Evergreen Steel Corporation

Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and
Independent Auditors’ Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Evergreen Steel Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Evergreen Steel Corporation (the "Company"), as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. 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.

The key audit matters identified in the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 are described as follows:

<u>Contract Revenue Recognition</u>

The Company's contract revenue mainly comes from providing steel structure engineering contracting business; during the contract period, the project revenue is recognized based on the degree of completion. Contract revenue recognition from construction depends on the degree of completion of the contract which involves subjective judgment which may result in profit or loss or certain risks that are not recognized in the correct period. Therefore, we identified the contract revenue recognition with risk characteristics as a key audit matter.

The main audit procedures that we performed for testing the contract revenue recognition are as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the design and implementation of the Company's contract revenue evaluation method and control system by performing control tests.

2. We selected samples of the contract revenue with risk characteristics in current year which are subject to detailed tests including checking the price accepted by the customer's with construction contracts, assessing the adequacy of the contract cost estimation, recalculating the degree of completion, and verifying correctness of the contract revenue recognition.

3. We performed analytical review of contract revenue and performed a retrospective review of construction costs.

Refer to Note 4 to the financial statements for the accounting policy on the assessment of construction contracts. Refer to Notes 5 and 23 for critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 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 audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Ching-Hsia Chang and Yung-Hsiang Chao.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 21, 2022

<u>*Notice to Readers*</u>

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

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

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021		2020	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	$ 739,752	3	$ 663,913	3
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 8 and 30)	3,600	-	3,600	-
Contract assets - current (Notes 4, 21, 23 and 29)	3,272,392	12	4,190,973	22
Notes receivable, net (Notes 4 and 21)	38,159	-	126,225	1
Trade receivables, net (Notes 4, 9 and 21)	1,540,748	5	511,911	2
Trade receivables from related parties, net (Notes 4, 9, 21 and 29)	32,275	-	151,094	1
Other receivables (Note 29)	21,796	-	14,925	-
Inventories (Notes 4, 10 and 21)	3,143,166	11	988,027	5
Other current assets (Note 15)	56,829	-	164,470	1
Total current assets	8,848,717	31	6,815,138	35
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 7)	12,743,751	45	6,328,925	33
Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 11)	4,106,942	15	3,648,702	19
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 12 and 30)	2,383,645	9	2,384,518	12
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 13)	26,378	-	20,479	-
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 14)	7,823	-	7,823	-
Intangible assets (Note 4)	5,688	-	3,561	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 25)	32,094	-	17,842	-
Refundable deposits	7,071	-	6,683	-
Net defined benefit assets - non-current (Notes 4 and 20)	548	-	-	-
Other non-current assets (Note 15)	16,636	-	79,647	1
Total non-current assets	19,330,576	69	12,498,180	65
TOTAL	$ 28,179,293	100	$ 19,313,318	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Note 16)	$ 100,000	-	$ 690,000	4
Short-term bills payable (Note 16)	449,937	2	1,799,171	9
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4, 21 and 23)	1,380,717	5	323,755	2
Notes payable, net (Note 21)	390,502	2	349,566	2
Trade payable, net (Notes 17 and 21)	1,638,382	6	1,132,183	6
Other payables (Notes 18 and 29)	214,832	1	147,118	1
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 25)	105,662	-	68,835	-
Provisions - current (Notes 4 and 19)	61,408	-	60,792	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 13)	13,626	-	8,756	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note 16)	-	-	300,000	2
Other current liabilities	32,892	-	32,031	-
Total current liabilities	4,387,958	16	4,912,207	26
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings (Note 16)	500,000	2	300,000	2
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 25)	70,667	-	65,995	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 13)	11,278	-	9,738	-
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 20)	-	-	23,033	-
Other non-current liabilities	436	-	530	-
Total non-current liabilities	582,381	2	399,296	2
Total liabilities	4,970,339	18	5,311,503	28
EQUITY (Note 22)				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	4,199,820	15	3,994,260	21
Capital surplus	1,340,352	5	396,542	2
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	2,294,939	8	2,190,673	11
Unappropriated earnings	6,839,705	24	6,347,269	33
Total retained earnings	9,134,644	32	8,537,942	44
Other equity				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(470)	-	(648)	-
Unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,584,546	30	1,166,832	6
Total other equity	8,584,076	30	1,166,184	6
Treasury shares	(49,938)	-	(93,113)	(1)
Total equity	23,208,954	82	14,001,815	72
TOTAL	$ 28,179,293	100	$ 19,313,318	100

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

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2021		2020	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 23 and 29)	$ 11,614,440	100	$ 7,263,895	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 10, 20, 24 and 29)	(10,394,215)	(90)	(6,460,683)	(89)
GROSS PROFIT	1,220,225	10	803,212	11
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 20, 24 and 29)				
Selling and marketing expenses	(297,454)	(3)	(230,668)	(3)
General and administrative expenses	(139,938)	(1)	(120,279)	(2)
Expected credit loss	(39,722)	-	(13,277)	-
Total operating expenses	(477,114)	(4)	(364,224)	(5)
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	743,111	6	438,988	6
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest income	6,086	-	4,515	-
Other income (Notes 24 and 29)	151,502	1	125,302	1
Other gains and (losses) (Note 24)	1,615	-	(8,029)	-
Finance costs (Note 24)	(16,607)	-	(19,147)	-
Share of profit of subsidiaries	530,361	5	594,715	8
Total non-operating income and expenses	672,957	6	697,356	9
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,416,068	12	1,136,344	15
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 25)	(137,808)	(1)	(92,695)	(1)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	1,278,260	11	1,043,649	14
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 20)	282	-	(1,069)	-
Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,607,619	66	994,491	14

(Continued)

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2021		2020	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Share of the other comprehensive income of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	$ 690	-	$ 399	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 25)	(57)	-	214	-
	7,608,534	66	994,035	14
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	60	-	341	-
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Note 25)	118	-	(68)	-
	178	-	273	-
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of income tax	7,608,712	66	994,308	14
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	$ 8,886,972	77	$ 2,037,957	28
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 26)				
Basic	$ 3.11		$ 2.65	
Diluted	$ 3.11		$ 2.65	

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

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share Capital			Retained Earnings		Other Equity			
	Ordinary Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Treasury Shares	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2020	399,426	$ 3,994,260	$ 356,431	$ 2,095,929	$ 6,192,425	$ (921)	$ 171,807	$ (119,045)	$ 12,690,886
Appropriation of 2019 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	94,744	(94,744)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(793,071)	-	-	-	(793,071)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	1,043,649	-	-	-	1,043,649
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(456)	273	994,491	-	994,308
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	1,043,193	273	994,491	-	2,037,957
Disposal of treasury shares	-	-	26,603	-	-	-	-	25,932	52,535
Subsidiary receives dividend from the parent company	-	-	4,998	-	-	-	-	-	4,998
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	8,510	-	-	-	-	-	8,510
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(534)	-	534	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	399,426	3,994,260	396,542	2,190,673	6,347,269	(648)	1,166,832	(93,113)	14,001,815
Appropriation of 2020 earnings									
Legal reserve	-	-	-	104,266	(104,266)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	(872,378)	-	-	-	(872,378)
Dividends from claims extinguished by prescription	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	1,278,260	-	-	-	1,278,260
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	915	178	7,607,619	-	7,608,712
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	1,279,175	178	7,607,619	-	8,886,972
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash	20,556	205,560	837,090	-	-	-	-	-	1,042,650
Disposal of treasury shares	-	-	106,620	-	-	-	-	43,175	149,795
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	189,905	-	(189,905)	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	419,982	$ 4,199,820	$ 1,340,352	$ 2,294,939	$ 6,839,705	$ (470)	$ 8,584,546	$ (49,938)	$ 23,208,954

