shares at December 31	9.40	174	7.90	194
Exercisable shares at December 31	9.40	174	7.90	194

The details of the share options of the Company outstanding were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Range of exercise price (NT dollars)	$ 9.40	7.90
Weighted average of remaining contractual period (year)	1.75	2.75

In the event of any cash dividend distributed, change of common shares or cancellation of non-treasury shares, the subscription price of the stock options plan has been adjusted in accordance with the measures for issuance of employee stock options and subscription of the Company.

On August 6, 2021, the Board of Directors decided to distribute cash dividend, with September 18, 2021 as the ex-dividend date. The exercise price shall be adjusted from NT $8.2 per share to NT $7.9 per share in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuance.

On July 8, 2022, the Board of Directors decided to distribute cash dividend, with August 3, 2022 as the ex-dividend date. The exercise price shall be adjusted from NT $7.9 per share to NT $7.5 per share in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuance.

On June 27, 2022, the Company's general shareholders' meeting passed a resolution to approve the cash capital decrease and authorized the Chairman to set the record date of the capital reduction as September 2, 2022. The exercise price shall be adjusted from NT$7.5 per share to NT$9.4 per share in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issuance.

(s) Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	2022	2021
Basic earnings per share		
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares	$ 316,313	411,148
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (thousand shares)	111,975	118,337
Basic earnings per share (NT dollars)	$ 2.82	3.47
Diluted earnings per share		
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares	$ 316,313	411,148
Effect of dilutive potential common shares		
Interest expense on convertible corporate bonds, net of tax	-	65
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company's common shares (Diluted)	$ 316,313	411,213

Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (thousand shares)	111,975	118,337
Impact of dilutive potential common shares		
Impact of employee' remuneration	880	1,061
Impact of the issuance of employee stock options	124	152
Impact of the conversion of convertible corporate bonds	-	376
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (after adjusting for the impact of dilutive potential common shares)	112,979	119,926
Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars)	$ 2.80	3.43

For calculation of the dilution effect of employ stock options, the average market value is assessed based on the market price of the Company's shares during the period in which the stock options are outstanding.

(t) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

	2022	2021
Primary geographical markets:		
China	$ 829,904	617,662
Taiwan	627,497	605,915
Japan	743,861	734,293
Belgium	133,832	400,211
Other countries	23,018	-
	$ 2,358,112	2,358,081
Major products/services lines:		
Gold and mixed metal including gold	$ 1,060,232	1,076,029
Copper	1,010,170	1,020,805
Other	287,710	261,247
	$ 2,358,112	2,358,081

(ii) Contract balances

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Note receivables	$ -	92
Trade receivables	96,568	194,203
Less: allowance for impairment	-	(121)
Total	$ 96,568	194,174

(u) Employee compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

In accordance with the articles of incorporation the Company should contribute 6%~15% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 5% as directors' and supervisors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. The amount of remuneration of each director and supervisor and of compensation for employees entitled to receive the abovementioned employee compensation is approved by the Board of Directors. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to $24,735 thousand and $31,497 thousand, respectively, and directors' and supervisors' remuneration amounting to $6,184 thousand and $7,874 thousand, respectively The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses during 2022 and 2021. The numbers of shares to be distributed were calculated based on the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares, one day before the date of the meeting of Board of Directors, respectively. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website. The amounts, as stated in the consolidated financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2022 and 2021.

(v) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

Components of interest income for the Company were as follows:

		2022	2021
Interest income from bank deposits	$	2,968	1,501
Interest income from contract assets		1,530	837
Other interest income	$	10	10
	$	**4,508**	**2,348**

(ii) Other income

Components of other income for the Company was as follows:

		2022	2021
Rent income	$	1,554	1,701
Dividend income		5,205	4,004
Other income, others		11,935	5,495
Total other income	**$**	**18,694**	**11,200**

(iii) Other gains and losses

Components of Other gains and losses for the Company were as follows:

	2022	2021
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	(27,604)	(14,990)
Net gains on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	(51,890)	(20,771)
Net other gain and loss	$ (79,494)	$ (35,761)

(iv) Finance costs

Components of finance costs were as follows:

	2022	2021
Interest expense	$ 824	732

(w) Financial instrument

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

As at reporting date December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's exposure to credit risk and the maximum exposure were mainly from the carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets recognized in the consolidated balance sheet.

2) Concentration of credit risk

As the Company has a large customer base and intends to reduce the credit risk, the Company monitors and reviews the recoverable amount of the trade receivables to ensure the uncollectible amount are recognized appropriately as impairment losses, always within the expectations of management. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, 49% and 73%, respectively, of trade receivables were from top 5 customers. Thus, credit risk is significantly centralized.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2022					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Liabilities without interest	$ 133,949	133,949	-	-	-
Leased liabilities	16,502	3,445	2,237	4,042	6,778
Floating-rate instruments	20,882	4,147	10,396	6,339	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Outflow	3,132	3,132	-	-	-
	$ 174,465	144,673	12,633	10,381	6,778
December 31, 2021					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Liabilities without interest	$ 109,458	109,458	-	-	-
Leased liabilities	20,622	4,253	3,437	5,549	7,383
Outflow	3,015	3,015	-	-	-
	$ 133,095	116,726	3,437	5,549	7,383

The Company does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk were as follows:

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
(in thousands)	**Foreign currency**	**Exchange rate**	**TWD**	**Foreign currency**	**Exchange rate**	**TWD**
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 7,384	30.71	226,763	5,561	27.68	153,928
JPY	144,645	0.23	33,268	348,187	0.24	83,565
EUR	371	32.72	12,139	1,229	31.32	38,492

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings; and trade and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A strengthening (weakening) of 1% of the NTD against the USD, EUR, and JPY as of December 31,2022 and 2021 would have increased (decreased) the net profit after tax by $2,705 thousand and $2,751 thousand. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases.

3) Exchange gains and losses of monetary items

Since the Company has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For years 2022 and 2021, foreign exchange profit (loss) (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to $27,604 thousand and $(14,990) thousand, respectively.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding liabilities with variable interest rates, the analysis is based on the assumption that the amount of assets outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 0.1% when reporting to management internally, which also represents the Company management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate change.

(v) Other market price risk

The Company is subject to the price of precious metals fluctuation, resulting in the risk of hedging its futures trades against market inventory price fluctuations.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the sensitivity analyses for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed increase / decrease by 10% basis points, profit before tax would have increased / decreased by $6,130 thousand and $6,479 thousand if the analyses were based on the same basis and assumed that other variables were unchanged.

