

Chung Hung Steel Corporation

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Chung Hung Steel Corporation

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying standalone financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the standalone financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its standalone financial performance and its standalone cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation 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 standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters of the Corporation's standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 are stated as follows:

The Existence of Revenue from Export Sales

The export sales revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022 was NT\$19,503,169 thousand, which represented 45% of the sales revenue. Because the sales revenue from export sales has grown significantly compared to the sales revenue from the previous year, we considered the existence of sales revenue from export sales as a key audit matter. Refer to Notes 4 and 24 to standalone financial statements for the related accounting policies and disclosures on sales revenue.

The audit procedures we performed included the following:

1. We obtained an understanding of the design and implementation of the internal controls and tested the operating effectiveness of controls related to the existence of sales revenue.
2. We tested the export sales details by selecting samples, including sales orders, shipping documents and cash collections, and we confirmed that the collections of counterparties were consistent with the record of transactions and the accuracy of revenue recognized.
3. We obtained subsequent details of sales returns and allowances of export sales and tested whether there is any unusual sales returns and allowances and confirmed that sales revenue existed before the balance sheet date.

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

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

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation'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 Corporation 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 Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 Corporation'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 Corporation'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 standalone 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 Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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 Corporation to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the corporation 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 standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yu-Hsiang Liu and Jia-Ling, Jiang.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

February 23, 2023

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying standalone 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 standalone financial statements shall prevail.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 3,265,526	9	\$ 507,465	1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 4 and 7)	986,655	3	1,170,412	3
Financial assets for hedging – current (Notes 4 and 8)	700,188	2	-	-
Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 9 and 24)	231,840	-	930,578	2
Accounts receivable from related parties (Notes 4, 9, 24 and 30)	57,510	-	47,355	-
Other receivables (Note 9)	11,156	-	9,051	-
Other receivables from related parties (Notes 9 and 30)	341,528	1	211,007	1
Inventories (Notes 4, 5 and 10)	9,761,983	27	12,717,439	34
Prepayments (Note 11)	255,755	1	443,116	1
Other financial assets - current (Notes 12 and 31)	1,100,000	3	1,000,000	3
Other current assets	45	-	2,597	-
Total current assets	<u>16,712,186</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>17,039,020</u>	<u>45</u>
NONCURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 7)	41,163	-	62,040	-
Investments accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 13)	3,738,144	10	4,089,098	11
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 14, 30 and 32)	9,801,656	27	10,164,924	28
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 15)	48,092	-	62,920	-
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 16)	5,981,409	16	5,982,297	16
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4, 5 and 26)	373,292	1	-	-
Prepayments for equipment (Note 32)	56,285	-	70,290	-
Refundable deposits	9,337	-	5,651	-
Net defined benefit assets (Notes 4, 5 and 22)	2,060	-	-	-
Total noncurrent assets	<u>20,051,438</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>20,437,220</u>	<u>55</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 36,763,624</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 37,476,240</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Notes 17 and 31)	\$ 7,561,516	21	\$ 4,562,252	12
Short-term bills payable (Note 17)	-	-	999,641	3
Financial liabilities for hedging – current (Notes 4 and 8)	2,166	-	-	-
Contract liabilities - current (Note 24)	102,146	-	95,155	-
Accounts payable (Note 19)	534,403	2	1,360,732	4
Accounts payable to related parties (Notes 19 and 30)	289,098	1	469,577	1
Other payables (Notes 20 and 30)	541,337	2	1,174,438	3
Current tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 26)	89,378	-	652,941	2
Provisions – current (Notes 4 and 21)	133,700	-	206,850	1
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 15)	12,877	-	15,408	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note 17)	2,340,000	6	-	-
Refund liabilities	57,815	-	265,047	1
Other current liabilities	16,244	-	23,317	-
Total current liabilities	<u>11,680,680</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>9,825,358</u>	<u>27</u>
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES				
Bonds payable (Note 18)	2,997,309	8	2,996,174	8
Long-term bank borrowings (Note 17)	2,260,000	6	1,200,000	3
Long-term bills payable (Note 17)	2,498,441	7	239,792	1
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 26)	193,481	1	182,222	-
Lease liabilities - noncurrent (Notes 4 and 15)	36,276	-	48,519	-
Net defined benefit liabilities (Notes 4, 5, and 22)	-	-	387,777	1
Guarantee deposits received (Note 16)	35,000	-	35,000	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>8,020,507</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>5,089,484</u>	<u>13</u>
Total liabilities	<u>19,701,187</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>14,914,842</u>	<u>40</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE CORPORATION (Notes 4 and 23)				
Ordinary shares	14,355,444	39	14,355,444	38
Capital surplus	903	-	903	-
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	764,806	2	144,632	-
Special reserve	-	-	425,839	1
Unappropriated earnings	1,651,062	4	6,503,369	18
Total retained earnings	2,415,868	6	7,073,840	19
Other equity	290,222	1	1,131,211	3
Total equity	<u>17,062,437</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>22,561,398</u>	<u>60</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 36,763,624</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 37,476,240</u>	<u>100</u>

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

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 24 and 30)				
Sales	\$ 43,675,748	98	\$ 53,019,056	99
Service revenue	741,273	2	624,450	1
Other operating revenue	<u>80,257</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>89,708</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating revenue	44,497,278	100	53,733,214	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 10, 14, 25 and 30)	<u>45,629,434</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>46,197,610</u>	<u>86</u>
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)	(<u>1,132,156</u>)	<u>(3)</u>	<u>7,535,604</u>	<u>14</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 25 and 30)				
Selling and marketing expenses	376,864	1	577,505	1
General and administrative expenses	<u>254,326</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>443,925</u>	<u>1</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>631,190</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,021,430</u>	<u>2</u>
PROFIT (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(<u>1,763,346</u>)	<u>(4)</u>	<u>6,514,174</u>	<u>12</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 13, 16, 25 and 30)				
Interest income	47,609	-	803	-
Other income	283,378	-	131,463	-
Other gains and losses	29,000	-	370,938	1
Finance costs	(130,575)	-	(45,715)	-
Share of the profit of associates	<u>349,161</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>39,589</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>578,573</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>497,078</u>	<u>1</u>
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	(1,184,773)	(3)	7,011,252	13
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT) (Notes 4, 5 and 26)	(<u>194,844</u>)	<u>-</u>	<u>660,841</u>	<u>1</u>
NET PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	(<u>989,929</u>)	<u>(3)</u>	<u>6,350,411</u>	<u>12</u>

(Continued)

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
(Notes 22 , 23 and 26)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$ 294,407	1	(\$ 157,217)	-
Unrealized gains and losses on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(196,066)	-	369,653	1
Gains and losses on hedging instruments	(11,068)	-	-	-
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of associates	(636,823)	(1)	1,196,082	2
Income tax benefit relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	80,176	-	-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates	<u>528</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(142)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	<u>(468,846)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,408,376</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	<u>(\$ 1,458,775)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>\$ 7,758,787</u>	<u>15</u>
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE (Note 27)				
Basic	<u>(\$ 0.69)</u>		<u>\$ 4.42</u>	
Diluted	<u>(\$ 0.69)</u>		<u>\$ 4.40</u>	

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

(Concluded)

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Issued and Outstanding Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings			Exchange Differences on Translating Foreign Operations	Other Equity	Gains and Losses on Hedging Instruments	Total Equity
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings		Unrealized Valuation Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	\$ 14,355,444	\$ 903	\$ 90,568	\$ 549,578	\$ 662,620	\$ -	(\$ 425,839)	\$ -	\$ 15,233,274
Appropriation of 2020 earning (Note 23)									
Legal reserve	-	-	54,064	-	(54,064)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(430,663)	-	-	-	(430,663)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(123,739)	123,739	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	6,350,411	-	-	-	6,350,411
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(157,217)	(142)	1,565,735	-	1,408,376
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	6,193,194	(142)	1,565,735	-	7,758,787
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	8,543	-	(8,543)	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	14,355,444	903	144,632	425,839	6,503,369	(142)	1,131,353	-	22,561,398
Appropriation of 2021 earning (Note 23)									
Legal reserve	-	-	620,174	-	(620,174)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(4,019,524)	-	-	-	(4,019,524)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(425,839)	425,839	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	(989,929)	-	-	-	(989,929)
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	372,362	528	(832,882)	(8,854)	(468,846)
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	(617,567)	528	(832,882)	(8,854)	(1,458,775)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(219)	-	219	-	-
Adjustment from changes in equity of associates	-	-	-	-	(20,662)	-	-	-	(20,662)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	\$ 14,355,444	\$ 903	\$ 764,806	\$ -	\$ 1,651,062	\$ 386	\$ 298,690	(\$ 8,854)	\$ 17,062,437