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

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 1,416,068	$ 1,136,344
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	144,241	137,612
Amortization expense	3,278	4,310
Expected credit loss recognized on trade receivables	39,722	13,277
Finance costs	16,607	19,147
Interest income	(6,086)	(4,515)
Dividend income	(122,674)	(100,549)
Ordinary shares transferred to employees at cost	39,660	-
Share of profit of subsidiaries	(530,361)	(594,715)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(5,124)	(1,173)
Net loss on disposal of inventories	2,159	5,622
Impairment loss on investment properties	-	3,417
Realized gain on the transactions with subsidiaries	(955)	(1,273)
Gain on lease modification	(7)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease (increase) in contract assets	878,682	(1,431,890)
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	88,066	(73,764)
Increase in trade receivables	(909,841)	(333,821)
Increase in other receivables	(6,832)	(669)
Increase in inventories	(2,157,298)	(354,910)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	107,641	(134,736)
Increase in net defined benefit assets	(267)	-
Increase in contract liabilities	1,056,962	26,247
Increase in notes payable	40,936	122,821
Increase in trade payables	506,199	178,304
Increase in other payables	68,029	25,984
Increase (decrease) in provisions	616	(2,740)
Decrease in deferred revenue	(94)	(94)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	861	(969)
Decrease in net defined benefit liabilities	(23,033)	(21,371)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	647,155	(1,384,104)
Interest received	6,047	4,252
Interest paid	(16,922)	(18,766)
Income tax paid	(110,499)	(21,259)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	525,781	(1,419,877)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,240)	(1,543)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	657,812	1,646
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity the method	(1)	(101,004)

(Continued)

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
Payments for property, plant and equipment	$ (130,112)	$ (118,771)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	5,177	663
Increase in refundable deposits	(388)	(2,507)
Payments for intangible assets	(5,405)	(1,105)
Decrease in other non-current assets	63,011	18,113
Dividends received	122,674	100,549
Dividends received from subsidiaries	764,627	539,260
Net cash generated from investing activities	1,472,155	435,301
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Repayments of) proceeds from short-term borrowings	(590,000)	490,000
(Repayments of) proceeds from bills payable	(1,349,234)	1,399,302
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	300,000	600,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(400,000)	(150,000)
Increase in guarantee deposits	-	45
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(13,575)	(9,825)
Repayments of cash dividend	(872,378)	(793,071)
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	1,002,990	-
Dividends from claims extinguished by prescription	100	-
Net cash (used in) generated from financing activities	(1,922,097)	1,536,451
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	75,839	551,875
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	663,913	112,038
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 739,752	$ 663,913

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

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Evergreen Steel Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated in January 1973 as a company limited by shares under the Company Law of the Republic of China. The Company is mainly engaged in the steel structure engineering business. The Company’s steel structure engineering business mainly includes engineering projects of factories, tall buildings and bridges. On January 13, 2020, the Company was approved by the Taipei Exchange (TPEx) for domestic initial public offering, and its ordinary shares were listed and traded on the Emerging Stock Board. Since April 12, 2021, the Company’s shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

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

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 21, 2022.

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

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

   The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Company’s accounting policies.

b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2022

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
“Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020”	January 1, 2022 (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)

Note 1: The amendments to IFRS 9 will be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 “Agriculture” will be applied prospectively to the fair value measurements on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoptions of IFRSs” will be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 2: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note 4: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

The Company has assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position and financial performance.

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

New IFRSs	**Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)**
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023 (Note 3)
Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023 (Note 4)

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

Note 2: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 4: Except for deferred taxes that will be recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments will be applied prospectively to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2022.

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

The amendments clarify that for a liability to be classified as non-current, the Company shall assess whether it has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. If such rights are in existence at the end of the reporting period, the liability is classified as non-current regardless of whether the Company will exercise that right. The amendments also clarify that, if the right to defer settlement is subject to compliance with specified conditions, the Company must comply with those conditions at the end of the reporting period even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date.

The amendments stipulate that, for the purpose of liability classification, the aforementioned settlement refers to a transfer of cash, other economic resources or the Company's own equity instruments to the counterparty that results in the extinguishment of the liability. However, if the terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by a transfer of the Company's own equity instruments, and if such option is recognized separately as equity in accordance with IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", the aforementioned terms would not affect the classification of the liability.

2) Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"

The amendments specify that the Company should refer to the definition of material to determine its material accounting policy information to be disclosed. Accounting policy information is material if it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments also clarify that:

- Accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed;

- The Company may consider the accounting policy information as material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial; and

- Not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The amendments also illustrate that accounting policy information is likely to be considered as material to the financial statements if that information relates to material transactions, other events or conditions and:

a) The Company changed its accounting policy during the reporting period and this change resulted in a material change to the information in the financial statements;

b) The Company chose the accounting policy from options permitted by the standards;

c) The accounting policy was developed in accordance with IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" in the absence of an IFRS that specifically applies;

d) The accounting policy relates to an area for which the Company is required to make significant judgments or assumptions in applying an accounting policy, and the Company discloses those judgments or assumptions; or

e) The accounting is complex and users of the financial statements would otherwise not understand those material transactions, other events or conditions.

3) Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"

The amendments define that accounting estimates are monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. In applying accounting policies, the Company may be required to measure items at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly and must instead be estimated. In such a case, the Company uses measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates to achieve the objective. The effects on an accounting estimate of a change in a measurement technique or a change in an input are changes in accounting estimates unless they result from the correction of prior period errors.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

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

When preparing the parent company only financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same as the amounts attributable to the owners of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, as appropriate, in the parent company only financial statements.

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

Current assets include:

1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;

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

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

Current liabilities include:

1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;

2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and

3) Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

The Company engages in the construction business, which has an operating cycle of over one year, and the normal operating cycle applies when considering the classification of the Company's construction-related assets and liabilities.

d. Foreign currencies

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

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

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting the financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations (including subsidiaries, associates and branches in other countries that use currencies which are different from the currency of the Company) are translated into New Taiwan dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

e. Inventories

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

f. Investments in subsidiaries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Except for freehold land which is not depreciated, the depreciation on property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

h. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties also include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

For a transfer of classification from investment properties to property, plant and equipment, the deemed cost of an item of property for subsequent accounting is its carrying amount at the end of owner-occupation.

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

i. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

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

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

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

j. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use and intangible assets

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

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

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

k. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement category

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

i. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cash equivalents which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

ii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

b) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

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

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

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

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

2) Equity instruments

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

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

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

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

l. Provisions

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

1) Onerous contracts

Onerous contracts are those in which the Company's unavoidable costs of meeting the contractual obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions.

2) Warranties

The contractual obligation of the warranty expenditure is expected to occur during the warranty period after the completion of the construction contracts. The Company sets out the provisions according to the warranty expenditure expected to occur during the warranty period. If the preparation is not enough, the current year's expenses shall be included.

m. Revenue recognition

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

1) Construction contracts revenue

The Company recognizes revenue over time during the construction process. Because the cost of unit of the installation completion of the construction is directly related to fulfilling performance obligation, the Company uses the cost of unit of installation as the estimated total output incurred. The cost ratio is used to measure the progress of the completion, and after the inspection of the installation of the construction, income and cost are relatively recognized. The Company gradually recognizes contract assets during the construction process and transfers the amount to accounts receivable when issuing invoices. If the payment received for the construction project exceeds the amount, the difference is recognized as contract liability. The project retention fund is withheld by the customer as stated in the contract to ensure that the Company completes all contractual obligations and is recognized as contract assets until the Company satisfies the performance obligations.