(vi) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial instruments used for hedging, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2022				
		Fair Value			
	Book Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Non-current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 139,778	-	-	139,778	139,778
Subtotal	**$ 139,778**	**-**	**-**	**139,778**	**139,778**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial instruments	$ (3,132)	-	(3,132)	-	(3,132)
Subtotal	**$ (3,132)**	**-**	**(3,132)**	**-**	**(3,132)**

	December 31, 2021				
		Fair Value			
	Book Value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Non-current financial asset mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 103,054	-	-	103,054	103,054
Subtotal	**$ 103,054**	**-**	**-**	**103,054**	**103,054**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivative financial instruments	$ (3,015)	-	(3,015)	-	(3,015)
Subtotal	**$ (3,015)**	**-**	**(3,015)**	**-**	**(3,015)**

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

If a financial instrument has an open quotation in the active market, the open quotation in the active market shall be taken as its fair value. The quoted market prices of major exchanges and central government bond over-the-counter trading centers judged to be popular securities are the basis for the fair value of listed (counter) equity instruments and debt instruments with active open market quotations.

A financial instrument is regarded as being quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

For financial instruments held by the Company with active markets, their fair values are listed as follows according to their categories and attributes:

Domestic and foreign listed (counter) company stocks and domestic fund beneficiary certificates are financial assets that have standard terms and conditions and are traded in active markets, and their fair values are determined with reference to market quotes.

Measurements of fair value of financial instruments without an active market are based on a valuation technique or quoted price from a competitor. Fair value measured by a valuation technique can be extrapolated from similar financial instruments, the discounted cash flow method, or other valuation technique including a model using observable market data at the reporting date. (e.g. Taipei Exchange refers to the yield curve and the average quotation of the Reuters commercial promissory note interest rate)

If the financial instruments held by the Company have no active market, their fair values are listed as follows according to their categories and attributes:

Equity instruments without public quotation: The fair value is estimated using the market comparable company method. The main assumption is based on the net profit of the investor and the earnings multiplier derived from the market quotation of the comparable listed (counter) company. This estimate has been adjusted for the discount effect of the lack of market liquidity of the equity securities.

b) Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of the fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques that are generally accepted by the market participants. For instance, discount method or option pricing models. Fair value of forward currency exchange is usually determined by using the forward currency rate.

3) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

		At fair value through profit or loss
		Non derivative mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
Opening balance January 1, 2022	$	103,054
Total gains and losses recognized:		
In profit or loss		40,504
Disposal		(3,780)
Ending Balance December 31, 2022	**$**	**139,778**
Opening balance January 1, 2021	$	96,168
Total gains and losses recognized:		
In profit or loss		6,886
Ending Balance December 31, 2021	**$**	**103,054**

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, total gains and losses that was included in "other gains and losses" was as follows:

		2022	2021
Total gains and losses recognized:			
In profit or loss, and including "other gains and losses"	$	40,504	6,886

4) The quantified information for significant unobservable inputs (level 3) used in fair value measurement

The Company's financial instruments that use level 3 input to measure fair values include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss－equity securities investment.

Most of fair value measurements of the Company which are categorized as equity investment into level 3 have several significant unobservable inputs. Significant unobservable inputs of equity investments without quoted price are independent of each other.

The quantified information for significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income－equity investment without an active market	Comparable market approach	• Price-to-earning ratio (17.56 and 20.51 respectively, on December 31, 2022 and 2021) • Lack-of-marketability discount rate (10.00% and 15.80% respectively, on December 31, 2022 and 2021)	• The higher the multiple is, the higher the fair value will be. • The higher the lack-of-marketabilit y discount rate is, the lower the fair value will be.

5) Sensitivity analysis for fair value of financial instruments using level 3 inputs

The Company's fair value measurement on financial instruments is reasonable. However, the measurement would be different if different valuation models or valuation parameters are used. For financial instruments using level 3 inputs, if the valuation parameters changed, the impact on other comprehensive income or loss are as follows:

	Input	Move up or down	Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income	
			Favorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Unfavorable
December 31, 2022						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity investments without active market	P/E ratio	1%	1,398	(1,398)	-	-
	Discounted rate	1%	1,553	(1,553)	-	-
December 31, 2021						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity investments without active market	P/E ratio	1%	1,027	(1,027)	-	-
	Discounted rate	1%	1,220	(1,220)	-	-

The favorable and unfavorable changes reflect the movement of the fair value, in which the fair value is calculated by using the different unobservable inputs in the valuation technique. The table above shows the effects of one unobservable input, without considering the inter-relationships with another unobservable input for financial instrument, if there are one or more unobservable inputs.

(x) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Company have exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

1) Credit risk

2) Liquidity risk

3) Market risk

The following likewise discusses the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risks exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Board of Directors of the Company oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customer.

(i) Trade and other receivable

To mitigate credit risk, the Company has established credit extension and accounts receivable management procedures to ensure that appropriate actions are taken for the collection of overdue receivables. In addition, the Company will review the recoverable amounts of receivables on a case-by-case basis on the balance sheet date to ensure that appropriate impairment losses have been provided for unrecoverable receivables. Accordingly, the management of the Company believes that the credit risk of the Company has been significantly reduced.

In addition, because the counterparty of current assets and derivative financial instruments is a bank with good credit, the credit risk is limited.

Trade receivable cover a wide range of customers, dispersed in different industries and geographical regions. The Company continuously evaluates the financial position of trade receivable customers.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and equity prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(y) Capital management

The Company's objectives for managing capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate, to continue to provide a return on shareholders, to maintain the interest of other related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders, reduce the capital for redistribution to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to settle any liabilities.

The Company and other entities in the same industry use the debt-to-equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity.

The Company's capital management policy for 2022 remains the same as 2021. The Company's debt-to-equity ratio at the end of the reporting period as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total liabilities	$ 341,784	308,149
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(388,616)	(562,987)
Net debt	$ (46,832)	(254,838)
Total equity	$ 2,598,492	2,676,408
Debt-to-equity ratio at December 31	(1.84)%	(10.52)%

The debt-to-equity ratio had decreased on December 31, 2022 due to the decrease in total liabilities resulting from conversion of convertible bonds.

(z) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

The Company's investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows.

(i) For right-of-use assets under lases, please refer to note 6(h).

(ii) For conversion of convertible bonds to ordinary shares, please refer to note 6(q).

(iii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

			Non-cash changes			
	January 1, 2022	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	Change in lease payable	Other	December 31, 2022
Long-term loans	$ -	20,584	-	-	-	20,584
Lease liabilities	19,149	(4,254)	-	449	-	15,344
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 19,149	16,330	-	449	-	35,928

			Non-cash changes			
	January 1, 2021	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement	Change in lease payable	Other	December 31, 2021
Lease liabilities	$ 22,327	(4,521)	-	-	1,343	19,149
Corporate bonds	67,987	-	-	-	(67,987)	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 90,314	(4,521)	-	-	(66,644)	19,149

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Names and relationship with related parties

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	A Subsidiary
Gold Finance Limited	A Subsidiary
Hong Wei Development Co., Ltd.	A Subsidiary
Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Ltd.	A Subsidiary
Shing Jung Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (H.K.)	A Subsidiary
Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (H.K.)	A Subsidiary
Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	A Subsidiary
Yeeh Ding Corporation	The Director of the Company
Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	An affiliate of the Company
Chuang, Ching-Chi	The Chairman of the Board of Directors
Chuang, Jui-Yuan	The General Manager of the Company

(b) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Sales

The amount of significant sales by the Company to related parties were as follows:

	2022	2021
Subsidiaries	$ 39,899	96,951

The Company's sales terms to the subsidiaries are not significantly different from the general sales prices, with a collection period of 30 days to 120 days.