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

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit (loss) before income tax	(\$ 1,184,773)	\$ 7,011,252
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	717,892	753,729
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(2,774)	(318,331)
Finance costs	130,575	45,715
Interest income	(47,609)	(803)
Dividend income	(104,930)	(10,383)
Share of profit of associates	(349,161)	(39,589)
Write-downs of inventories	1,466,930	4,859
Recognition of impairment loss	-	646,025
Recognition (reversal) of provisions	(73,150)	206,850
Others	1,135	1,097
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	2,774	560,741
Financial assets for hedging	(462,011)	-
Accounts receivable	698,738	(100,491)
Accounts receivable from related parties	(10,155)	69,883
Other receivables	1,777	10,297
Other receivables from related parties	169,479	(184,484)
Inventories	1,488,526	(8,485,878)
Prepayments	187,361	(295,155)
Other current assets	2,552	1,364
Contract liabilities	6,991	37,872
Accounts payable	(826,329)	1,333,232
Accounts payable to related parties	(180,479)	156,353
Other payables	(649,691)	588,691
Other current liabilities	(7,073)	7,553
Net defined benefit liabilities	(95,429)	(83,157)
Refund liabilities	<u>(207,232)</u>	<u>111,291</u>
Cash generated from operations	673,934	2,031,533
Income taxes paid	<u>(650,576)</u>	<u>(7,698)</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>23,358</u>	<u>2,023,835</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	325	-
Proceeds from the capital reduction on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,242	-
Acquisition of financial assets for hedging	(247,079)	-
Purchase of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(200,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(322,740)	(353,847)

(Continued)

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STANDALONE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Decrease (Increase) in refundable deposits	(\$ 3,686)	\$ 569
Increase in other receivables from related parties	(300,000)	-
Increase in other financial assets	(100,000)	(700,000)
Interest received	43,727	776
Dividends received from others	<u>148,088</u>	<u>54,859</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(773,123)</u>	<u>(1,197,643)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	120,525,034	117,158,161
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(117,525,770)	(113,000,539)
Increase in short-term bills payable	4,900,359	8,200,064
Decrease in short-term bills payable	(5,900,000)	(10,800,000)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	3,900,000	300,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(500,000)	(1,100,000)
Proceeds from long-term bills payable	2,498,649	240,118
Repayments of long-term bills payable	(240,000)	(1,110,000)
Repayments of principal of lease liabilities	(15,489)	(15,232)
Dividends paid to owner of the corporation	(4,019,524)	(430,663)
Interest paid	<u>(115,433)</u>	<u>(46,535)</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>3,507,826</u>	<u>(604,626)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,758,061	221,566
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>507,465</u>	<u>285,899</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 3,265,526</u>	<u>\$ 507,465</u>

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

(Concluded)

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Chung Hung Steel Corporation (the Corporation) was incorporated in September 1983 and started operations in September 1985. It mainly manufactures and sells steel products, such as cold and hot rolled coils.

The Corporation's shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since February 1992.

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, China Steel Corporation (CSC), the Corporation's parent and major shareholder (40.58%), controls the Corporation's management and operations.

The standalone financial statements are presented in the Corporation's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The standalone financial statements were approved by the Corporation's board of directors and authorized for issue on February 23, 2023.

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

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

The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Corporation accounting policies:

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

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

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

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

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

As of the date the standalone financial statements were authorized for issue, the Corporation has assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Corporation'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
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024

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

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

Statement of Compliance

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

Basis of Preparation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value and net defined liabilities (assets) which are measured at 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 the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

- a. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- b. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the

asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

- c. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The subsidiaries and associates are incorporated in the standalone financial statements under the equity method. To make net profit for the year, other comprehensive income and equity in the standalone financial statements equal to those attributed to owners of the Corporation on consolidated financial statements, the effect of the differences between basis of standalone and basis of consolidation are adjusted in the investments accounted for using equity method, the related share of the profit or loss, the related share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and related equity.

Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets include:

- a. Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- b. Assets expected to be realized within twelve months after the balance sheet date; and
- c. Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being used for an exchange or used to settle a liability for more than least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- a. Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- b. Liabilities expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- c. Liabilities without an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

Foreign Currencies

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

At each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the closing rates. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

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

Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods, work-in-process, materials and supplies in transit, etc. 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. 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.

Investment in Subsidiaries

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

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

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

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

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

Unrealized profits or losses on downstream transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated in the standalone financial statements. Profits and losses on transactions with subsidiaries other than downstream are recognized in standalone financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiary that are not related to the Corporation.

Investment in Associates

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

The operating results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these standalone financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Corporation's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Corporation also recognizes the changes in the share of equity of associates.

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

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

When impairment loss is evaluated, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any

impairment loss recognized is deducted from investment and the carrying amount of investment is net of impairment loss. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment has subsequently increased.

When the Corporation transacts with their associates, profits and losses on these transactions are recognized in the standalone financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Corporation.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

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

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Samples produced when testing whether an item of property, plant and equipment is functioning properly before that asset reaches its intended use are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and any proceeds from selling those samples and the cost of those samples are recognized in profit or loss. Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use and depreciated accordingly.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Except for depreciation of the rollers (spare parts) that belong to the cold rolling department, the hot rolling department and pickling & galvanizing mill department is calculated based on their level of wear, and other depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method; each major part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each balance sheet date, 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.

Investment Properties

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

Investment properties are measured initially 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 from property, plant and equipment classification to investment properties, the deemed cost of property for subsequent accounting is its carrying amount at the end of owner-occupation.

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

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use Asset and Investment Properties

At each balance sheet date, the Corporation reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and Investment properties 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 Corporation estimate 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.

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 subsequently is 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 immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Instruments

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

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

a. Financial assets

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

1) Measurement category

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

a) Financial asset at FVTPL

Financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified as at FVTPL.

Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL were investments in equity instruments which are not designed as at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 29.

b) 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.

Financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable at amortized cost, other receivables, other financial assets and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals to gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest

method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

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

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

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

c) Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Corporation 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, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

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

2) Impairment of financial assets

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

The Corporation always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Loss (i.e., ECL) for accounts receivable. For other financial assets, the Corporation recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Corporation measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

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

The Corporation recognizes an impairment loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Corporation 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 in its entirety, the cumulative gain or loss is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

b. Equity instruments

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

c. Financial liabilities

1) Subsequent measurement

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

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

d. Derivative financial instruments

The Corporation enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date on which the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument; in which event, the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship. When the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; when the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

Hedge accounting

The Corporation designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either cash flow hedges. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

The effective portion of gains or losses on derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The associated gains or losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as reclassification adjustments in the line items relating to the hedged item in the same period in which the hedged item affects profit or loss. If a hedge of a forecasted transaction

subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the associated gains and losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are removed from equity and included in the initial cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

The Corporation discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria; for instance, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that was previously recognized in other comprehensive income (from the period in which the hedge was effective) remains separately in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gains or losses accumulated in equity are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate including risks and uncertainties of the expenditure required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date.

When the Corporation expects that the unavoidable costs of the performance of contractual obligations to exceed the expected economic benefits that may be gained from the contract, the Corporation recognizes provisions for the performance of its obligations in the onerous contract. In assessing whether a contract is onerous, the cost of fulfilling a contract includes both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that are related directly to fulfilling contracts.