2) Revenue from the rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services comes from providing container repair, renovation and storage services. Such service revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied.

n. Leases

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

1) The Company as lessor

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

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

2) The Company as lessee

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

o. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

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

2) Retirement benefits

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

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

Net defined benefit liability (asset) represents the actual deficit (surplus) in the Company's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

p. Share-based payment arrangements

The stock option granted to employees is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's best estimates of the number of shares that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options. It is recognized as an expense in full at the grant date if vested immediately. The grant date of issued ordinary shares for cash which are reserved for employees is the date on which the employees are informed.

q. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

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

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

2) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

3) Current and deferred tax for the year

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Construction Contracts

Contract revenue and costs are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of each contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date as the estimated total contract costs. Under the IFRS 15, incentives and penalties are considered as variables and shall be included in the contract revenue only when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The estimated total output unit, contract costs and contractual items are assessed and determined by management based on the nature of the work, expected sub-contracting charges, construction periods, processes, methods, etc., for each construction contract. Changes in these estimates might affect the calculation of the percentage of completion and related profit and loss from the construction contracts. Refer to Note 23 for related information.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Cash on hand	$ 2,815	$ 2,815
Checking accounts and demand deposits	170,937	95,098
Cash equivalent		
Time deposits	566,000	566,000
	$ 739,752	$ 663,913

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Non-current		
Domestic investments		
Listed shares and emerging market shares	$ 11,798,423	$ 5,298,293
Unlisted shares	824,115	881,433
Foreign investments		
Unlisted shares	121,213	149,199
	$ 12,743,751	$ 6,328,925

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes.

The Company sold its investments in 2021 and 2020, and transferred a gain (loss) of $189,905 thousand and $(534) thousand, respectively, from other equity to retained earnings.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Current		
Pledge deposits	$ 3,600	$ 3,600

Refer to Note 30 for information relating to investments in financial assets at amortized cost pledged as security.

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Trade receivables (including trade receivables from related parties)		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	$ 1,573,023	$ 663,182
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	(177)
	$ 1,573,023	$ 663,005

The average credit period on sales of goods is 0 to 120 days. In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Company considers the changes in the credit quality of the trade receivable since the date of credit was initially granted to the end of the reporting period. The allowance for impairment loss refers to the past arrears records of the counterparty and the analysis of its current financial status to estimate the amount that cannot be recovered.

The Company applies the simplified approach for the allowance of expected credit loss prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of a lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix approach considering the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial positions.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery of the receivable, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation, or when the trade receivables are over 365 days past due, whichever occurs earlier. The Company directly recognizes the impairment loss of related accounts receivable. The Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the Company's aging of trade receivables.

December 31, 2021

	Amount Without Sign of Default				Amount with Sign of Default	Total
	0 to 60 Days	**61 to 90 Days**	**91 to 120 Days**	**Over 120 Days**		
Expected credit loss rate	-	-	-	-	-	
Gross carrying amount	$ 1,422,296	$ 150,706	$ 21	$ -	$ -	$ 1,573,023
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortized cost	$ 1,422,296	$ 150,706	$ 21	$ -	$ -	$ 1,573,023

December 31, 2020

	Amount Without Sign of Default				Amount with Sign of Default	Total
	0 to 60 Days	**61 to 90 Days**	**91 to 120 Days**	**Over 120 Days**		
Expected credit loss rate	0.02%	0.53%	10%	-	-	
Gross carrying amount	$ 657,567	$ 5,575	$ 40	$ -	$ -	$ 663,182
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	(144)	(29)	(4)	-	-	(177)
Amortized cost	$ 657,423	$ 5,546	$ 36	$ -	$ -	$ 663,005

The above is an aging analysis based on the account opening date.

The above aging schedule was based on the ledger date. The movements of the loss allowance of trade receivables were as follows:

	2021	2020
Balance at January 1	$ 177	$ -
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance (reversed)	(177)	177
Balance at December 31	$ -	$ 177

10. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Raw material	$ 3,141,252	$ 979,728
Supplies	1,914	1,096
Inventory in transit	-	7,203
	$ 3,143,166	$ 988,027

The costs of inventories recognized as operating cost for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 was $10,261,039 thousand and $6,342,473 thousand, respectively.

The cost of goods sold which included the inventory write-downs and disposals were as follow:

	2021	2020
Inventory write-downs	$ 2,159	$ 2,995
Loss of inventory scrapped and physical inventories	-	2,627
	$ 2,159	$ 5,622

11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

Investments in Subsidiaries

	December 31	
Name of Subsidiaries	2021	2020
Hsin Yung Enterprise Corporation	$ 2,174,561	$ 1,753,091
Super Max Engineering Enterprise Co., Ltd.	919,737	825,841
Ever Ecove Corporation	763,964	780,765
Ming Yu Investment Corporation	248,680	289,005
	$ 4,106,942	$ 3,648,702

	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
	December 31	
	2021	2020
Hsin Yung Enterprise Corporation	68.46%	68.46%
Super Max Engineering Enterprise Co., Ltd.	48.13%	48.13%
Ever Ecove Corporation	50.06%	50.06%
Ming Yu Investment Corporation	100.00%	100.00%

a. Ever Ecove Corporation handled a cash capital increase at the end of November 30, 2020. The Company did not subscribe for new shares based on the shareholding ratio. After the capital increase, the shareholding ratio dropped from 70% to 50.06%.

b. The investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 was based on the subsidiaries' audited financial statements for the years then ended.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land	Land Improvements	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 1,375,099	$ 156,372	$ 1,479,390	$ 767,675	$ 61,246	$ 51,873	$ 3,891,655
Additions	-	-	1,585	24,770	9,005	15,105	50,465
Disposals	-	-	-	(14,544)	-	(1,014)	(15,558)
Reclassification	-	-	-	79,647	-	-	79,647
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 1,375,099	$ 156,372	$ 1,480,975	$ 857,548	$ 70,251	$ 65,964	$ 4,006,209
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ -	$ 123,390	$ 892,039	$ 408,178	$ 44,352	$ 39,178	$ 1,507,137
Disposals	-	-	-	(13,707)	-	(1,014)	(14,721)
Depreciation expense	-	4,608	45,474	68,360	5,678	6,028	130,148
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ -	$ 127,998	$ 937,513	$ 462,831	$ 50,030	$ 44,192	$ 1,622,564
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	$ 1,375,099	$ 28,374	$ 543,462	$ 394,717	$ 20,221	$ 21,772	$ 2,383,645
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 1,375,099	$ 156,372	$ 1,395,575	$ 739,008	$ 63,786	$ 53,915	$ 3,783,755
Additions	-	-	3,519	1,010	767	954	6,250
Disposals	-	-	-	(4,774)	(3,307)	(2,790)	(10,871)
Reclassification	-	-	80,296	32,431	-	(206)	112,521
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 1,375,099	$ 156,372	$ 1,479,390	$ 767,675	$ 61,246	$ 51,873	$ 3,891,655
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ -	$ 118,688	$ 848,075	$ 344,708	$ 41,149	$ 36,634	$ 1,389,254
Disposals	-	-	-	(4,501)	(3,307)	(2,789)	(10,597)
Depreciation expense	-	4,702	43,758	67,971	6,510	5,539	128,480
Reclassification	-	-	206	-	-	(206)	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ -	$ 123,390	$ 892,039	$ 408,178	$ 44,352	$ 39,178	$ 1,507,137
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	$ 1,375,099	$ 32,982	$ 587,351	$ 359,497	$ 16,894	$ 12,695	$ 2,384,518

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

Land improvements	3-10 years
Buildings	2-55 years
Machinery and equipment	3-20 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Other equipment	3-5 years

Property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for bank borrowings were set out in Note 30.

13. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Carrying amount		
Land	$ 24,503	$ 19,476
Other equipment	1,875	1,003
	$ 26,378	$ 20,479

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 20,925	$ 3,617
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 13,139	$ 8,128
Other equipment	954	1,004
	$ 14,093	$ 9,132

Except for the aforementioned addition and recognized depreciation, the Company did not have significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Carrying amount		
Current	$ 13,626	$ 8,756
Non-current	$ 11,278	$ 9,738

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities was as follows:

December 31	
2021	2020
0.878%-1.1%	1.1%

c. Material lease-in activities and terms (the Company as lessee)

The Company leases land and equipment for the use of plants and manufacturing with lease term of 2 to 3 years. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land at the end of the lease term. In addition, the Company is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Expenses relating to short-term leases and low-value asset leases	$ 14,586	$ 9,961
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 28,398	$ 20,011

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Amount
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 150,995
Additions	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 150,995
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ (143,172)
Impairment loss	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ (143,172)
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	$ 7,823
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 150,995
Additions	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 150,995
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ (139,755)
Impairment loss	(3,417)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ (143,172)
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	$ 7,823

The valuation was arrived by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties, it is fair value is as followed:

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Fair value	$ 17,441	$ 15,028

15. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Current		
Prepayments	$ 37,396	$ 96,349
Prepaid expense	15,546	19,881
Tax credit	3,887	48,240
	$ 56,829	$ 164,470
Non-current		
Prepayments for equipment	$ 16,636	$ 79,647

16. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Unsecured borrowings		
Line of credit borrowings	$ 100,000	$ 690,000
Interest rate range	0.83%	0.88%-0.9%

b. Short-term bills payable

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Commercial paper	$ 450,000	$ 1,800,000
Less: Unamortized discounts on short-term bills payable	(63)	(829)
	$ 449,937	$ 1,799,171
Interest rate range	0.848%	0.848%-0.868%

Promissory institution included China Bills Finance Corporation, Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd. and International Bills Finance Corporation.

c. long-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Secured borrowings		
Bank loans	$ 500,000	$ 580,000
Unsecured borrowings		
Bank loans	-	20,000
	500,000	600,000
Less: Current portions of long-term borrowing	-	(300,000)
	$ 500,000	$ 300,000
Expiry period	2024	2021-2024
Interest rate range	0.89%-0.92%	0.89%-1%

Please refer to Note 30 for details of the collaterals pledged for the above long-term borrowings.

17. TRADE PAYABLES

The average credit period on purchases of certain goods was 30 to 90 days. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

Retentions payable on construction contracts which are included in trade payables and are not bearing interest and are expected to be paid at the end of retention periods, which are within the normal operating cycle of the Company, usually more than twelve months after the reporting period. Refer to Note 21 for maturity analysis of retentions payable.

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Current		
Other payables		
Payable for transportation fees	$ 57,228	$ 37,745
Payable for annual leave	30,105	28,164
Payable for tax	29,969	-
Payable for compensation of employees and remuneration of directors	12,141	10,745
Payable for insurance expenses	10,624	10,516
Payable for salaries or bonus	8,595	6,907
Payable for repairs and maintenance	5,624	4,664
Payable for professional fees	4,042	3,388
Others	56,504	44,989
	$ 214,832	$ 147,118

19. PROVISIONS

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Current		
Warranties*	$ 61,070	$ 60,723
Onerous contract - loss on construction	338	69
	$ 61,408	$ 60,792

* The contractual obligation of the warranty expenditure is expected to occur during the warranty period after the completion of the construction contracts.

20. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

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

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government of ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Company contribute amounts equal to 6% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 339,563	$ 349,257
Fair value of plan assets	(340,111)	(326,224)
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	$ (548)	$ 23,033

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset)
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 349,257	$ (326,224)	$ 23,033
Service cost			
Current service cost	5,220	-	5,220
Net interest expense (income)	1,746	(1,698)	48
Recognized in profit or loss	6,966	(1,698)	5,268
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(4,135)	(4,135)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	7,949	-	7,949
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	(3,414)	-	(3,414)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	(682)	-	(682)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	3,853	(4,135)	(282)
Contributions from the employer	-	(26,236)	(26,236)
Benefits paid	(18,182)	18,182	-
Company paid	(2,331)	-	(2,331)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 339,563	$ (340,111)	$ (548)
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 355,637	$ (312,301)	$ 43,336
Service cost			
Current service cost	5,435	-	5,435
Net interest expense (income)	2,667	(2,445)	222
Recognized in profit or loss	8,102	(2,445)	5,657
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(9,869)	(9,869)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	7,478	-	7,478
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	3,460	-	3,460
Recognized in other comprehensive income	10,938	(9,869)	1,069
Contributions from the employer	-	(27,029)	(27,029)
Benefits paid	(25,420)	25,420	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 349,257	$ (326,224)	$ 23,033

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Operating cost	$ 2,631	$ 2,899
Operating expenses	2,637	2,758
	$ 5,268	$ 5,657

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

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

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

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

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

	December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Discount rate(s)	0.625%	0.5%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2%	2%
Turnover rate	3%-7.5%	3%-7.5%

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

	December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	$ (6,807)	$ (7,478)
0.25% decrease	$ 7,027	$ 7,730
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	$ 6,810	$ 7,483
0.25% decrease	$ (6,631)	$ (7,278)

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

	December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	$ 26,197	$ 26,834
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	8.2 years	8.8 years

21. MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The current/non-current classification of the Company's assets and liabilities relating to steel structure business was based on its operating cycle. The amount expected to be recovered or settled within one year after reporting period and more than one year after reporting period for related assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Within 1 Year	More Than 1 Year	Total
December 31, 2021			
Assets			
Notes receivable	$ 38,136	$ -	$ 38,136
Trade receivables	1,539,150	-	1,539,150
Inventories	3,141,925	-	3,141,925
Contract assets - current	1,791,378	1,481,014	3,272,392
	$ 6,510,589	$ 1,481,014	$ 7,991,603
Liabilities			
Notes payable	$ 15,269	$ -	$ 15,269
Trade payables	1,481,001	141,896	1,622,897
Contract liabilities - current	1,380,717	-	1,380,717
	$ 2,876,987	$ 141,896	$ 3,018,883
December 31, 2020			
Assets			
Notes receivable	$ 126,203	$ -	$ 126,203
Trade receivables	635,261	-	635,261
Inventories	986,652	-	986,652
Contract assets - current	3,468,046	722,927	4,190,973
	$ 5,216,162	$ 722,927	$ 5,939,089
Liabilities			
Notes payable	$ 931	$ -	$ 931
Trade payables	907,412	212,977	1,120,389
Contract liabilities - current	298,877	24,878	323,755
	$ 1,207,220	$ 237,855	$ 1,445,075

22. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	440,000	440,000
Shares authorized	$ 4,400,000	$ 4,400,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	419,982	399,426
Shares issued	$ 4,199,820	$ 3,994,260

On December 21, 2020, the board of directors resolved a cash capital increase by issuing 20,556 thousand new shares with a par value $10, and the base date of capital increase was April 8, 2021. The change of registration was completed on April 28, 2021.

The above cash capital increase proposal retains 10% of the cash capital increase shares, which totaled 2,056 thousand shares, for employees' subscription. The Company recognized salary expenses and capital surplus - employee share options of $39,660 thousand on the grant date.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2021	2020
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)		
Issuance of ordinary shares	$ 834,988	$ -
Treasury share transactions	439,828	333,208
Consolidation excess	51,956	51,956
Only be used to offset a deficit		
Changes in percentage of ownership interests in subsidiaries (2)	8,510	8,510
Expired employee share options	4,877	2,775
Unclaimed dividends	193	93
	$1,340,352	$ 396,542

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

2) Such capital surplus arises from the effects of changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries resulting from equity transactions other than actual disposals or acquisitions or from changes in capital surplus of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

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

The Company's dividend policy also stipulates to meet present and future development projects and takes into consideration the investment environment, funding requirements, international or domestic competitive conditions while simultaneously meeting shareholders' interests. When there is no cumulative loss, the parent company shall distribute dividends at no less than 50% of the net profit. The dividends may be distributed by either cash or shares, and cash dividends shall not be less than 50% of the total dividends.