(ii) Purchase

The Company's purchase to the related parties were as follows:

	2022	2021
Subsidiaries	$ 54,735	62,410

(iii) Receivables to related parties

The payables to related parties were as follows:

Account	Relationship	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Trade Receivables	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	$ 20,395	$ 22,816
Trade Receivables	Subsidiaries	7,589	251
Other Receivables	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	26,314	71,524
Other Receivables	Subsidiaries	502	303
Other current assets	Subsidiaries	147	119
Other Non-current Financial assets	Subsidiaries	-	60
		$ 54,947	$ 95,073

Of the other receivables of the Company from the subsidiary Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd., $18,725 thousand were overdue accounts receivable. As it exceeds the normal collection period of 120 days, the Board of Directors decided that it was a loan and reclassified it as other receivables, for which the interest is calculated at 4% per annum.

(iv) Payables to related parties

Account	Relationship	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Trade payables	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	$ 7,131	5,225
Trade payables	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Ltd.	1,247	-
Other payables	Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	1,485	-
Other payables	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	75	108
		$ 9,938	5,333

(v) Property transaction

In June 2021, the Company acquired a 4,381 square meters land from the General Manager of the Company, Chuang, Jui-Yuan, with consideration amount of $33,899 thousand. As of December 31, 2021, the relevant legal procedures have been completed and considerations has been paid.

(vi) Leases

In May 2018, the Company rented the land for parking of the business cars from Yeeh Ding Corporation. A lease contract was signed, in which the rental fee is determined based on nearby rental rates. For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company recognized the amount of $21 thousand and $23 thousand as interest expense, respectively. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the balance of lease liabilities amounted to $1,343 thousand and $1,493 thousand, respectively.

In July, 2016, the Company leased the plant used for the head office from Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd. and entered into a ten-year lease contract. Interest expenses of $60 thousand and $74 thousand were recognized in 2022 and 2021, respectively. The balance of lease liabilities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was $3,476 thousand and $4,437 thousand, respectively.

(vii) Other related-party transactions

Account	Related party category	2022	2021
Cost of sales	Affiliate	$ 18,119	-

The Company appointed Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd. to produce plastic pellets on behalf of the Company. As of December 31, 2022, the unsettled balance was $1,485 thousand and $0, respectively. They are recognized as payables.

(viii) Endorsements and guarantees

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has provided endorsements and guarantees for subsidiaries' loans from banks totaling $429,940 thousand and $539,760 thousand, respectively.

(c) Key management personnel transactions

	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	$ 30,246	$ 33,191
Termination benefits	567	523
Total	$ 30,813	$ 33,714

(8) Pledged assets:

The following assets of the Company have been provided as collateral for, customs duties, purchase guarantees, futures guarantees and long-term loans:

Assets name	Pledged items	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Other financial assets	Customs duties and purchase guarantees	$ 55,505	$ 13,964
Other financial assets	Entrusted processing performance guarantee	-	72,000
Other financial assets	Futures guarantees	39,310	26,535
Property, plant and equipment	Long-term loans	92,404	-
		$ 187,219	$ 112,499

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

(a) Significant Commitments and Contingencies: None.

(b) Significant Contingencies: None.

(c) Please refer to note 13(a) for the details of the Company's endorsement guarantees of the subsidiaries as or December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: None.

(11) Subsequent Events: None.

(12) Other:

(a) A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function / By item	For the year ended December 31					
	2022			2021		
	Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total	Cost of Sale	Operating Expense	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salary	48,706	92,192	140,898	45,075	101,266	146,341
Labor and health insurance	4,877	5,253	10,130	4,281	4,673	8,954
Pension	1,994	1,704	3,698	1,806	1,647	3,453
Remuneration of directors	-	9,720	9,720	-	11,260	11,260
Others	3,017	1,701	4,718	2,789	1,527	4,316
Depreciation	13,174	4,102	17,276	11,984	3,899	15,883
Amortization	-	271	271	-	205	205

Additional information on the number of employees and the cost of employee benefits in 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022	2021
Number of employees	151	143
Number of directors who were not employees	7	6
The average employee benefit	$ 1,107	1,190
The average salaries and wages	$ 978	1,068
Average employee salary and cost adjustment	(8.43)%	15.96%
Supervisor's remuneration	$ -	-

The Company's compensation policies (including directors, supervisors, managers and employees) were as follows:

Employee's compensation policy:

The employee's salary is based on the Company's salary policy, including basic salary and allowance for fixed items, bonus and bonus for variable items. The actual salary will be determined by factors such as seniority, grade, job performance, overall contribution and special merit.

Manager's compensation policy:

The manager is responsible for the Company's business performance and success or failure. The compensation is determined according to the employee's compensation policy, the achievement of objectives, the employee bonus payment policy of the current year and the past payment situation. The compensation committee reviews and evaluates the compensation and submit it to the board of directors for approval before implementation.

Director's compensation policy:

The compensation paid by the Company to the directors includes compensation for the directors and travel expenses for each meeting. The compensation of directors is set out in accordance with the provisions of Article 20 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and the "Performance Appraisal Measures of the Board of Directors" is formulated to periodically review the policies, systems, standards and structures of performance appraisal and compensation of directors and managers and shall be submitted to the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company.

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

As of December 31, 2022, the following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Company:

(i) Loans to other parties:

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
													Item	Value		
0	The Company	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Yes	97,484	18,725	18,725	4.00%	1	-	Operating turnover	-		-	259,849	1,039,397
1	Gold Finance Limited	Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd.(H.K.)	Other receivables	Yes	15,355	-	-	- %	2	-	Operating turnover	-		-	925,017	925,017

Note 1: The numbers filled in as follows:
1. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: Reference for the Nature loan column
■ The borrower has business contact with the creditor.
■ The borrower has short-term financial necessities.

Note 3: The total amount of loans to others shall not exceed 40% of the net worth of the Company. The total amount for lending to any company shall not exceed 10% of the net worth of the Company. When Gold Finance Limited directly and indirectly reinvests 100% of its overseas subsidiaries and engages in fund loans, and the total amount for lending the borrower shall not exceed 100% of the net worth of Gold Finance Limited.

Note 4: The transaction had been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company										
0	The Company	Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (H.K.)	2	779,548	245,680 (USD8,000)	184,260 (USD6,000)	42,473	-	7.09%	1,299,246	Y	N	N
0	The Company	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Ltd.	2	779,548	353,165 (USD11,500)	245,680 (USD8,000)	41,112	-	9.45%	1,299,246	Y	N	N

Note 1: The numbers filled in as follows:
1. 0 represents the Company.
2. Subsidiaries are sorted in a numerical order starting from 1.