Revenue Recognition

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

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

a. Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when the control of products is transferred to customers. The customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence. Domestic sales are recognized when products are delivered to and accepted by the customers, and export sales are recognized when products are loaded onto shipping vessels in accordance with the sales terms. Transaction price received is recognized as a contract liability until performance obligations are satisfied.

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

b. Providing of services

Service revenue is recognized when services are provided by reference to the stage of completion of services provided.

Leases

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

a. The Corporation 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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b. The Corporation as lessee

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

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

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

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate will be used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term the Corporation 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 standalone balance sheets.

Government Grants

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

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

Borrowing Costs

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

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

All borrowing costs other than those stated above are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Employee Benefits

a. Short-term employee benefits

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

b. Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service 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 and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period 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 they 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 liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Taxation

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

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax at statutory rate calculated on the taxable profit at the balance sheet date. According to the Income Tax Law, an additional tax of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the shareholders approve to retain the earnings.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date 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 each balance sheet date 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 liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Corporation expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred taxes for the year

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The Corporation considers the possible impact of the recent development of the COVID-19 in Taiwan and its economic environment implications when making its critical accounting estimates on cash flows projections, growth rate, discount rate, profitability, etc. 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.

Measurement of Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, and the Corporation uses judgment and estimate to determine the net realizable value of inventory at the balance sheet date. Since the net realizable value of inventory is mainly determined on the basis of future selling price, it might be adjusted significantly.

Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets

The realizability of deferred tax assets mainly depends on whether sufficient future profits or taxable temporary differences will be available in the future. In cases where the actual future profit generated is less (greater) than expected, a material reversal (recognition) of deferred tax assets may arise, which would be recognized in the period in which such a reversal (recognition) takes place.

Recognition and measurement of defined benefit plans

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) and the pension cost of defined benefit plan under defined benefit pension plans are calculated using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial assumptions comprise the discount rate, rate of employee turnover, future salary increase, etc. Changes in economic circumstances and market conditions will affect these assumptions and may have a material impact on the amount of expenses and liabilities.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand	\$ 640	\$ 640
Checking accounts and demand deposits	223,571	506,825
Cash equivalents(investments with original maturities within three months)		
Time deposits	991,933	-
Commercial papers with repurchase agreements	1,839,382	-
Bonds with repurchase agreements	<u>210,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$3,265,526</u>	<u>\$ 507,465</u>

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
<u>Current</u>		
Domestic listed shares	<u>\$ 986,655</u>	<u>\$1,170,412</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Domestic unlisted shares	<u>\$ 41,163</u>	<u>\$ 62,040</u>

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FOR HEDGING

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
<u>Financial assets for hedging - current</u>		
Foreign-currency deposits	<u>\$ 700,188</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Financial liabilities for hedging - current</u>		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	<u>\$ 2,166</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

For the purpose of managing cash flow risk from exchange rate fluctuations due to the purchase of imported raw materials and equipment, the Corporation purchased foreign-currency deposits and entered into foreign exchange forward contracts. Refer to Note 29 for information relating to financial instruments for hedging.

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Accounts receivable</u>		
Accounts receivable - non-related parties at amortized cost	<u>\$ 231,840</u>	<u>\$ 930,578</u>
Accounts receivable - related parties at amortized cost	<u>\$ 57,510</u>	<u>\$ 47,355</u>
<u>Other receivables (including related parties)</u>		
Other receivables - related parties' loans	\$ 300,000	\$ -
Receivables from disposal of scrap	31,720	49,662
Receivables from price settlement	16,039	170,204
Others	<u>4,925</u>	<u>192</u>
	<u>\$ 352,684</u>	<u>\$ 220,058</u>

a. Accounts receivable at amortized cost

Refer to Note 29 (d) for credit risk management policies. The expected credit losses on accounts receivable are estimated using a provision matrix approach considering the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position. As the Corporation's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status rather than distinguishing each different customer group.

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

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 365 Days	Over 365 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 289,350	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 289,350
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 289,350</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 289,350</u>

December 31, 2021

	Not Past Due	1 to 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 180 Days	181 to 365 Days	Over 365 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 977,933	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 977,933
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 977,933</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 977,933</u>

The amounts of accounts receivable from single customer that exceed 10% of total accounts receivable were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
A company	\$ 89,771	\$ -
B company	41,915	33,745
C company	10,944	169,772
D company	1,502	108,898
E company	-	121,226
F company	<u>-</u>	<u>244,817</u>
	<u>\$ 144,132</u>	<u>\$ 678,458</u>

The Corporation entered into accounts receivable factoring contract (without recourse). Under the contract, the Corporation is authorized to sell accounts receivable to Bank upon the delivery of products to customers and is required to complete related formalities on the next banking day. Under this contract, the Corporation does not bear the risk of the uncollectability of the accounts receivable.

Receivables sold for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Buyer of Accounts Receivable	Advances Received at Year - Beginning	Receivables Sold	Amounts Collected	Advances Received at Year-End	Interest Rates on Advances Received (%)	Credit Line
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2022</u>						
Mega Bank	\$ 453,536	\$ 1,051,545	\$ 1,280,699	\$ 224,382	1.38	NT\$533.3 million
Bank of Taiwan	46,016	141,425	177,148	10,293	1.37	NT\$200 million
Bank of Taiwan	22,479	40,239	53,610	9,108	3.50	USD\$20 million
	<u>\$ 522,031</u>	<u>\$ 1,233,209</u>	<u>\$ 1,511,457</u>	<u>\$ 243,783</u>		
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2021</u>						
Mega Bank	\$ 601,245	\$ 1,614,825	\$ 1,762,534	\$ 453,536	1.03	NT\$841.2 million
Bank of Taiwan	67,274	183,448	204,706	46,016	1.03	NT\$200 million
Bank of Taiwan	14,577	60,977	53,075	22,479	1.44	USD\$20 million
	<u>\$ 683,096</u>	<u>\$ 1,859,250</u>	<u>\$ 2,020,315</u>	<u>\$ 522,031</u>		

The above credit lines are revolving.

b. Other receivables

The expected losses on other receivables are estimated using expected credit loss rate based on the other receivables overdue days. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no allowance for doubtful accounts.

10. INVENTORIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Raw materials	\$ 5,774,808	\$ 6,207,596
Supplies	375,065	309,073
Work in progress	619,397	730,616
Finished goods	2,580,831	4,262,064
Others	6,148	6,418
Raw materials and supplies in transit	<u>405,734</u>	<u>1,201,672</u>
	<u>\$ 9,761,983</u>	<u>\$ 12,717,439</u>

The cost of inventories recognized as operating costs for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was NT\$45,099,826 thousand and NT\$45,058,843 thousand, respectively, including write-down of inventory of NT\$1,466,930 thousand and NT\$4,859 thousand, respectively.

11. PREPAYMENTS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Input tax	\$ 183,016	\$ 312,282
Tax overpaid retained for offsetting future tax payable	31,948	102,533
Prepayments for purchases	27,207	24,036
Others	<u>13,584</u>	<u>4,265</u>
	<u>\$ 255,755</u>	<u>\$ 443,116</u>

12. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
<u>Current</u>		
Pledged time deposits (Note 31)	\$ 800,000	\$ 700,000
Pledged demand deposits (Note 31)	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
	<u>\$1,100,000</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>

13. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Investments in subsidiaries	\$ 36,245	\$ 46,320
Investments in associates	<u>3,701,899</u>	<u>4,042,778</u>
	<u>\$ 3,738,144</u>	<u>\$ 4,089,098</u>

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
	Amount	Amount
Unlisted Companies		
Hong Kao Investment Corporation	<u>\$ 36,245</u>	<u>\$ 46,320</u>
Percentage of Ownership Interests and Voting Rights (%)		
<u>Subsidiary Companies Name</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Hong Kao Investment Corporation	100	100

The investments accounted for by the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive loss of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was based on the audited financial statements for the same years.

b. Investments in associates

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Material associates		
Transglory Investment Corp. (TIC)	\$ 3,508,558	\$ 3,829,875
Associates that are not individually material	<u>193,341</u>	<u>212,903</u>
	<u>\$ 3,701,899</u>	<u>\$ 4,042,778</u>

1) Material associates

Name of Associate	Nature of Activities	Principal Place of Business	<u>Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights (%)</u>	
			<u>December 31 2022</u>	<u>December 31 2021</u>
TIC	General investment	Taiwan	40.91	40.91

The investments accounted for by the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive loss of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was based on the audited financial statements for the same years.