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

The appropriations of earnings for 2020 and 2019 which were approved in the shareholders' meetings on July 23, 2021 and June 18, 2020, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings		**Dividends Per Share (NT$)**	
	For the Year Ended December 31		**For the Year Ended December 31**	
	2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Legal reserve	$ 104,266	$ 94,744		
Cash dividends	872,378	793,071	$ 2.09	$ 2

The appropriations of earnings for 2021, which were proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 21, 2022, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	**Dividends Per Share (NT$)**
Legal reserve	$ 146,908	
Cash dividends	1,251,274	$ 3

The appropriation of earnings for 2021 is subject to resolution in the shareholders' meeting to be held on June 10, 2022.

d. Treasury shares

	Shares Transferred to Employees (In Thousands of Shares)	Shares Held by Subsidiary - Ming Yu Investment Corporation (In Thousands of Shares)	Total (In Thousands of Shares)
Number of shares at January 1, 2021	2,891	2,499	5,390
Additions	-	-	-
Less	-	(2,499)	(2,499)
Number of shares at December 31, 2021	2,891	-	2,891
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	$ 49,938	$ -	$ 49,938
Number of shares at January 1, 2020	2,891	4,000	6,891
Additions	-	-	-
Less	-	(1,501)	(1,501)
Number of shares at December 31, 2020	2,891	2,499	5,390
Carrying amount at December 31, 2020	$ 49,938	$ 43,175	$ 93,113

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's shares were held by its subsidiary-Ming Yu Investment Corporation. Ming Yu Investment Corporation sold 2,499 and 1,501 thousand shares to unrelated parties.

Under the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company shall neither pledge treasury shares nor exercise shareholders' rights on these shares, such as the rights to dividends and to vote. The subsidiaries holding treasury shares, however, are bestowed shareholders' rights, except the rights to participate in any share issuance for cash and to vote.

23. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Construction contract revenue	$ 11,449,741	$ 7,117,905
Revenue from container repair	164,699	145,990
	$ 11,614,440	$ 7,263,895

a. Contact balances

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Contract assets		
Properties construction	$ 1,471,732	$ 3,036,146
Retention receivable	1,878,608	1,192,876
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(77,948)	(38,049)
	$ 3,272,392	$ 4,190,973
Contract liabilities		
Properties construction	$ 1,380,717	$ 323,755

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Balance at January 1	$ 38,049	$ 24,949
Add: Net remeasurement of loss allowance	39,899	13,100
Balance at December 31	$ 77,948	$ 38,049

b. Partially completed contracts

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the transaction price allocated to contract performance obligations that have not been completed totaled NT$14,884,417 thousand and NT$15,905,650 thousand. The Group shall gradually recognize revenues based on the completion status of the projects. The revenues from the contracts are expected to be recognized before the end of 2023.

24. NET PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Dividends income	$ 122,674	$ 100,549
Rental income	7,642	8,452
Others (Note 29)	21,186	16,301
	$ 151,502	$ 125,302

b. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 5,124	$ 1,173
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	31	(89)
Impairment loss on investment properties	-	(3,417)
Others	(3,540)	(5,696)
	$ 1,615	$ (8,029)

c. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Interest on bank loans	$ 10,668	$ 11,742
Interest of commercial paper	5,702	7,180
Interest on lease liabilities	237	225
	$ 16,607	$ 19,147

d. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Property, plant and equipment	$ 130,148	$ 128,480
Right-of-use assets	14,093	9,132
Intangible assets	3,278	4,310
	$ 147,519	$ 141,922
An analysis of deprecation by function		
Operating costs	$ 138,437	$ 132,138
Operating expenses	5,804	5,474
	$ 144,241	$ 137,612
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	$ 271	$ 1,306
Operating expenses	3,007	3,004
	$ 3,278	$ 4,310

e. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	$ 14,880	$ 13,881
Defined benefit plans (Note 20)	5,268	5,657
Other employee benefits	654,611	537,361
Total employee benefits expense	$ 674,759	$ 556,899
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 315,934	$ 285,751
Operating expenses	358,825	271,148
	$ 674,759	$ 556,899

f. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Company accrued compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at rates of no less than 0.5% and no higher than 2%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. The compensation of employees and the remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 21, 2022 and March 10, 2021, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Compensation of employees	0.50%	0.50%
Remuneration of directors	0.35%	0.44%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	**2020**
	Cash	**Cash**
Compensation of employees	$ 7,141	$ 5,745
Remuneration of directors	5,000	5,000

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

The Company held board of directors' meetings on March 10, 2021 and March 16, 2020, and those meetings resulted in the actual amounts of the remuneration of directors paid for 2020 and 2019 to differ from the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The differences were adjusted to profit and loss in the following year.

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Compensation of Employees	Remuneration of Directors	Compensation of Employees	Remuneration of Directors
Amounts approved in the board of directors' meeting	$ 5,745	$ 5,000	$ 5,407	$ 6,819
Amounts recognized in the annual financial statements	$ 5,745	$ 5,000	$ 5,407	$ 7,000

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors resolved by the Company's board of directors in 2021 and 2020 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

25. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of tax expense (revenue) recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ 148,027	$ 87,586
Income tax on unappropriated earning	783	2,507
Adjustments for prior years	(1,483)	-
	147,327	90,093
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(9,519)	2,602
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 137,808	$ 92,695

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Profit before tax	$ 1,416,068	$ 1,136,344
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 283,214	$ 227,269
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	4	695
Tax-exempt income	(130,607)	(139,053)
Income tax on unappropriated earning	783	2,507
Loss on investments	(4,069)	-
Unrecognized temporary differences	(9,913)	1,277
Adjustments for prior years' tax	(1,483)	-
Others	(121)	-
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 137,808	$ 92,695

b. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Compre-hensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Bad debts in excess of the limit	$ -	$ 9,285	$ -	$ 9,285
Payable for annual leave	5,632	389	-	6,021
Unrealized loss on inventories	-	4,455	-	4,455
Defined benefit plans	41	(41)	-	-
Unrealized exchange loss	24	(23)	-	1
Provision for warranties	12,145	69	-	12,214
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign	-	-	118	118
	$ 17,842	$ 14,134	$ 118	$ 32,094
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Reserve for land value increment tax	$ 65,995	$ -	$ -	$ 65,995
Unrealized exchange gain	-	4,615	57	4,672
	$ 65,995	$ 4,615	$ 57	$ 70,667

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Compre-hensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets				
Temporary differences				
Defined benefit plans	$ 4,102	$ (4,275)	$ 214	$ 41
Payable for annual leave	4,906	726	-	5,632
Unrealized exchange loss	-	24	-	24
Provision for warranties	11,223	922	-	12,145
	$ 20,231	$ (2,603)	$ 214	$ 17,842

(Continued)

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Compre-hensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities				
Temporary differences				
Reserve for land value increment tax	$ 65,995	$ -	$ -	$ 65,995
Unrealized exchange gain	1	(1)	-	-
	$ 65,996	$ (1)	$ -	$ 65,995

(Concluded)

c. Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the balance sheets

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Deductible temporary differences		
Impairment loss on financial assets	$ 124,736	$ 145,079
Loss on market price decline	-	20,114
Unrealized gain on the transactions with subsidiaries	-	1,739
	$ 124,736	$ 166,932

d. Income tax assessments

The income tax of the Company through 2019 has been assessed by the Tax Authorities.

26. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Units: NT$ Per Share

	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	For the Year Ended December 31 2020
Basic earnings per share	$ 3.11	$ 2.65
Diluted earnings per share	$ 3.11	$ 2.65

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

Net profit for the year

	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	For the Year Ended December 31 2020
Profit for the year	$ 1,278,260	$ 1,043,649

Shares

Unit: In Thousand Shares

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	410,803	394,011
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Compensation of employees	153	159
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of diluted earnings per share	410,956	394,170

The Company may settle the compensation paid to employees in cash or shares; therefore, the Company assumes that the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares, and the resulting potential shares are included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity attributable to owners of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves, retained earnings and other equity).

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

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Management believes that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

Fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Listed shares and emerging market shares	$ 11,798,423	$ -	$ -	$ 11,798,423
Unlisted shares - ROC	-	-	824,115	824,115
Unlisted shares in other country	-	-	121,213	121,213
	$ 11,798,423	$ -	$ 945,328	$ 12,743,751

Fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Listed shares and emerging market shares	$ 5,298,293	$ -	$ -	$ 5,298,293
Unlisted shares - ROC	-	-	881,433	881,433
Unlisted shares in other country	-	-	149,199	149,199
	$ 5,298,293	$ -	$ 1,030,632	$ 6,328,925

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

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments: None

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement: None

4) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement: The fair values of unlisted equity securities - ROC were determined using market approach. The market approach is used to arrive at their par values for which the recent financing activities of investees, the market transaction prices of the similar companies and market conditions are considered.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	$ 2,383,401	$ 1,475,523
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	12,743,751	6,328,925
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (2)	3,199,762	4,659,473
Lease liabilities	24,904	18,494

1) The balances included financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, trade and other receivables, financial assets at amortized cost and refundable deposits.