Note 2: The relationship between the endorser /guarantor and the endorsed guaranteed has the following 7 types, just indicate the type:
1. Having business relationship.
2. The endorser/guarantor company and the endorsed / guaranteed party both be hold more than 50% of the Company.
3. The endorser /guarantor parent company directly and indirectly holds more than 50 % of voting shares of the endorser /guarantor subsidiary.
4. The endorser /guarantor company and the endorsed /guaranteed party both be held more than 90% by the parent company.
5. Company that is mutually protected under contractual requirements based on the needs of the contractor.
6. Company that is endorsed by its shareholders in accordance with its shareholding ratio because of the joint investment relationship.
7. Performance guarantees for pre-sale contracts under the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: The endorsement /guarantee provided to individual guarantee party shall not exceed 30% of the most recent audited net worth of the Company.

Note 4: The total endorsement /guarantee of the Company to others shall not exceed 50% of the most recent audited net worth of the Company.

Note 5: If the amounts were based on foreign currencies, please refer to the spot exchange rate on the financial statement date (exchange rate on December 31,2022 is USD/NTD: 30.71)

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures):

Name of Company	Types of security/and name	Relationship with the security issuer	Account Subject	Ending balance				Note
				Number of shares (thousands)	Book value	Ownership	Fair value	
The Company	Chung Tai Resource Technology Corp.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,950	139,778	4.87%	139,778	
Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Amia Co., Ltd.	-	current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	500	12,150	0.70%	12,150	
Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Zung Fu Co., Ltd.	-	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,099	24,007	1.55%	24,007	

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments: Please refer to notes 6(b).

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2022:

Unit: thousand shares

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value			
The Company	Gold Finance Limited	Samoa	Investment	1,069,602	1,069,602	34,067	100.00%	925,017	44,557	44,557	Subsidiaries
The Company	Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Waste removal	145,000	145,000	- (Note1)	100.00%	171,528	19,232	18,576	Subsidiaries
The Company	Hung Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Real Estate development	100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00%	82,976	(17,998)	(17,998)	Subsidiaries
The Company	Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Waste removal	20,000	12,000	2,000	40.00%	15,123	(4,703)	(1,881)	An associate
Gold Finance Limited	Jiin Yeeh Ding (H.K.) Enterprises Ltd.	Hong Kong	Waste removal	274,364	274,364	- (Note1)	100.00%	534,939	27,215	27,215	Subsidiaries
Gold Finance Limited	Shing Jung Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (H.K.)	Hong Kong	Investment	674,925	674,925	- (Note1)	100.00%	117,479	(22,716)	(22,716)	Subsidiaries
Gold Finance Limited	Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (H.K.)	Hong Kong	Trade	29,476	29,476	- (Note1)	100.00%	70,718	20,610	20,610	Subsidiaries

Note 1: It is a limited company with only capital contribution and no shares.

(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

Name of investee	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: Outflow	Investment flows: Inflow	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net income (losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses)	Book value	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	Production and sales of copper, gold, silver and palladium	794,928 (USD25,885)	(2)	674,925 (USD 21,385)	-	-	674,925 (USD 21,385)	(27,496)	82.62%	(22,716) (Note2)	117,831	-

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022 (Note3)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note3)	Upper Limit on Investment (Note4)
739,128 USD 24,068 thousand	741,984 USD 24,161 thousand	1,559,095

Note 1: Method of Investment:

Type1: Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies remit money in the third region.

Type2: Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies registered in the third region.

Type3: Indirectly investment in Mainland China through an existing company registered in the third region.

Type4: Directly investment in Mainland China.

Note 2: It is calculated based on the financial statements reviewed by the accountant during the same period. In addition, the conversion is based on the announced exchange rate.

Note 3: The amounts in New Taiwan Dollars were translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date or the average exchange rate.

Note 4: It is calculated in accordance with the "Principles for the Review of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China" revised by the Investment Review Committee on August 29, 2008 to 60% of the net value.

(iii) Significant transactions:

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions" and" Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions".

(d) Major shareholders:

Shareholding / Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
YEEH DING CORP.	11,727,421	12.22%
Chuang, Jui-Yuan	5,323,913	5.54%

Note: (1) The information on major shareholders in this table is calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation on the last business day at the end of each quarter, showing who holds more than 5% of the common shares and preferred shares that have been delivered (including treasury shares) without physical registration. Due to different calculation bases, there may be differences between the share capital recorded in the company's financial report and the actual number.

(2) If the above-mentioned information is that the shareholders hand over the shares to the trust, it will be disclosed by the special account opened by the trustee. As for the insider equity declaration of shareholders holding more than 10%, according to the Securities and Exchange Act, their shareholding includes the shares held by themselves plus the shares that they have delivered to the trust, having the right to exercise decision-making power over the trust property, etc., please refer to Public Information Observatory for the information on the declaration of insider equity.

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

VI. In the most recent year and as of the publication date of the annual report, if any financial difficulties occur among the Company and its affiliated companies, their effect on the Company's financial status:

No such situation.

Seven. Review and Analysis of Financial Conditions, Financial Performance, and Risk Matters

I. Financial conditions:

Unit: NTD Thousand

Item \ Year	2022	2021	Difference		
			Amount	%	Explanation
Current assets	2,198,742	2,521,704	(322,962)	(13)	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	221,886	134,269	87,617	65	Explanation 1
Investments accounted for using equity method	15,123	9,004	6,119	68	Explanation 2
Property, plant and equipment	454,411	389,692	64,719	17	
Right of use assets	194,321	188,603	5,718	3	
Intangible asset	6,217	6,298	(81)	(1)	
Other assets	93,864	81,056	12,808	16	
Total assets	3,184,564	3,330,626	(146,062)	(4)	
Current liabilities	478,650	561,125	(82,475)	(15)	
Non-current liabilities	82,627	63,962	18,665	29	Explanation 3
Total liabilities	561,277	625,087	(63,810)	(10)	
Share capital	959,421	1,199,227	(239,806)	(20)	Explanation 4
Additional paid-in capital	811,244	811,254	(10)	(0)	
Retained earnings	834,491	736,0017	98,484	13	
Other equity interest	(6,664)	(70,080)	63,416	(90)	Explanation 5
Non-controlling interests	24,795	29,131	(4,336)	(15)	
Total equity	2,623,287	2,705,539	(82,252)	(3)	

Analysis and explanation of the proportion of increase and decrease in the last two years: (If the increase or decrease does not reach 20% or the amount does not exceed NTD 10,000,000, this is not analyzed)

Explanation 1: Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Mainly due to the purchase of USD interest-rate linked investment portfolio products with buyback rights.

Explanation 2: Increase in investments accounted for using equity method: Mainly due to the cash capital increase of affiliates in 2022.

Explanation 3: Increase in non-current liabilities: Mainly due to long-term bank loans.

Explanation 4: Decrease in share capital: Mainly due to cash capital reduction in 2022.