The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates' standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRSs adjusted by the Corporation for equity accounting purposes.

TIC

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Current assets	\$ 533,139	\$ 1,052
Non-current assets	8,049,395	9,470,285
Current liabilities	<u>(6,645)</u>	<u>(110,059)</u>
Equity	<u>\$ 8,575,889</u>	<u>\$ 9,361,278</u>

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Proportion of the Corporation's ownership (%)	40.91	40.91
Equity attributable to the Corporation	<u>\$ 3,508,558</u>	<u>\$ 3,829,875</u>
Carrying amount	<u>\$ 3,508,558</u>	<u>\$ 3,829,875</u> (Concluded)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Operating revenue	<u>\$ 841,415</u>	<u>\$ 79,856</u>
Net profit for the year	\$ 832,427	\$ 69,510
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(1,504,690)</u>	<u>2,874,151</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	<u>(\$ 672,263)</u>	<u>\$ 2,943,661</u>
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the Corporation	<u>(\$ 275,035)</u>	<u>\$ 1,204,430</u>

2) Information about associates that are not individually material was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
The Corporation's subsidiaries' share of		
Net profit for the year	\$ 6,304	\$ 3,448
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(15,126)</u>	<u>9,455</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(\$ 8,822)</u>	<u>\$ 12,903</u>

The Corporation held more than 20% of the shares with its parent company CSC and fellow subsidiaries and accounted for using the equity method.

Refer to Table 5 "Information on Investees" for the nature of main business, principal place of business and countries of incorporation of associates that are not individually material.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Other Equipment	Spare Parts	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 3,988,983	\$ 5,012,081	\$ 23,066,828	\$ 4,530,559	\$ 1,330,770	\$ 67,071	\$ 37,996,292
Additions	19,298	2,429	157,987	57,939	119,828	(19,288)	338,193
Disposals	-	-	-	(8,145)	(220,180)	-	(228,325)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 4,008,281</u>	<u>\$ 5,014,510</u>	<u>\$ 23,224,815</u>	<u>\$ 4,580,353</u>	<u>\$ 1,230,418</u>	<u>\$ 47,783</u>	<u>\$ 38,106,160</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ -	\$ 2,141,699	\$ 19,554,344	\$ 4,138,570	\$ 774,413	\$ -	\$ 26,609,026
Depreciation expense	-	133,518	337,229	100,203	130,511	-	701,461
Disposals	-	-	-	(8,145)	(220,180)	-	(228,325)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,275,217</u>	<u>\$ 19,891,573</u>	<u>\$ 4,230,628</u>	<u>\$ 684,744</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 27,082,162</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>							
Balance at January 1 and December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,069,186</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 153,156</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,222,342</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 4,008,281</u>	<u>\$ 2,739,293</u>	<u>\$ 2,264,056</u>	<u>\$ 349,725</u>	<u>\$ 392,518</u>	<u>\$ 47,783</u>	<u>\$ 9,801,656</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Other Equipment	Spare Parts	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 3,988,983	\$ 5,001,703	\$ 22,862,804	\$ 4,483,434	\$ 1,291,199	\$ 125,357	\$ 37,753,480
Additions	-	10,378	210,281	57,033	166,262	(58,286)	385,668
Disposals	-	-	(6,257)	(9,908)	(126,691)	-	(142,856)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 3,988,983</u>	<u>\$ 5,012,081</u>	<u>\$ 23,066,828</u>	<u>\$ 4,530,559</u>	<u>\$ 1,330,770</u>	<u>\$ 67,071</u>	<u>\$ 37,996,292</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ -	\$ 2,008,941	\$ 19,214,045	\$ 4,050,064	\$ 741,470	\$ -	\$ 26,014,520
Depreciation expense	-	132,758	346,556	98,414	159,634	-	737,362
Disposals	-	-	(6,257)	(9,908)	(126,691)	-	(142,856)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,141,699</u>	<u>\$ 19,554,344</u>	<u>\$ 4,138,570</u>	<u>\$ 774,413</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 26,609,026</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 423,161	\$ -	\$ 153,156	\$ -	\$ 576,317
Impairment loss	-	-	646,025	-	-	-	646,025
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,069,186</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 153,156</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,222,342</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 3,988,983</u>	<u>\$ 2,870,382</u>	<u>\$ 2,443,298</u>	<u>\$ 391,989</u>	<u>\$ 403,201</u>	<u>\$ 67,071</u>	<u>\$ 10,164,924</u>

Depreciation of the rollers is calculated based on their level of wear; depreciation of other assets is recognized based on the following useful lives:

Buildings

Facility	5-50 years
Main structure	31-60 years

Machinery and equipment

Power equipment	3-30 years
High-temperature equipment	5-18 years

Other equipment

Computer equipment	3-10 years
Office, air condition and extinguishment equipment	3-20 years
Transportation equipment	5-16 years
Others	3-20 years
Tank	10 years

The Corporation bought farmlands for warehousing at the Gangshan District in Kaohsiung City. However, certain regulations prohibit the Corporation from registering the title of these farmlands in the Corporation's name; therefore, the registration was made in the name of an individual person. The individual person consented to fully cooperate with the Corporation in freely changing the land title to the Corporation or to other name under the Corporation's instructions. Meanwhile, the land has been pledged to the Corporation as collateral. In May 2022, a portion of the land was classified under land category and registered under the Corporation's sole ownership. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying amount of the farmlands recognized as land was NT\$19,354 thousand and NT\$55,433 thousand, respectively.

Based on the market conditions and the evaluated capacity, the Corporation assessed that the recoverable amount of a portion of the plant and equipment in the steel pipe plant was estimated to be less than its carrying amount; therefore, recognized an impairment loss of NT\$646,025 thousand under operating costs for the year ended December 31, 2021. The Corporation performs evaluation of impairment by reviewing the recoverable amounts based on value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flow is discounted to its present value using annual discount rate at 7.19%.

15. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Land	\$ 43,521	\$ 55,852
Transportation equipment	<u>4,571</u>	<u>7,068</u>
	<u>\$ 48,092</u>	<u>\$ 62,920</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 1,076</u>	<u>\$ 69</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 12,443	\$ 12,450
Transportation equipment	<u>3,100</u>	<u>3,029</u>
	<u>\$ 15,543</u>	<u>\$ 15,479</u>

Except for the addition and recognition of depreciation expenses listed above, the Corporation's right-of-use assets did not undergo significant sub-lease and impairment for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Current	<u>\$ 12,877</u>	<u>\$ 15,408</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 36,276</u>	<u>\$ 48,519</u>

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Land (%)	0.65-1.31	0.65-1.31
Transportation equipment (%)	0.75-0.76	0.76

c. Material lease activities and terms

The Corporation leases several pieces of land to store steel products, with the lease terms of 3 to 10 years. The Corporation does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land at the end of the lease terms.

d. Other lease information

Lease arrangements under operating leases for the leasing out of investment properties are set out in Note 16.