2) The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise notes payable and trade payables, other payables, guarantee deposits received, short-term borrowings, short-term bills payable, current portion of long-term borrowings and long-term borrowings.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include equity investments, trade receivable, trade payables, borrowings and lease liabilities. The Company's Corporate Treasury function coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below) and interest rates (see (b) below).

There had been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

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

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the year are set out in Note 32.

<u>Sensitivity analysis</u>

The Company was mainly exposed to the Currency USD and Currency RMB.

The Company analyzes its sensitivity's increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the year for a 5% change in foreign currency rates.

b) Interest rate risk

The Company was exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Company borrowed funds at both fixed and floating interest rates.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows.

	December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial liabilities	$ 574,841	$ 2,807,665
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	574,312	571,875
Financial liabilities	500,000	300,000

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 would have increased/decreased by $372 thousand and $1,359 thousand, respectively, which was mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable-rate bank borrowings, time deposits and demand deposits.

c) Other price risk

The Company was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in listed equity securities. The Company's equity price risk was mainly concentrated on equity instruments operating in Taiwan industry sector quoted in the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Sensitivity analysis

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

If equity prices had been 3% higher/lower, pre-tax profit for years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 would have increased/decreased by $382,313 thousand and $189,868 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets as FVTOCI.

The Company's sensitivity to equity prices increased due to the impact of equity price fluctuations.

2) Credit risk

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

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

The Company's concentration of credit risk of 42% and 45% of total trade receivables as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, was related to the Company's five largest customers. The credit concentration risk of the remaining trade receivables is relatively insignificant.

3) Liquidity risk

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

The Company relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had available unutilized bank loan facilities set out in (b) below.

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

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

To the extent that interest flows are at floating rates, the undiscounted amount was derived from the interest rate curve at the end of the reporting period.

December 31, 2021

	Less than 1 Year	**1-5 Years**	**5+ Years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Non-interest bearing	$ 2,007,859	$ 141,965	$ -
Lease liabilities	13,793	11,339	-
Variable interest rate liabilities	-	510,066	-
Fixed interest rate liabilities	549,958	-	-
	$ 2,571,610	$ 663,370	$ -

December 31, 2020

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Non-interest bearing	$ 1,357,256	$ 212,977	$ -
Lease liabilities	8,908	9,835	-
Variable interest rate liabilities	301,390	-	-
Fixed interest rate liabilities	2,489,719	308,147	-
	$ 4,157,273	$ 530,959	$ -

b) Financing facilities

	December 31	
	2021	2020
Unsecured bank facility		
Amount used	$ 1,051,335	$ 2,510,000
Amount unused	5,732,665	3,985,000
	$ 6,784,000	$ 6,495,000
Secured bank facility		
Amount used	$ 600,000	$ 580,000
Amount unused	780,000	800,000
	$ 1,380,000	$ 1,380,000

29. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In addition to information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

a. Related parties and their relationships

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Evergreen International Corporation	Investor that has significant influence over the Company
EVA Airways Corporation	Related party in substance
Evergreen Security Corporation	Related party in substance
Ever Accord Construction Corporation	Related party in substance
Evergreen Logistics Corporation	Related party in substance
Evergreen Marine Corporation	Related party in substance
Hsin Yung Enterprise Corporation	Subsidiary
Super Max Engineering Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Ever Ecove Corporation	Subsidiary
Ming Yu Investment Corporation	Subsidiary

b. Sales of goods

Related Party	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	2020
Related party in substance	$ 666,239	$ 507,493

The sales conditions for related parties in substance were not significantly different from those sales made to the Company's usual price list. There was no comparable sales price between non-related parties and related party in substance for repairing containers.

c. Other income

Related Party	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	2020
Subsidiaries	$ 2,603	$ 3,008

d. Purchases of goods and expenses

Related Party	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	2020
Investors that has significant influence over the Company	$ 8,434	$ 9,886
Substances	-	15
Related party in substance	14,960	15,832
	$ 23,394	$ 25,733

The purchases to related parties had no significant differences with other non-related parties.

e. Contract assets

Related Party	December 31 2021	2020
Related party in substance	$ 108,229	$ 303,337

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, impairment loss of $4,654 thousand and $2,652 thousand, respectively, was recognized for contract assets from related parties.

f. Receivables from related parties

Trade receivables

Related Party	December 31 2021	2020
Related party in substance	$ 32,275	$ 151,094

Other receivables

Related Party	December 31 2021	2020
Subsidiaries	$ 126	$ 126

The outstanding trade receivables from related parties are unsecured.

g. Payables to related parties

Other payables

Related Party	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Investors that has significant influence over the Company	$ 1,368	$ 1,733
Related party in substance	1,301	1,257
Subsidiaries	-	15
	$ 2,669	$ 3,005

The outstanding trade payables to related parties are unsecured.

h. Lease arrangements

Line Item	Related Party	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Right-of-use assets	Investors that has significant influence over the Company	$ -	$ 1,004
Lease liabilities	Investors that has significant influence over the Company	$ -	$ 1,015

The Company rents other equipment from Evergreen International Corporation for $85 thousand per month, and the lease terms is from January 2019 to December 2021. However, the Company terminated the agreement in advance in May 2021, and recognized the gain on lease modification of $7 thousand.

i. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31 2021	For the Year Ended December 31 2020
Short-term employee benefits	$ 22,879	$ 21,548
Post-employment benefits	933	1,704
Share-based payments	656	-
	$ 24,468	$ 23,252

30. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings, letters of credit issuance, projects performance and performance guarantees, etc.

	December 31 2021	December 31 2020
Property, plant, and equipment, net	$ 1,946,935	$ 1,995,432
Financial assets at amortized cost	3,600	3,600
	$ 1,950,535	$ 1,999,032

31. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

a. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, unused letters of credit for purchasing of materials are as follows:

	December 31	
Currency	**2021**	**2020**
NTD	$ 283,947	$ 472,963
USD	-	984

32. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

December 31, 2021

Unit: In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 119	27.68 (USD:NTD)	$ 3,289
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
RMB	3,785	4.344 (RMB:NTD)	16,444
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
RMB	949	4.344 (RMB:NTD)	4,121

December 31, 2020

Unit: In Thousands of Foreign Currencies/New Taiwan Dollars

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Non-monetary items			
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
RMB	$ 2,939	4.377 (RMB:NTD)	$ 12,866
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
RMB	1,094	4.377 (RMB:NTD)	4,789

33. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions and information on investees:

1) Financing provided: None.

2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: See Table 1 below.

3) Marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities): See Table 2 below.

4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: See Table 3 below.

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

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

7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: See Table 4 below.

8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

9) Trading in derivative instruments: None.

10) Information on investees: See Table 5 below.

b. Information on investments in mainland China:

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

2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: None.

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Information on major shareholders: List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder: See Table 7 attached.

34. OTHERS

The Company’s assessment of COVID-19 has little impact on the overall operations; however, the international epidemic is still uncertain. The Company will continue to pay attention to the development of the epidemic and take relevant counter measurements to alleviate the impact on the Company’s operations.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limit on Endorsement/ Guaranteed Amount Provided to Each Guarantee Party	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Borrowing Amount	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China	Note
		Name	Relationship											
0	Evergreen Steel Corporation	Ever Ecove Corporation	Subsidiary	$ 11,604,477	$ 3,087,000	$ 3,087,000	$ 2,142,000	$ -	13.30	$ 11,604,477	Y	-	-	Note 2
1	Ming Yu Investment Corporation	Evergreen Steel Corporation	Parent Company	4,973,591	1,201,220	1,201,220	1,201,220	-	483.04	4,973,591	-	Y	-	Note 3

Note 1: The Company and its subsidiaries are numbered as follows:

a. “0” for the Company.
b. Subsidiaries are numbered from “1”.