Explanation 5: Increase in other equity interest: Mainly due to the increase in translation differences in financial statements of foreign operations as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

II. Financial performance

2.1 Financial performance analysis for the last two years:

Unit: NTD Thousand

Item \ Year	2022	2021	Increase (decrease) amount	Change (%)	Explanation:
Operating income	3,625,350	3,409,843	215,507	6	
Operating costs	3,120,756	2,655,109	465,647	18	
Operating margin	504,594	754,734	(250,140)	(33)	Explanation 1
Operating Expenses	196,252	201,972	(5,720)	(3)	
Operating profit	308,342	552,762	(244,420)	(44)	Explanation 1
Non-operating income and expenses	109,615	(7,377)	116,992	(1,586)	Explanation 2
Net profit before tax	417,957	545,385	(127,428)	(23)	Explanation 1
Income tax expense	78,928	95,412	(16,484)	(17)	
Profit from continuing operations	339,029	449,973	(110,944)	(25)	Explanation 1
Profit or loss for the period from discontinued operations (Net profit)	(27,496)	(46,995)	19,499	(41)	Explanation 3
Net profit for the period	311,533	402,978	(91,445)	(23)	Explanation 1
Other comprehensive income for the period (net after tax)	61,495	(16,572)	78,067	(471)	Explanation 4
Total comprehensive income for the period	373,028	386,406	(13,378)	(3)	
Net profit attributable to owner of the parent company	316,313	411,148	(94,835)	(23)	Explanation 1
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interest	(4,780)	(8,170)	3,390	(41)	Explanation 5
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company	377,364	394,864	(17,500)	(4)	
Total comprehensive profit and loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(4,336)	(8,458)	4,122	(49)	Explanation 5
Earnings per share (EPS)	2.82	3.47	(0.65)	(19)	

Analysis of increases and decreases: (If the proportion of increase or decrease does not reach 20% or the amount does not exceed NTD10,000,000, this is not analyzed)

Explanation 1: International metal prices fell due to China's zero-COVID policy and the economic downturn in Europe and the United States, resulting in a decline of sales prices. This resulted in a decrease in operating margin, operating profit, net profit before tax, profit from continuing operations, net profit for the period and Net profit attributable to owner of the parent company.

Explanation 2: For the increase in non-operating income and expenses, this is due to the appreciation of the USD, the increase in foreign exchange gains and increase in net gains from metal futures transactions.

Explanation 3: For the decrease in net loss of discontinued units, this is due to the appropriate control implemented by Lianyungang Rongding Co., Ltd. for the operating losses in 2022.

Explanation 4: For the increase in other comprehensive income for the period, this is due to the appreciation of the USD.

Explanation 5:The non-wholly-owned subsidiaries implemented appropriate control of operating losses in 2022, resulting in a decrease in net income attributable to non-controlling interests and the total comprehensive income and a decrease in the net loss attributable to non-controlling interests.

2.2 Expected sales volume and its basis, and its possible impact on the Company’s future financial business, and response plan:

Please refer to “One. Letter to the Shareholders” in this Annual Report.

III. Cash flows

3.1. Analysis of the changes in cash flows for the most recent year:

Unit: NTD Thousand

Year	Beginning cash balance	Annual net cash flow from operating activities	Net cash flow from investing and financing activities for the year	Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	Cash surplus amount	Remedial measures for cash shortages	
						Investment plan	Financing plan
2022	929,914	332,459	(557,385)	37,899	742,887	-	-

Analysis of the changes in cash flows for the current year:

(1) Operating activities: The net cash inflow of NTD 332,459 thousand in this period was mainly due to the decline in metal prices in this period caused by China's zero-COVID policy and the economic downturn in Europe and the United States, which led to the decline in profitability and slow decrease in inventories.

(2) Investing activities: The net cash outflow in this period was NTD 102,949 thousand, which was mainly due to the purchase of real estate and expansion of plant and equipment.

(3) Financing activities: The net cash outflow of NTD 454,436 thousand in this period was mainly due to the distribution of cash dividends of NTD 215,870 thousand and cash capital reduction of NTD 239,856 thousand.

3.2. Improvement plan for insufficient liquidity: Not applicable.

3.3. Analysis of cash liquidity in the coming year:

Unit: NTD Thousand

Beginning cash balance	Annual net cash flow from operating activities	Net cash flow from investing and financing activities for the year	Cash surplus amount	Remedial measures for cash shortages	
				Investment plan	Financing plan
742,887	312,366	(372,962)	682,291	—	—

Analysis of changes in cash flow status in the coming year:

(1) Net cash inflow from operating activities: Mainly it is expected to generate cash inflows from the Company's business operations.

(2) Annual cash outflows: Mainly for the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment and distribution of cash dividends.

IV. The impact of major capital expenditures in recent years on financial operations: No such situation.

V. Reinvestment policy in the most recent year, main reasons for its profit or loss, improvement plan, and investment plan for the next year:

5.1 Reinvestment policy in the most recent year:

The Company's reinvestments mainly focus on the strategic needs of the Company's long-term development and diversified operations.

5.2 Main reasons for profits from reinvestments:

Investment benefit recognized by the Company using the equity method in 2022 was NTD 43,254 thousand, mainly because reinvestment operations are in good condition due to their profitability.

5.3 Investment plan for the coming year:

In the future, the Company will continue to adhere to the principle of long-term strategic investment and continue to carefully evaluate investment plans.

VI. Analysis and evaluation of risk events:

6.1 The impact of interest rates, exchange rate changes, and inflation on the Company's profit and loss and future countermeasures:

6.1.1 Impact on the Company's profit and loss:

Item	2022 (NTD thousand; %)
Net interest income	3,923
Net exchange gain	58,041
Ratio of net interest income to net revenue	0.11%
Ratio of net interest income to net profit before tax	0.94%
Ratio of net exchange gains and losses to net revenue	1.60%
Ratio of net exchange gain or loss to net profit before tax	13.89%

(1) Changes in interest rates:

The interest rate risks of the Company and subsidiaries are derived mainly from fixed and floating-rate short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings raised to support operating and investing activities. Changes in market interest rates thus causes fluctuations in cash flows for future interest payments. If the market interest rate increases by 0.1%, it will not affect the Company's net profit.

(2) Changes in exchange rates:

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to exchange rate risks that mainly arise from cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, loans, accounts payable and other payables denominated in foreign currencies. They are mainly affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates of the US dollar, Japanese yen and Reminbi. When the New Taiwan Dollar appreciates or depreciates by 1% against each currency, with other factors remaining unchanged, the Company's net profit before tax for 2022 would decrease or increase by NTD 3,598 thousand. Overall, changes in exchange rates have limited impact on the Company's operations.

(3) Inflation:

The total CPI index for December 2022 was 108.27, with the CPI increasing year-on-year compared to the same month of 2021 2.71%, an average increase of 2.95% for the whole year. Inflation risk is still within an acceptable range, and inflation rate has no significant impact on the Company's operations.