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 16,395</u>	<u>\$ 12,728</u>
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	<u>\$ 1,284</u>	<u>\$ 1,353</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>(\$ 33,848)</u>	<u>(\$ 30,167)</u>

For transportation equipment which qualified as short-term leases and several other equipment which qualified as low-value asset leases, the Corporation has elected to apply the recognition exemption and, thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 5,959,074</u>	<u>\$ 41,067</u>	<u>\$ 6,000,141</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ -	\$ 17,844	\$ 17,844
Depreciation expense	<u>-</u>	<u>888</u>	<u>888</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,732</u>	<u>\$ 18,732</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 5,959,074</u>	<u>\$ 22,335</u>	<u>\$ 5,981,409</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 5,959,074</u>	<u>\$ 41,067</u>	<u>\$ 6,000,141</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ -	\$ 16,956	\$ 16,956
Depreciation expense	<u>-</u>	<u>888</u>	<u>888</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 17,844</u>	<u>\$ 17,844</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 5,959,074</u>	<u>\$ 23,223</u>	<u>\$ 5,982,297</u>

The Corporation as lessor leased land in Longdong section in Kaohsiung on June 30, 2010 for 20 years under an operating lease agreement; the Corporation collects rental monthly. The amounts of rental revenue for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were NT\$85,109 thousand and NT\$83,446 thousand, respectively, and were included in other income. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation received the same margin of NT\$35,000 thousand based on the lease contract.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, notes receivable and advance rental were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Notes receivable	\$ 52,630	\$ 51,598
Less: Advance rental	<u>52,630</u>	<u>51,598</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The future rentals to be received under operating leases for the leasing out of investment properties are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
1st year	\$ 98,074	\$ 94,793
2nd year	88,232	86,618
3rd year	89,996	88,232
4th year	91,796	89,996
5th year	93,632	91,796
Later than 5 years	<u>359,396</u>	<u>453,028</u>
	<u>\$ 821,126</u>	<u>\$ 904,463</u>

The above buildings of investment properties are depreciated on a straight-line basis over 31-55 years useful lives.

The fair value of the investment properties was arrived at on the basis of valuations carried out in December 2021 by real estate appraiser. Appraised lands and buildings were evaluated using Level 3 inputs under market approach, cost approach, income approach, and land development analysis approach. The important assumptions and fair value were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Fair value	<u>\$ 13,667,266</u>	<u>\$ 13,667,266</u>
Expense rate (%)	27.52	27.52
Depreciation rate (%)	1.90-2.57	1.90-2.57

All investment properties are owned by the Corporation and had not been pledged to secure borrowings.

17. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term borrowings and bank overdrafts

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Unsecured loans	\$ 4,780,000	\$ 2,700,000
Bank overdrafts (Note 31)	980,171	666,391
Letters of credit	<u>1,801,345</u>	<u>1,195,861</u>
	<u>\$ 7,561,516</u>	<u>\$ 4,562,252</u>
Interest rate (%)	0.67-1.84	0.21-0.75

b. Short-term bills payable

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Short-term bills payable	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000
Less: Unamortized discounts	<u>-</u>	<u>359</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 999,641</u>
Interest rate (%)	-	0.56

As of December 31, 2021, all short-term bills payable were non-guarantee commercial paper.

c. Long-term borrowings

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Credit bank loans		
Due on various dates through October 2025	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 1,200,000
Less: Current portion	<u>2,340,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 2,260,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,200,000</u>
Interest rate (%)	1.35-1.71	0.79

d. Long-term bills payable

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Long-term bills payable	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 240,000
Less: Unamortized discount	<u>1,559</u>	<u>208</u>
	<u>\$ 2,498,441</u>	<u>\$ 239,792</u>
Interest rate (%)	0.64-1.54	0.62

Long-term bills payable have revolving credit lines within the payment terms according to the contracts, and need to be utilized to some extent. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, all long-term bills payable were non-guarantee commercial paper.

18. BONDS PAYABLE

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Unsecured domestic bonds	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
Less: Issuance cost of bonds payable	<u>2,691</u>	<u>3,826</u>
	<u>\$ 2,997,309</u>	<u>\$ 2,996,174</u>

The major terms of unsecured domestic bonds are as follow:

Issuer	Issuance Period	Total Amount	Coupon Rate (%)	Repayment and Interest Payment
The Corporation	5 years; expired in March 2025	\$ 2,000,000	0.78	Repayable in March 2025; interest payable annually.
The Corporation	5 years; expired in September 2025	1,000,000	0.65	Repayable in September 2025; interest payable annually.

19. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Accounts payable</u>		
Operating – non-related parties	<u>\$ 543,403</u>	<u>\$1,360,732</u>
Operating - related parties	<u>\$ 289,098</u>	<u>\$ 469,577</u>

The Corporation has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

20. OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Salaries and incentive bonus	\$ 213,075	\$ 487,058
Utilities	56,846	55,505
Export fees	51,516	57,829
Outsourced repair and construction	42,176	32,317
Interest payable	30,739	14,528
Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors	369	371,146
Others	<u>146,616</u>	<u>156,055</u>
	<u>\$ 541,337</u>	<u>\$ 1,174,438</u>

21. PROVISIONS-CURRENT

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Onerous contracts	\$ <u>133,700</u>	\$ <u>206,850</u>

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 206,850	\$ -
Recognized (Reversal)	(<u>73,150</u>)	<u>206,850</u>
Balance at end of the year	\$ <u>133,700</u>	\$ <u>206,850</u>

The provision for onerous contracts comes from the non-cancellable purchase contracts with suppliers, and the provision amounts are measured using the difference of the unavoidable costs of meeting the contractual obligations less the economic benefits expected to be received from the contracts.

22. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

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

b. Defined benefit plans

The Corporation adopted the defined benefit plan under the Labor Standards Act, under which pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Corporation makes contributions, equal to a portion of total monthly salaries, to a pension fund, which is deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the name of and administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Before the end of each year, the Corporation 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 Corporation 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 Corporation has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 1,381,697	\$ 1,601,663
Fair value of plan assets	(<u>1,383,757</u>)	(<u>1,213,886</u>)
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	(<u>\$ 2,060</u>)	\$ <u>387,777</u>

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

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Balance at January 1, 2022	<u>\$ 1,601,663</u>	<u>(\$ 1,213,886)</u>	<u>\$ 387,777</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	18,640	-	18,640
Interest expense (income)	<u>7,969</u>	<u>(6,379)</u>	<u>1,590</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>26,609</u>	<u>(6,379)</u>	<u>20,230</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	<u>(94,776)</u>	<u>(94,776)</u>
Actuarial gain - changes in financial assumptions	<u>(123,541)</u>	-	<u>(123,541)</u>
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	<u>(76,090)</u>	-	<u>(76,090)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(199,631)</u>	<u>(94,776)</u>	<u>(294,407)</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(111,556)</u>	<u>(111,556)</u>
Benefits paid	<u>(46,944)</u>	<u>42,840</u>	<u>(4,104)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 1,381,697</u>	<u>(\$ 1,383,757)</u>	<u>(\$ 2,060)</u>
Balance at January 1, 2021	<u>\$ 1,475,529</u>	<u>(\$ 1,161,812)</u>	<u>\$ 313,717</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	18,626	-	18,626
Interest expense (income)	<u>7,372</u>	<u>(6,001)</u>	<u>1,371</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>25,998</u>	<u>(6,001)</u>	<u>19,997</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	<u>(14,600)</u>	<u>(14,600)</u>
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	33,010	-	33,010
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	52,523	-	52,523
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>86,284</u>	-	<u>86,284</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>171,817</u>	<u>(14,600)</u>	<u>157,217</u>
Contributions from the employer	<u>-</u>	<u>(95,550)</u>	<u>(95,550)</u>
Benefits paid	<u>(71,681)</u>	<u>64,077</u>	<u>(7,604)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 1,601,663</u>	<u>(\$ 1,213,886)</u>	<u>\$ 387,777</u>

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	
	2022	2021
Operating costs	\$ 16,957	\$ 16,845
Operating expenses	<u>3,273</u>	<u>3,152</u>
	<u>\$ 20,230</u>	<u>\$ 19,997</u>

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Act, the Corporation 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 of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk

A decrease in the government and the corporate bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the 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	
	2022	2021
Discount rate (%)	1.5	0.5
Expected rate of salary increase (%)	2.5	2.5
Turnover rate (%)	0-4.5	0-4.5

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 increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	(<u>\$ 28,527</u>)	(<u>\$ 36,735</u>)
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 29,434</u>	<u>\$ 37,995</u>

(Continued)

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 28,617</u>	<u>\$ 36,597</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>(\$ 27,878)</u>	<u>(\$ 35,578)</u>
		(Concluded)

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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 82,850</u>	<u>\$ 139,466</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	8.5 years	9.4 years

23. EQUITY

a. Ordinary shares

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Numbers of shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>2,043,160</u>	<u>2,043,160</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 20,431,600</u>	<u>\$ 20,431,600</u>
Numbers of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>1,435,544</u>	<u>1,435,544</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 14,355,444</u>	<u>\$ 14,355,444</u>

In June 2009, the Corporation revised the number of its authorized shares to 3,000,000 thousand shares upon obtaining the approval in the shareholders' meeting. The number of authorized shares approved by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Economic Affairs is 2,043,160 thousand shares.