Note 2: The limit on endorsements or guarantees provided to each guaranteed party is up to 50% of the net worth value of the latest financial statements of the Company. However, the amount of the Company’s endorsements or guarantees for subsidiaries holding more than 50% of the shares is not limited by the above ratio, but the maximum shall not exceed 50% of the net value of the most recent financial statements of the Company.

Note 3: According to endorsement or guarantee provided regulation formulated by subsidiaries, the total amount of endorsement or guarantee that the Company is allowed to provide is up to 2,000% of the net worth value of the latest financial statements of the Company.

Note 4: The limit on endorsements or guarantees provided to each guaranteed party is up to 50% of the net worth value of the latest financial statements of the Company. However, the amount of endorsements or guarantees for subsidiaries is not limited by the above ratio, but the maximum shall not exceed 200% of the net value of the most recent financial statements of the Company.

TABLE 2

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2021				Note
				Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Evergreen Steel Corporation	Ordinary shares							
	EVA Airways Corporation	Investee of the Company's mainly shareholders	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	206,973	$ 5,784,889	3.99	$ 5,784,889	
	Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	7,931	87,641	0.06	87,641	
	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Investee of the Company's mainly shareholders	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	38,262	5,452,293	0.72	5,452,293	
	Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	16,000	473,600	0.28	473,600	
	Taiwan Terminal Services Corporation	Investee of the Company's mainly shareholders	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	100	1,035	1.00	1,035	
	Taiwan Aerospace Corporation	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	5,503	62,522	4.06	62,522	
	Pacific Resources Corporation	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	591	-	2.56	-	
	Taiwan Incubator SME Development Corporation.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	7,689	65,342	10.90	65,342	
	Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	6,679	121,213	13.39	121,213	
	Dongwei Transportation Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	660	7,940	18.86	7,940	
	Ever Accord Construction Corporation	Investee of the Company's mainly shareholders	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	7,500	70,755	12.50	70,755	
	UNI Airways Corporation	Investee of the Company's mainly shareholders	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	56,475	616,375	14.99	616,375	
	Evergreen Security Corporation	Investee of the Company's mainly shareholders	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	10	146	0.05	146	

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED OR DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Beginning Balance (Note)		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance (Note)	
					Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Carrying Amount	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount
Evergreen Steel Corporation	Ordinary shares - EVA Airways Corporation	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	-	Related party in substance	240,604	$ 3,478,403	100	$ 1,576	33,731	$ 653,692	$ 487,664	$ 166,028	206,973	$ 2,992,315

Note: Valuation adjustments at year-end are not included.

TABLE 4

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Purchaser/Seller	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Differences in Transaction Terms Compared to Third Party Transactions		Notes/Accounts (Payable) or Receivable		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Evergreen Steel Corporation	Ever Accord Construction Corporation	Related party in substance	Sale	$ 512,308	4.41	30-60 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	$ -	-	Note 1
	Evergreen Marine Corporation	Related party in substance	Sale	153,929	1.33	15-45 days	Note 2	No significant difference	32,273	2.00	

Note 1: The amount of contract assets of $106,275 thousand was generated by the transaction between the Company and its related party in substance.

Note 2: No similar prices on revenue from containers repair to compare with related party in substance.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION OF INVESTEES ACCOUNTED FOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2021			Net Income (Losses) of the Investee	Share of Profits/ Losses of Investee	Note
				December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount			
Evergreen Steel Corporation	Hsin Yung Enterprise Corporation	Taiwan	Waste treatment, disposal and cogeneration	$ 992,666	$ 992,666	99,267	68.46	$ 2,174,561	$ 603,995	$ 413,493	Subsidiary
	Super Max Engineering Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Waste collection, treatment and disposal	594,441	594,440	24,147	48.13	919,737	293,409	141,208	Subsidiary
	Ever Ecove Corporation	Taiwan	Waste treatment, disposal and cogeneration	801,000	801,000	80,100	50.06	763,964	(33,444)	(16,743)	Subsidiary
	Ming Yu Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment activities	239,487	239,487	10,350	100.00	248,680	(7,597)	(7,597)	Subsidiary
Super Max Engineering Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Kun Lin Engineering Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Planning of wastewater, air and noise prevention; design, construction, sale, operation and maintenance of related equipment	18,000	18,000	5,000	50.00	157,509	63,782	31,891	Accounted for using the equity method

Note: Refer to Table 6 for information on investments in mainland China.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Foreign Currency Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	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, 2021	Investment of Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2021	Net Income (Losses) of the Investee Company	Percentage of Ownership	Share of Profits (Losses)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2021	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2021	Note
					Outflow	Inflow							
Kunshan Weisheng Environmental Equipment Engineering Co., Ltd.	Design, manufacture and installation of waste water, waste gas equipment and various piping	$ 11,072 (US$ 400)	c	$ 11,072 (US$ 400)	$ -	$ -	$ 11,072 (US$ 400)	$ 22,995 (RMB 5,297)	24.07	$ 5,533	$ 16,444	$ 42,296 (US$ 1,528)	

Accumulated Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2021	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
$ 11,072 (US$ 400)	$ 11,072 (US$ 400) (Note 3)	$ 15,769,516

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories:
a. Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.
b. Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.
c. Others.

Note 2: The amount was recognized based on the audited financial statements.

Note 3: Investments approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, ROC are as follows:

Name of Investee	Date	Order No.	Approved Amounts
Kunshan Weisheng Environmental Equipment Engineering Co., Ltd.	2007.6.15	09600201610	US$ 200
Kunshan Weisheng Environmental Equipment Engineering Co., Ltd.	2008.1.25	09700027430	US$ 100
Kunshan Weisheng Environmental Equipment Engineering Co., Ltd.	2008.7.22	09700252240	US$ 100
			US$ 400

TABLE 7

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

INFORMATION ON MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
DECEMBER 31, 2021

Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Evergreen International Corporation	91,101,257	21.69
EVA Airways Corporation	38,201,625	9.09
Continental Engineering Corp.	25,645,907	6.10
Chang, Kuo-Hua	25,008,820	5.95
Chang, Kuo-Ming	25,008,820	5.95
Chang, Kuo-Cheng	25,008,820	5.95
Chang Yung-Fa Foundation	25,008,820	5.95

Note 1: The information on the major shareholder listed in the table above is based on the total number of ordinary and preference shares (including treasury shares) owned by the shareholder at a minimum shareholding percentage of 5%, and which have been delivered as non-physical securities to the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation on the last business day at the end of the quarter. The actual number of shares delivered as non-physical securities and the number of shares recorded in the Company’s financial statements may be different due to differences in the basis of preparation and calculation.

Note 2: According the above information, the delivery of shares to the trust by shareholders is disclosed by the individual trustee who opened the trust account. In accordance with the Securities Exchange Act, shareholders who acquire more than 10% of shareholding have to disclose their insider ownerships, including their own shares held and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have the right to make decisions on trust property, etc. Information on insider ownership declaration is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

THE CONTENTS OF STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

STATEMENT 1

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Remark	Amount
Cash on hand		$ 2,815
Cash in banks		
Checking accounts and demand deposits	Note	170,937
Time deposits		566,000
		$ 739,752

Note: Includes US$119 thousand at $27.68.