6.2 Policies, main reasons for profit or loss, and future countermeasures for engaging in high risk and high leverage investments, loans of funds to others, endorsements/guarantees, and derivatives transactions in the most recent year:

The Company's financial management is prudent and we do not engage in high-risk, high-leverage investments. For loans of funds to others, endorsements/guarantees, and derivative transactions, the Company has formulated complete policies and internal control procedures.

(1) For Jiin Yeeh Ding and its subsidiary (Gold Finance Limited) in 2022, the conditions for loaning funds to related enterprises were as follows:

Company lending funds	Name of borrower	Relationship with the lending company	Actual usage amount	Loan of funds and reason
Gold Finance Limited	Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	Indirectly invested in 82.62% of the subsidiary of Jiin Yeeh Ding	USD610 thousand	Operating turnover

(2) For Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprise in 2022, the conditions for endorsements/guarantees to related enterprises were as follows:

Company Name	Endorsement/guarantee amount	Relationship with the Company	Reason for endorsement/ guarantee	Lending bank
Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprises Limited (Hong Kong)	USD 8,500 thousand	Indirectly invested in 100% of the subsidiary of Jiin Yeeh Ding	To meet operational needs and for bank financing	Taipei Fubon E.Sun Bank Cathay United Bank
Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong)	USD 6,000 thousand	Indirectly invested in 100% of the subsidiary of Jiin Yeeh Ding	To meet operational needs and for bank financing	Taipei Fubon Chang Hwa Bank Cathay United Bank Yuanta Bank

(3) The Company's derivatives trading contracts are of a hedging nature. Its profit or loss due to changes in international precious metal prices will roughly offset the profit and loss of the hedged item.

The executive and responsible unit for the management of this risk of the Company is the financial department of the head office.

6.3 Future R&D plans and estimated R&D expenses:

For explanations, please refer to page 119 to page 121 of this Annual Report under "1.3.2 Research and development of the business" and "1.3.3 Future R&D plans and estimated R&D expenses".

The executive and responsible unit for the management of this risk of the Company is the Metal Recycling Division.

6.4 The impact of important domestic and foreign policies and legal changes on the Company's financial business and corresponding measures:

In 2022, the Company was not affected by changes in important domestic and foreign policies and laws having influence on the Company's financial business.

6.5 The impact of technological changes (including information security risks) and industrial changes on the Company's financial business and corresponding measures:

The main products of Jiin Yeeh Ding are electrolytic copper plates and precious metal materials. Both constitute mainly upstream material suppliers in the electronics industry. Regardless of technological changes (including information security risks) and how the industry changes, all materials are required to manufacture electronic components and end products, so technology changes (including information security risks) and industry changes have no significant impact on the Company's financial business.

6.6 The impact of corporate image changes on corporate crisis management and countermeasures:

Jiin Yeeh Ding has continued to strengthen corporate governance in recent years. The Board of Directors currently has independent directors, and a Remuneration Committee, an Audit Committee, and a CSR Promotion Committee have been established. In addition, the Company also cooperates with laws and regulations to disclose all material information in real time. Beyond this, we have continued to invest in environmental protection and social responsibility, and has passed the certification of CG6006 Universal Edition of the Corporate Governance System in December 2000 to build a good corporate image.

The executive and responsible unit for the management of this risk of the Company is each business department.

6.7 Expected benefits and possible risks of mergers and acquisitions and countermeasures:

There were no mergers and acquisitions involving Jiin Yeeh Ding in 2022 and up to the date of publication of the annual report.

6.8 Expected benefits and possible risks of plant expansion and countermeasures:

Jiin Yeeh Ding is actively expanding the recycling and processing business of solar panels. Due to damage, renewal, and other factors, a large number of solar panels that were originally expected to enter the disposal stage after 2030 have faced the problem of recycling in advance. According to Environmental Protection Administration estimates, the amount of solar photovoltaic waste was about 3,000 metric tons in 2017, with an expected 10,000 tons in 2023 and 100,000 tons in 2035. Jiin Yeeh Ding is currently the only company that has obtained Taiwan's solar panel recycling classification. It is expected to create considerable output value for the Company.

Starting from 2020, Jiin Yeeh Ding had been looking for suitable locations around the head office to expand the second plant, and successively purchased complete land for the construction of the plant in 2021. The plant construction license was obtained on February 18, 2022 and is currently in the stage of factory construction.

6.9 Risks and countermeasures faced by purchase or sales concentration:

1. Risk of purchase concentration:

   There was no purchase concentration involving Jiin Yeeh Ding in 2022 and up to the date of publication of the annual report.

2. Risk of sales concentration:

   The business model of Jiin Yeeh Ding is completely different from that of the general electronics industry. We have the advantage of choosing sales customers, and the main factors that Jiin Yeeh Ding considers when choosing customers for sales are: customer price, payment terms and technology to customers (or pathways), strategic cooperation, and other factors. Furthermore, we make customer partnerships a core strategy, and work closely with customers to increase overall value. Therefore, the possibility of such risks can be minimized.

6.10 The influence and risk of a massive transfer of shares or the replacement of the Directors or major shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares issued by the Company, and the response:

There was no a massive transfer of shares or the replacement of the Directors or major shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares issued involving Jiin Yeeh Ding in 2022 and up to the date of publication of the annual report.

6.11 The impact, risks, and countermeasures of a change of management rights on the Company:

There have been no changes in control over the Company in 2022 and up to the date of publication of the annual report.

6.12 Litigation or non-litigation events:

If the Company and its directors, President, substantive responsible persons, major shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares and subsidiaries of the Company are involved in a major litigation or non-litigation events or administrative disputes confirmed or pending in the past two years and through the publication date of Annual Report where the outcomes may have a significant impact on shareholders' equity or the price of securities, the facts in dispute, the amount involved, the start date of the lawsuit, the main parties involved in the lawsuit, and the current handling situation shall be disclosed: No such situation.

6.13 Other important risks and countermeasures:

1. Risk management policy:

   The Company's risk management constitutes recognizing, analyzing, and measuring potential risks at each unit, while selecting appropriate treatment methods to control, process, manage, and supervise them and then improving the risk management plan. This is done according to the characteristics and levels of risks and using centralized or hierarchical implementation, so that all risks can be effectively controlled at any time.

2. Risk management organization:

(1) Organization and operation of risk management:

In accordance with the latest internal audit developments and the requirements of the standards, the Company has strengthened the management of corporate risks in recent years, including risk detection, assessment, reporting, and handling, which are very prudent and rigorous. The Company's risk control is divided into three levels (mechanisms): the organizers or undertakers are the "first mechanism", which must be responsible for the consideration, design and prevention of the initial risk detection, assessment and control of the operation. The "second mechanism" is a review committee chaired by the President (or vice president), which is responsible for the assessment of various risks in addition to the feasibility assessment. The "third mechanism" is the deliberation of the directors and supervisors. The Company does not have long-term risks, and our purpose is to comprehensively control the risk of all employees, taking precautions at every level to implement risk control methods.