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

b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Additional paid-in capital	<u>\$ 903</u>	<u>\$ 903</u>

In 2009, CSC had transferred its treasury shares to its employees and subsidiaries. The Corporation recognized a compensation cost and capital surplus of NT\$743 thousand. In July 2011, CSC issued ordinary shares for cash capital. Under the Company Law, CSC should reserve 10% of the shares for its employees and subsidiaries. The Corporation recognized NT\$160 thousand of compensation cost and capital surplus.

Such capital surplus may be used only to offset deficit.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

The Corporation's Articles of Incorporation provide that 10% of the annual net income less any deficit should be appropriated as a legal reserve; a certain percentage should be appropriated as special reserve; the remainder may be declared as dividends or retained as proposed by the Corporation's board of directors and approved in the shareholders' meetings. The allocation of no less than 30% of the distributable surplus every year to distribute dividends was resolved and approved. However, if the cumulative distributable surplus is less than 3% of the paid-in capital, it may not be distributed.

The Corporation is in a mature steel industry. Thus, dividends will be appropriated in cash or in shares at an appropriate ratio, with cash dividends to be at least 50% of total dividends.

Under the Company Law, legal reserve should be appropriated from retained earnings until its balance equals the Corporation's paid-in capital. Legal reserve may be used to offset a deficit. If the Corporation has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Corporation's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 and 2020 had been approved by the shareholders' meeting in June 2022 and August 2021, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	<u>Appropriation of Earnings</u>		<u>Dividend Per Share (NT\$)</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Legal reserve	\$ 620,174	\$ 54,064		
Reversal of special reserve	(425,839)	(123,739)		
Cash dividends	4,019,524	430,663	\$ 2.8	\$ 0.3

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 had been proposed by the Corporation's board of directors on February 2023 as follows:

	<u>Appropriations of Earnings</u>	<u>Dividend Per Share (NT\$)</u>
Cash dividends	\$ 502,441	\$ 0.35

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 are subject to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting to be held in June 2023.

Information about the appropriation of earnings and offsetting deficit, proposed by the shareholders' meetings and the Corporation's board of directors, is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

d. Exchange differences on translating foreign operations

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	(\$ 142)	\$ -
Recognized during the year		
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>528</u>	<u>(142)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>\$ 386</u>	<u>(\$ 142)</u>

e. Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of the year	<u>\$1,131,353</u>	<u>(\$ 425,839)</u>
Recognized during the year		
Unrealized gains and losses - equity instruments	(196,066)	369,653
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>(636,816)</u>	<u>1,196,082</u>
Other comprehensive income recognized in the year	<u>(832,882)</u>	<u>1,565,735</u>
Cumulative unrealized gain or loss of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	<u>219</u>	<u>(8,543)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>\$ 298,690</u>	<u>\$1,131,353</u>

f. Gains and losses on hedging instruments- cash flow hedges

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at beginning of the year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Recognized during the year		
Foreign currency risk-hedging – foreign currency deposits	(8,902)	-
Foreign currency risk-hedging – foreign exchange forward contracts	(2,166)	-
Income tax effect	<u>2,214</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income recognized in the year	<u>(8,854)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>(\$ 8,854)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

24. OPERATING REVENUE

a. Contract balances

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Accounts receivable	<u>\$ 289,350</u>	<u>\$ 977,933</u>	<u>\$ 947,325</u>
Contract liabilities			
Sale of goods	<u>\$ 102,146</u>	<u>\$ 95,155</u>	<u>\$ 57,283</u>

b. Disaggregation of revenue

Refer to Statement 15.

25. PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX

Profit (loss) before income tax consisted of following items:

a. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Dividend income	\$ 104,930	\$ 10,383
Rental income	89,331	86,876
Government grants income	8	24,207
Others	<u>89,109</u>	<u>9,997</u>
	<u>\$ 283,378</u>	<u>\$ 131,463</u>

b. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 2,774	\$ 318,331
Service charge	(5,452)	(7,554)
Net foreign exchange gain	38,682	64,415
Others	<u>(7,004)</u>	<u>(4,254)</u>
	<u>\$ 29,000</u>	<u>\$ 370,938</u>

The components of net foreign exchange gain (loss) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Foreign exchange gain	\$ 366,780	\$ 128,405
Foreign exchange loss	<u>(328,098)</u>	<u>(63,990)</u>
Net exchange gain	<u>\$ 38,682</u>	<u>\$ 64,415</u>

c. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	\$ 130,964	\$ 45,534
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>680</u>	<u>854</u>
Total interest expense financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	131,644	46,388
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	<u>1,069</u>	<u>673</u>
	<u>\$ 130,575</u>	<u>\$ 45,715</u>

Information about capitalized interest was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Capitalized amounts	\$ 1,069	\$ 673
Capitalized annual rates (%)	0.59-1.32	0.56-0.72
 d. Depreciation		
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 701,461	\$ 737,362
Investment properties	888	888
Right-of-use assets	<u>15,543</u>	<u>15,479</u>
	<u>\$ 717,892</u>	<u>\$ 753,729</u>
 Analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 707,678	\$ 745,529
Operating expenses	9,326	7,312
Deduction of other income	<u>888</u>	<u>888</u>
	<u>\$ 717,892</u>	<u>\$ 753,729</u>
 e. Operating expenses directly related to investment properties		
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Direct operating expenses of investment properties that generated rental income	\$ 11,296	\$ 11,401
Direct operating expenses of investment properties that did not generate rental income	<u>9,934</u>	<u>7,265</u>
	<u>\$ 21,230</u>	<u>\$ 18,666</u>
 f. Employee benefits		
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits		
Salaries	\$ 967,833	\$ 1,850,603
Labor and health insurance	104,127	98,075
Others	<u>185,302</u>	<u>214,994</u>
	<u>1,257,262</u>	<u>2,163,672</u>
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	27,201	26,275
Defined benefit plans (Note 22)	<u>20,230</u>	<u>19,997</u>
	<u>47,431</u>	<u>46,272</u>
	<u>\$ 1,304,693</u>	<u>\$ 2,209,944</u>

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	\$ 1,082,941	\$ 1,785,946
Operating expenses	<u>221,752</u>	<u>423,998</u>
	<u>\$ 1,304,693</u>	<u>\$ 2,209,944</u>
		(Concluded)

g. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

In accordance with the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation, the Corporation distributes compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at rates of no less than 1% and no higher than 1%, respectively, of net profit before income tax less any deficit, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. The Company did not accrue compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for the year ended December 31, 2022 due to the losses incurred.

The compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2021, which were approved by the Corporation's board of directors in February 2022, were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021
<u>Amount</u>	
Compensation of employees	\$ 307,804
Remuneration of directors	61,561
	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021
<u>Accrual rate</u>	
Compensation of employees (%)	4.17
Remuneration of directors (%)	0.83

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual standalone financial statements are authorized for issue, the difference is recorded as a change in accounting estimate and recognized in the next year.