STATEMENT 2

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount
Client A	$ 310,421
Client B	247,941
Client C	137,217
Client D	86,049
Client E	83,590
Client F	79,149
Others (Note)	628,656
	$ 1,573,023

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

STATEMENT 3

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	
	Cost	Net Realizable Value
Raw materials	$ 3,156,992	$ 3,141,252
Supplies	8,447	1,914
	$ 3,165,439	$ 3,143,166

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Balance at January 1, 2021		Additions in Investment (Note 1)		Decrease in Investment (Note 2)		Balance at December 31, 2021		
Investees	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Number of Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Collateral
EVA Airways Corporation	240,604	$ 3,163,939	100	$ 3,108,614	(33,731)	$ (487,664)	206,973	$ 5,784,889	N/A
Shin Kong Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	7,934	69,903	447	22,607	(450)	(4,869)	7,931	87,641	N/A
Evergreen Marine Corporation	38,262	1,557,251	-	3,895,042	-	-	38,262	5,452,293	N/A
Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation	16,000	507,200	-	-	-	(33,600)	16,000	473,600	N/A
Taiwan Terminal Services Corporation	100	818	-	217	-	-	100	1,035	N/A
Taiwan Aerospace Corporation	5,503	61,534	-	988	-	-	5,503	62,522	N/A
Pacific Resources Corporation.	2,625	-	-	-	(2,034)	-	591	-	N/A
Taiwan Incubator SME Development Corporation	7,689	62,142	-	3,200	-	-	7,689	65,342	N/A
Evergreen Heavy Industrial Corp. (Malaysia) Berhad	6,679	149,199	-	-	-	(27,986)	6,679	121,213	N/A
Dongwei Transportation Co., Ltd.	660	6,641	-	1,299	-	-	660	7,940	N/A
Ever Accord Construction Corporation	7,500	49,066	-	21,689	-	-	7,500	70,755	N/A
UNI Airways Corporation	56,475	701,091	-	-	-	(84,716)	56,475	616,375	N/A
Evergreen Security Corporation	10	141	-	5	-	-	10	146	N/A
		$ 6,328,925		$ 7,053,661		$ (638,835)		$ 12,743,751	

Note 1: The increase in investment based on purchase of financial assets at FVTOCI was 547 thousand shares which amounted to $5,240 thousand; and unrealized (loss) gain on financial assets at FVTOCI was $7,048,421 thousand.

Note 2: The decrease in investment from disposal of financial assets at FVTOCI was 34,181 thousand shares which amounted to $492,533 thousand; and unrealized (loss) gain on financial assets at FVTOCI was $146,302 thousand, and investee capital reduction to cover accumulated deficit reduced 2,034 thousand ordinary shares.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

	Balance at January 1, 2021		Additions in Investment		Decrease in Investment		Increase (Decrease) in Using the Equity Method	Balance at December 31, 2021			Market Value or Net Assets Value	
Investees	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount		Shares (In Thousands)	%	Amount		Collateral
Hsin Yung Enterprise Corporation (Note 1)	99,267	$ 1,753,091	-	$ 504,483	-	$ (496,506)	$ 413,493	99,267	68.46	$ 2,174,561	$ 2,174,561	N/A
Super Max Engineering Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	16,098	825,841	8,049	982	-	(48,294)	141,208	24,147	48.13	919,737	919,737	N/A
Ever Ecove Corporation (Note 3)	80,100	780,765	-	-	-	(58)	(16,743)	80,100	50.06	763,964	763,964	N/A
Ming Yu Investment Corporation (Note 4)	10,350	289,005	-	187,272	-	(220,000)	(7,597)	10,350	100.00	248,680	248,680	N/A
		$ 3,648,702		$ 692,737		$ (764,858)	$ 530,361	-		$ 4,106,942	$ 4,106,942	

Note 1: The increase in the transactions with subsidiaries that was realized was $1,739 thousand; investment based on the proportion of unrealized (losses) gains on financial assets at FVTOCI was $502,744 thousand. The decrease in investment based on the proportion of net defined benefit was $173 thousand; and based on issued cash dividends was $496,333 thousand.

Note 2: The increase in investment based on the proportion of net defined benefits was $921 thousand; and investment based on shares of subsidiary capital increase was $1 thousand, and on the proportion of foreign currency exchange was $60 thousand. The decrease in investment was based issued cash dividends was $48,294 thousand.

Note 3: The decrease in investment based on the proportion of net defined benefit was $58 thousand.

Note 4: The increase in invested company due to the sale of treasury shares was $149,795 thousand (reversal accounted for using equity method); investment based on the proportion of unrealized (losses) gains on financial assets at FVTOCI was $37,477 thousand. The decrease in investment based on issued cash dividends was $220,000 thousand.

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF TRADE PAYABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount	Note
Client A	$ 247,110	
Client B	235,729	
Client C	111,252	
Others	1,044,291	Note
	$ 1,638,382	

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

STATEMENT 7

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF NET REVENUE
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Tonnage	Amount
Construction contract revenue	214,233	$ 11,449,741
Revenue from container repair	-	168,944
Less: Sales return		(4,245)
		$ 11,614,440

STATEMENT 8

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF OPERATING COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Inventory balance at the beginning of the year	$ 3,404
Add: Purchases, net	17,042
Less: Inventory balance at the end of the year	(3,286)
Others	(3,113)
Materials consumed	14,047
Direct labor	53,636
Manufacturing expenses	65,904
Manufacturing cost	133,587
Other cost of goods sold	
Add: Sales of material	47
Loss on disposal of inventories	16
Less: Sales scraps	(474)
Cost of goods sold for manufacturing sector	133,176
Invested construction cost	10,341,591
Other cost of goods sold	
Add: Others	2,865
Loss on disposal of inventories	2,143
Less: Sales scraps	(85,560)
Cost of goods sold for construction sector	10,261,039
	$ 10,394,215

STATEMENT 9

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Selling and Marketing Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Total
Payroll and related expenses	$ 232,527	$ 81,427	$ 313,954
Insurance expenses	24,424	5,157	29,581
Others (not exceeding 5%)	40,503	53,354	93,857
	$ 297,454	$ 139,938	$ 437,392

EVERGREEN STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF LABOR, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021			2020		
	Classified as Cost of Goods Sold	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Cost of Goods Sold	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Labor cost						
Salary	$ 254,002	$ 301,434	$ 555,436	$ 233,599	$ 221,682	$ 455,281
Labor and health insurance	24,613	17,492	42,105	21,096	16,425	37,521
Pension	9,737	10,411	20,148	9,684	9,854	19,538
Board compensation	-	12,520	12,520	-	12,967	12,967
Others	27,582	16,968	44,550	21,372	10,220	31,592
	$ 315,934	$ 358,825	$ 674,759	$ 285,751	$ 271,148	$ 556,899
Depreciation	$ 138,437	$ 5,804	$ 144,241	$ 132,138	$ 5,474	$ 137,612
Amortization	$ 271	$ 3,007	$ 3,278	$ 1,306	$ 3,004	$ 4,310

Note:

1. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had 596 and 570 employees, respectively. Among them 7 directors did not serve concurrently as employees for both years.

2. a. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the average labor cost was $1,124 thousand and $966 thousand, respectively.

   b. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the average salary was $943 thousand and $809 thousand, respectively.

   c. The change in average salary was 16.56%.

   d. The Company had set an independent director, so it did not have supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

   e. The remuneration policies of the Company’s directors, managers and employees are described as follows:

      1) General directors and independent directors

         In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and the remuneration payment regulations for directors, if the Company has distributable profit of the current year, the ratio set for directors’ remuneration shall not be higher than 2% of distributable profit; and in the total amount of directors’ remuneration, individual directors’ remuneration shall be allocated according to the degree of each directors’ participation in the operation of the Company and the value of their contributions, as well as take into account the general pay levels of the industry.

      2) Remuneration of the general manager and the vice general manager is regulated in accordance with the remuneration payment regulations for managerial officers and is paid according to the Company’s overall operating situation and the results of personal performance assessment.

      3) Fixed remuneration of the Company’s employees is paid in accordance with the salary standard of each position and is adjusted according to the Company’s revenue status, the general pay levels of the market and personal performance. In addition, variable remuneration such as employees’ compensation and year-end bonus is paid in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation or the Company’s operating result and personal performance.

      4) Remuneration of the directors and managerial officers shall be reviewed by the Company’s remuneration committee and approved by the board of directors.