Important risk assessment matters of the Company, such as implementation matters, do not need to be considered by the second and third mechanisms, and will assign the audit office to carry out risk detection, assessment and prevention recommendations. If it is usually found that there is an immediate possible risk, periodic inspections are also available.

(2) Risk management organization chart:

Important risk assessment matters	Direct unit of risk control (First mechanism)	Risk review and control (Second mechanism)	Board meetings (Third mechanism)
1. Interest rate, exchange rate, and financial risks	Finance Office	Financial investment review team (members: president, vice president, chief financial officer)	
2. Derivatives trading, loans of funds to others and endorsements/guarantees	Finance Office	Financial investment review panel	Board of Directors

6.14 Key performance indicators of the Company

1. Financial indicators

   Significance: The optimal adaptation of the financial structure and solvency of the enterprise and the control of the restrictions on bank financing contracts.

Ratio	Formula	Targeted KPI	2022	2021
Debt ratio	Liabilities/tangible assets	≦ 150%	21.45%	23.16%
Current ratio	Current assets/current liabilities.	≧ 100%	459.36%	449.40%
Tangible net worth	Net Worth – Intangible Assets	≧ NTD1.5 billion	NTD2.617 billion	NTD2.699 billion

2. Performance indicators

   Significance: Personnel and cost control benefits and profit creation.

Ratio	Formula	Targeted KPI	2021	2021
(1) Productivity benefit indicator	Revenue/Actual number of employees at the end of the year (NTD million)	>10	17.1	16.8
(2) Freight efficiency indicator	Revenue/Shipping (NTD thousand)	>200	233	326

VII. Other important matters: None.

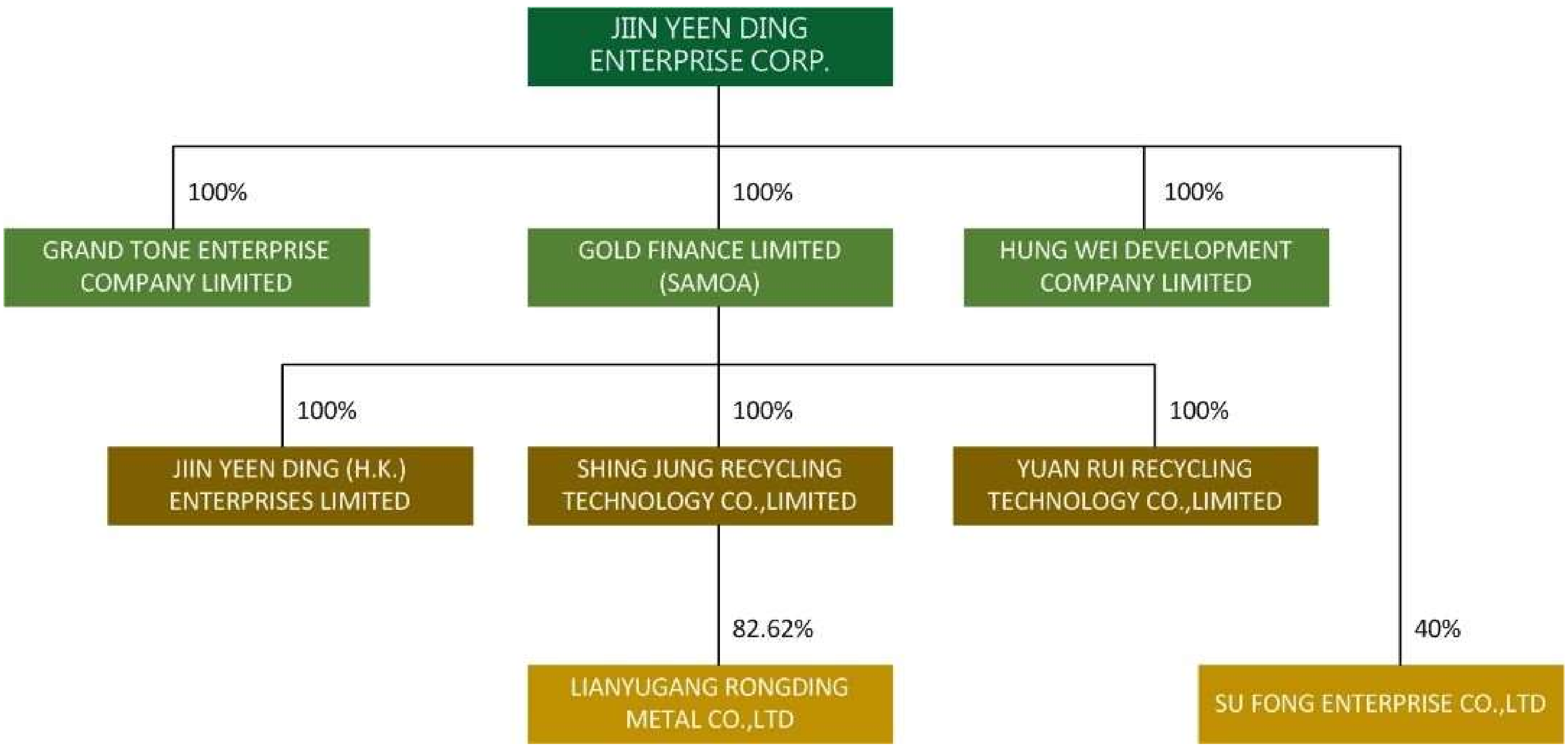
Eight. Special Disclosures

1. Related information of affiliated companies

1. Affiliated business merger report

1.1 Organization chart of affiliated companies:

December 31, 2022



1.2 Basic information of affiliated companies:

December 31, 2022; Units: NTD thousand

Enterprise Name	Date of establishment	Address	Paid-in capital amount	Main business items
Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	August 8, 1983	1st Floor, No. 545, Section 5, Zhonghua Rd, Xiangshan District, Hsinchu City	NTD 140,000	Waste removal
Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	January 21, 2019	No. 2079, Zhongzheng W Rd, Zhubei City, Hsinchu County	NTD 50,000	Plastics manufacturing
Hong Wei Development Co., Ltd.	November 27, 2020	No. 599, Section 6, Xibin Road, Xiangshan District, Hsinchu City	NTD 100,000	Real estate development
GOLD FINANCE LIMITED	January 10, 2007	Le Sanalele Complex, Ground Floor, Vaea Street, Saleufi, Apia,Samoa.	USD 34,067	Investment
Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprises Limited (Hong Kong)	September 3, 2007	No.188 Tai Po Tin, Ping Che, Fanling, N.T.	USD 9,000	Waste removal
Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong)	May 15, 2009	G/F,65 KA LUNG ROAD, SAN TIN YUEN LONG, N.T.	USD 1,000	Trade
Shing Jung Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong)	May 15, 2009	As above	USD 21,385	Investment
Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	May 19, 2008	Economic Development Zone B, Lianyungang City, Guannan County	USD 25,885	Production and sales of copper, gold, silver, and Palladium