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

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

26. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

The major components of income tax expense (benefit) were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ -	\$ 656,304
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	93,750	-
In respect of prior years	(6,737)	4,537
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(281,857)	-
	<u>(\$ 194,844)</u>	<u>\$ 660,841</u>

The reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense (benefit) was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit (Loss) before income tax	(<u>\$ 1,184,773</u>)	<u>\$ 7,011,252</u>
Income tax expense (benefit) at the statutory rate	(\$ 236,955)	\$ 1,402,250
Permanent differences		
Profit on investments under equity method	(69,832)	(7,918)
Others	(20,051)	(64,523)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(125,637)	121,919
Unrecognized loss carryforwards	170,618	-
Loss carryforwards	-	(795,424)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	93,750	-
In respect of the prior years	(6,737)	4,537
	<u>(\$ 194,844)</u>	<u>\$ 660,841</u>

b. No income tax was recognized directly in equity.

c. Income tax benefit recognized in other comprehensive income

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax		
Gains and losses on hedging instruments	\$ 2,214	\$ -
Remeasurement on defined benefit plans	<u>77,962</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 80,176</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

d. Current tax liabilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 89,378</u>	<u>\$ 652,941</u>

e. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Balance at Beginning of the Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized other comprehensive income	Balance at End of the Year
<u>Deferred Tax Assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Unrealized write-down of inventories	\$ -	\$ 319,119	\$ -	\$ 319,119
Provisions	-	26,740	-	26,740
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>25,219</u>	<u>2,214</u>	<u>27,433</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 371,078</u>	<u>\$ 2,214</u>	<u>\$ 373,292</u>
<u>Deferred Tax Liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Land value increment tax	(\$ 182,222)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 182,222)
Unrealized loss on sales	-	(10,847)	-	(10,847)
Defined benefit plans	<u>-</u>	<u>(78,374)</u>	<u>77,962</u>	<u>(412)</u>
	<u>(\$ 182,222)</u>	<u>(\$ 89,221)</u>	<u>\$ 77,962</u>	<u>(\$ 193,481)</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Balance at Beginning of the Year	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Balance at End of the Year
<u>Deferred Tax Liabilities</u>			
Temporary differences			
Land value increment tax	<u>(\$ 182,222)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 182,222)</u>

f. Items for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Loss carryforwards		
Expired in 2032	<u>\$ 705,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Deductible temporary differences		
Impairment loss on assets	\$ 818,339	\$ 1,024,967
Amortization of deferred credits	289,375	344,401
Net defined benefit liabilities	-	387,777
Purchase contract loss	-	206,850
Sales discount payable	-	200,042
Provision for inventory loss	-	128,663
Others	-	122,891
	<u>\$ 1,107,714</u>	<u>\$ 2,415,591</u>

g. Income tax assessments

The Corporation's income tax returns through 2020 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

27. EARNINGS (LOSSES) PER SHARE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Basic earnings (losses) per share	<u>(\$ 0.69)</u>	<u>\$ 4.42</u>
Diluted earnings (losses) per share	<u>(\$ 0.69)</u>	<u>\$ 4.40</u>

The net profit (loss) and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of earnings (losses) per share were as follows:

Net profit or loss for the year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Attributable to owners of the Corporation	<u>(\$ 989,929)</u>	<u>\$6,350,411</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in computation of basic earnings (losses) per share	1,435,544	1,435,544
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares:		
Compensation of Employees	-	7,737
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in computation of diluted earnings (losses) per share	<u>1,435,544</u>	<u>1,443,281</u>

The Corporation may settle the compensation paid to employees in cash or shares; therefore, the Corporation assumes that the entire amount of the compensation will be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares will be 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. In consideration of the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2022, due to the dilutive effect, the potential shares attributed to the compensation of employees were excluded from the computation of diluted losses per share.

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Corporation manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Corporation will be able to continue their operations while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Management of the Corporation considers the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value approximates fair value.

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Domestic listed shares	\$ 986,655	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 986,655
Domestic unlisted shares	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,163</u>	<u>41,163</u>
	<u>\$ 986,655</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 41,163</u>	<u>\$1,027,818</u>
Financial liabilities for hedging				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,166</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,166</u>
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Domestic listed shares	\$1,170,412	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,170,412
Domestic unlisted shares	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,040</u>	<u>62,040</u>
	<u>\$1,170,412</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 62,040</u>	<u>\$1,232,452</u>

There was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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

	Financial Assets at FVTPL - Equity Instruments	Financial Assets at FVTOCI - Equity Instruments	Total
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2022</u>			
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ -	\$ 62,040	\$ 62,040
Total profit or loss			
Recognized in profit or loss	2,774	-	2,774
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(12,310)	(12,310)
Disposal	-	(325)	(325)
Capital reduction refunded	<u>(2,774)</u>	<u>(8,242)</u>	<u>(11,016)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 41,163</u>	<u>\$ 41,163</u>
<u>For the year ended December 31, 2021</u>			
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 242,410	\$ 43,345	\$ 285,755
Total profit or loss			
Recognized in profit or loss	318,331	-	318,331
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	18,695	18,695
Disposal	<u>(560,741)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(560,741)</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 62,040</u>	<u>\$ 62,040</u>

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement

<u>Financial Instrument</u>	<u>Valuation Technique and Inputs</u>
Derivative instruments	Derivatives with quoted prices in active markets were measured at fair value based on their market prices. If market prices are not available, derivatives are measured at estimated value using valuation techniques. The estimates and assumptions used in the Corporation's valuation techniques are consistent with the information used by market participants in pricing financial instruments, which are available to the Corporation. The fair value of each foreign exchange forward contract was determined separately under forward exchange rates indicated by the bank quotation system.

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

- a) The fair value of emerging shares was based on the closing price adjusted for liquidity risk premium.
- b) The fair value of unlisted shares was based on the current net value.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Financial assets		
Financial assets for hedging	\$ 700,188	\$ -
Measured at amortized cost (see 1 below)	5,016,897	2,711,107
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Equity instruments	1,027,818	1,232,452
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities for hedging	2,166	-
Measured at amortized cost (see 2 below)	19,114,919	13,302,653

- 1) The balances included financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties and excluding tax refund receivable), other financial assets and refundable deposits.
- 2) The balances included financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term borrowings, short-term bills payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables, refund liabilities, bonds payable, long-term borrowings (including current portion), long-term bills payable, and guarantee deposits received.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Corporation's major financial instruments include financial assets for hedging, accounts receivable, investments accounted for using equity method, other financial assets, accounts payable, short-term borrowings, short-term bills payable, bonds payable, long-term borrowings (including current portion), long-term bills payable and lease liabilities. The Corporation's financial department coordinates domestic and international financial operations, prepares and analyzes internal risk reports to monitor and manage financial risks related to the operation of the Corporation. These risks include market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Corporation sought to minimize the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives was governed by the Corporation's policies approved by the board of directors, which provided written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits was reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Corporation did not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

1) Market risk

The main financial risks arising from operating activities are to the risk of change in foreign exchange rates (see (a) below), the risk of changes in interest rates (see (b) below) and the risk of other price (see (c) below).

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

a) Foreign currency risk

The Corporation was exposed to foreign currency risk due to sales and purchases, denominated in foreign currencies. The Corporation manages exposure to foreign exchange risk using foreign currency deposits and engages in foreign exchange forward contracts with firm commitment opposite to exchange rate fluctuations within the scope permitted by the policy.

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities exposed foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 33.

Sensitivity analysis

The Corporation was mainly exposed to the fluctuation of USD. The following table details the Corporation's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the New Taiwan dollars (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity rate of 1% is used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

The sensitivity analysis included only the outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, refer to Note 33. The following table shows the impact on profit or equity of 1% decrease in NTD against USD.

	USD Impact	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit (loss) before income tax (Note 1)	\$ 7,900	(\$ 11,834)
Equity (Note 2)	7,002	-

Note 1: This was mainly attributable to the exposure of outstanding USD cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, short-term borrowings, accounts payable and other payables, which were not hedged at the balance sheet date.

Note 2: These were attributable to financial assets for hedging that were designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges.

b) Interest rate risk

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

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's financial assets and liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial liabilities	\$ 3,046,462	\$ 4,059,742
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 1,318,571	\$ 1,430,632
Financial liabilities	14,659,957	6,002,044

Sensitivity analysis

If interest rates had been 0.25% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Corporation's pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have been lower/ higher by NT\$33,353 thousand and NT\$11,429 thousand, respectively.

c) Other price risk

The Corporation was exposed to equity price risk through their investments in domestic listed shares. The equity price of the Corporation was evaluated by the closing price of the equity securities on a monthly basis.

Sensitivity analysis

If equity price of fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets had been lower by one dollar, the pre-tax-other comprehensive income, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would both have been lower by NT\$33,109 thousand.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Corporation. As at the balance sheet date, the Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the financial assets on the standalone balance sheets and the amount of contingent liabilities in relation to financial guarantee issued by the Corporation.