1.3 Information of identical shareholders presumed to have control and subsidiary relationship: No such situation.

1.4. Information on directors, supervisors and Presidents of related companies:

December 31, 2022; Units: NTD thousand

Enterprise Name	Job Title	Name or representative	Number of shares held	
			Number of shares (capital contribution)	Shareholding ratio (capital contribution)
Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Director Director Director President	Chuang Jui-Lung Yang Jian-Hung Yu Hsiao-Chen Chuang Jui-Yuan	- - - - (Jiin Yeeh Ding capital contribution of NTD145,000)	- - - - (100%)

Enterprise Name	Job Title	Name or representative	Number of shares held	
			Number of shares (capital contribution)	Shareholding ratio (capital contribution)
Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Director	Huang Chun-Hsiung	-	-
	Director	Huang Chi-Chen	-	-
	Director	Chuang Jui-Yuan	-	-
	Director	Tsao Chin-Jui	-	-
	Director	Lin Yung-Wei	-	-
	Supervisor	Huang Jih-Tung	-	-
			Jiin Yeeh Ding holds 2,000,000 shares	40.00%
Hong Wei Development Co., Ltd.	Director	Chuang Jui-Yuan	-	-
			(Jiin Yeeh Ding capital contribution of NTD100,000)	(100%)
GOLD FINANCE LTD.	Director	Chuang Ching-Chi	-	-
	Director	Chuang Jui-Yuan	-	-
			Jiin Yeeh Ding holds 34,067,473 shares	(100%)
Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprises Limited (Hong Kong)	Director	Chen Chen-Nan	-	-
			(GOLD FINANCE LTD. capital contribution of USD9,000)	(100%)
Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Director	Chuang Jui-Yuan	-	-
			(GOLD FINANCE LTD. capital contribution of USD1,000)	(100%)
Shing Jung Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Director	Chuang Jui-Chin	-	-
			(GOLD FINANCE LTD. capital contribution of USD21,385)	(100%)
Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	Director	Chuang Ching-Chi	-	-
	Director	Chuang Jui-Yuan	-	-
	Director	Chuang Jui-Chin	-	-
	Director	Hsu Pei-Ru	-	-
	Director	Lin Jung-Chung	-	-
			(Shing Jung capital contribution of USD21,385)	(82.62%)

1.5 The industries covered by the business of the overall related enterprise and the business of the related enterprises that are related to each other shall explain the division of labor between them:

Jiin Yeeh Ding Group is at the end and forefront of the circular economy, from waste recycling to raw material production, and connecting the industrial chain to achieve the goal of symbiosis between the environment and the industry.

Channel recycling: Jiin Yeeh Ding, Hong Kong, Grand Tone

Categories: Jiin Yeeh Ding, Hong Kong, Grand Tone

Physical and chemical sorting: Jiin Yeeh Ding

Rough chain: Jiin Yeeh Ding

1.6 Overview of operations of each affiliated company:

Unit: NTD Thousand

Enterprise Name	Paid-in capital amount	Total assets	Total liabilities	Net worth	Operating income	Operating profit (loss)	Current profit and loss	Earnings per share (EPS)
Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd.	140,000	215,766	42,132	173,634	192,287	16,088	19,232	Not applicable
Su Fong Enterprise Co., Ltd.	50,000	74,075	36,268	37,807	13,140	(6,849)	(4,702)	Not applicable
Hong Wei Development Co., Ltd.	100,000	83,482	506	82,976	-	(446)	(17,998)	Not applicable
GOLD FINANCE LTD.	1,069,602	925,017	-	925,017	-	(36)	44,557	Not applicable
Jiin Yeeh Ding Enterprises Limited (Hong Kong)	276,117	673,175	138,236	534,939	916,338	31,276	27,215	Not applicable
Yuan Rui Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong)	30,710	115,642	44,924	70,718	258,841	7,550	20,610	Not applicable
Shing Jung Recycling Technology Co., Ltd. (Hong Kong)	618,231	117,832	353	117,479	-	-	(22,716)	Not applicable
Lianyungang Rongding Metal Co., Ltd.	674,068	210,567	67,941	142,626	369,131	(26,736)	(27,496)	Not applicable

Note: The amount of paid-in capital, total assets, total liabilities, and net worth stated in this table is converted at the exchange rate at the end of 2022; operating income, operating profit (loss) and the amount of profit and loss for the current period is based on the annual average exchange rate in 2022.

1.7 Consolidated financial statements of related companies:

Please refer to page 115 of this Annual Report under "Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Businesses".

1.8 Relationship report: the Company is not nor is presumed to be a subsidiary company controlled by another company, and this is therefore not applicable.

II. Handling of privately placed securities in the most recent year and as of the date of publication of the annual report: No such situation.

III. Status of holding or disposing of the Company's stocks by subsidiaries in the most recent year and as of the date of publication of the annual report: No such situation.

IV. Commitments made when listing on the TPEx market:

According to the document number issued by the Taipei Exchange on March 21, 2013, the Company made disclosure of TPEx listing commitments per Zhenggui Jian Zi No. 1020200236.

Tracking schedule of TPEx listing commitments

March 2023

TPEx listing commitments	Handling of commitment matters
1. If the financial statements of the Company's future overseas subsidiaries are checked and certified by other accountants and the Company recognizes investment gains and losses or prepares consolidated financial statements, the Company's CPA must issue an audit report on its financial statements that does not refer to other accountants.	The Company has issued a letter of commitment to the Taipei Exchange to undertake handling. At present, the financial statements of the overseas subsidiaries of the Company are planned to be audited, and in addition to entrusting the local accountants to audit, the relevant consolidated statements are still audited by the Company's CPAs.
2. The Company and GOLD FINANCE LIMITED (Samoa) have added the following matters under the Management Procedures for Acquiring and Disposing of Assets, and if the processing procedure is subsequently amended, they should enter material information disclosures from the Market Post Observation System and report them to the Center for future reference. (1) The Company shall not waive the capital increase of Grand Tone Enterprise Co., Ltd., and GOLD FINANCE LIMITED (Samoa) in future years, and if there is a waiver of the capital increase to the aforementioned companies or the disposal of the shares of the aforementioned companies in the future, it must be approved by a special resolution of the Company's Board of Directors. (2) GOLD FINANCE LIMITED (SAMOA) shall not waive the capital increase of JIIN YEEH DING (HK) ENTERPRISES LIMITED in future years, and if there is a waiver of the capital increase to the aforementioned company or the disposal of the shares of the aforementioned company in the future, it must be approved by a special resolution of the Board of Directors of GOLD FINANCE LIMITED (SAMOA).	The Company has issued a letter of commitment to the Taipei Exchange to undertake handling.

V. The occurrence of the matters that have a significant impact on shareholders' equity or securities prices as specified in Article 36 Paragraph 3, Item 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act: No such situation.

VI. Other necessary supplementary explanations: None.