The Corporation made transactions only with the parties with good credit. The goods were delivered after the cash or L/C was received, and the Corporation did not provide financial guarantee to any company. Accounts receivable were due to time differences of L/C negotiation and there were no bad debt in the recent years; therefore, the credit risk is very low.

3) Liquidity risk

The Corporation manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash deemed adequate to finance the Corporation's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The Corporation relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. The management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants. As of December 31, 2022, the unutilized credit facility of the Corporation was NT\$39.7 billion; therefore, there is no liquidity risk or incapacity of financing capital to meet contractual obligations.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Corporation's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
Short-term borrowings	\$ 7,656,261	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,656,261
Accounts payable (including related parties)	823,501	-	-	823,501
Other payables	510,598	-	-	510,598
Refund liabilities	57,815	-	-	57,815
Lease liabilities	13,400	29,260	8,129	50,789
Bonds payable	22,100	3,044,200	-	3,066,300
Long-term bank borrowings	2,373,999	2,276,006	-	4,650,005
Long-term bills payable	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000

(Continued)

	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
Guarantee deposits received	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
	<u>\$ 11,457,674</u>	<u>\$ 7,849,466</u>	<u>\$ 43,129</u>	<u>\$ 19,350,269</u>
	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
Short-term borrowings	\$ 4,584,062	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,584,062
Short-term bills payable	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Accounts payable (including related parties)	1,830,309	-	-	1,830,309
Other payables	1,159,910	-	-	1,159,910
Refund liabilities	265,047	-	-	265,047
Lease liabilities	16,086	35,783	14,364	66,233
Bonds payable	22,100	3,066,300	-	3,088,400
Long-term bank borrowings	9,480	1,215,258	-	1,224,738
Long-term bills payable	-	240,000	-	240,000
Guarantee deposits received	-	-	35,000	35,000
	<u>\$ 8,886,994</u>	<u>\$ 4,557,341</u>	<u>\$ 49,364</u>	<u>\$ 13,493,699</u>

(Concluded)

4) Cash flow hedging

December 31, 2022

Hedging Instruments	Currency	Contract Amount (in thousands)	Maturity	Forward Price	Line Item in Balance Sheet	Carrying Amount		Change in Fair Value of Hedging Instrument Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness
						Asset	Liability	
Cash flow hedging								
Foreign currency deposit	USD	\$ 22,800	NA	NA	Financial assets for hedging	\$ 700,188	\$ -	(\$ 8,902)
Foreign exchange forward contract	NTD/USD	USD 7,000/ TWD 217,116	112.01	30.9933- 31.0555	Financial liabilities for hedging	-	2,166	(2,166)

Hedging Instruments/Hedged Items	Change in Fair Value of Hedged Items Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness	Balance in Other Equity	
		Continuing Hedges	Discontinuing Hedges
Cash flow hedging			
Foreign currency deposit/Forecast purchases of raw materials and equipment	\$ 8,902	(\$ 8,902)	\$ -
Foreign exchange forward contracts/Forecast purchases of raw materials	<u>2,166</u>	<u>(2,166)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 11,068</u>	<u>(\$ 11,068)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Effect on Comprehensive Income	Hedging Gains (Losses) Recognized in OCI	Amount of Hedge Ineffectiveness Recognized in Profit or Loss	Line Item in Which Hedge Ineffectiveness is Included	Amount Reclassified to P/L and the Adjusted Line Item	
				Due to Hedged Item Affecting P/L	Due to Hedged Future Cash Flows No Longer Expected to Occur
Cash flow hedging	(\$ 11,068)	\$ _____	-	\$ _____	\$ _____

30. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Details of transactions between the Corporation and other related parties are disclosed below.

- a. The name of the company and its relationship with the Corporation

<u>Company</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
China Steel Corporation	Parent entity
Dragon Steel Corporation (DSC)	Fellow subsidiary
CHC Resources Corporation (CHC)	Fellow subsidiary
Info Champ Systems Corporation (ICSC)	Fellow subsidiary
CSC Steel Sdn. Bhd. (CSSB)	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Global Trading Corporation (CSGT)	Fellow subsidiary
Himag Magnetic Corporation (HMC)	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Machinery Corporation (CSMC)	Fellow subsidiary
China Ecotek Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Security Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
Steel Castle Technology Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Express Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Structure Co., Ltd	Fellow subsidiary
Universal Exchange Inc.	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Chemical Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
Yu Cheng Lime Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
Wabo Global Trading Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
CSC Solar Corporation.	Fellow subsidiary
Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
Sing Da Marine Structure	Fellow subsidiary
United Steel Engineering & Construction Corp	Fellow subsidiary
China Steel Precision Metals Kunshan Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
CSE Transport Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
CSGT Metals Vietnam Joint Stock Company	Fellow subsidiary
Transglory Investment Corporation	Associate
Pro-Ascentek Investment Corporation	Associate
Pacific Harbour Stevedoring Corporation	Other related party

b. Sale of goods

Account Items	Related Party Types /Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
Sales	Parent entity	\$ 310	\$ 1,399
	Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
	CSSB	1,751,268	2,211,117
	Others	89,335	78,095
		<u>1,840,603</u>	<u>2,289,212</u>
		<u>\$ 1,840,913</u>	<u>\$ 2,290,611</u>
Service Revenue	Parent entity	\$ 722,048	\$ 564,537
	Fellow subsidiaries related to others	7	38,137
		<u>\$ 722,055</u>	<u>\$ 602,674</u>

The payment terms and prices of other related parties were no different from those of unrelated parties.

The abovementioned service revenue is from the agreements that the Corporation entered into with parent entity and fellow subsidiaries related to others in which the Corporation has to do certain processing work and charged based on the formula stated in the agreements. The Corporation bills the parent entity and fellow subsidiaries related to others within one month after acceptance by T/T.

The Corporation entered into an agreement with fellow subsidiaries related to others under which the Corporation sells waste acid and the price is charged based on the formula stated in the agreement. The Corporation bills the fellow subsidiaries related to others within a month after acceptance by T/T based on the monthly amount of processing.

Account Items	Related Party Types /Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
Other operating revenue	Parent entity	\$ 3,460	\$ -
	Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
	DSC	\$ 53,834	\$ 62,930
	HMC	14,597	14,448
	Others	-	103
		<u>68,431</u>	<u>77,481</u>
		<u>\$ 71,891</u>	<u>\$ 77,481</u>

There is no significant profit or loss from the sale of the supplies and oxidized iron powder of the Corporation to fellow subsidiaries related to others.

c. Purchase of goods

Related Party Types/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Parent entity	\$ 7,402,133	\$ 8,085,884
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
DSC	15,307,063	16,347,526
CSGT	3,262,928	6,402,704
Others	<u>73,707</u>	<u>70,111</u>
	<u>18,643,698</u>	<u>22,820,341</u>
	<u>\$ 26,045,831</u>	<u>\$ 30,906,225</u>

The purchases were mainly slabs and hot rolled coils. The payment terms and prices of other related parties were no different from those of unrelated parties for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

d. Accounts receivable from related parties (excluding loans to related parties)

Account Items	Related Party Types /Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Accounts receivable from related parties	Parent entity	\$ 41,915	\$ 33,745
	Fellow subsidiaries related to others	<u>15,595</u>	<u>13,610</u>
		<u>\$ 57,510</u>	<u>\$ 47,355</u>
Other receivable from related parties	Parent entity	\$ 16,240	\$ 170,204
	Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
	CHC	<u>25,288</u>	<u>40,803</u>
		<u>\$ 41,528</u>	<u>\$ 211,007</u>

No guarantees have been received for accounts receivable and other receivable from related parties. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, no impairment losses were recognized for accounts receivable from related parties.

e. Accounts payable to related parties (excluding loans from related parties)

Account Items	Related Party Types /Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Accounts payable to related parties	Parent entity	\$ 285,669	\$ 463,370
	Fellow subsidiaries related to others	1,100	1,554
	Other related parties	<u>2,329</u>	<u>4,653</u>
		<u>\$ 289,098</u>	<u>\$ 469,577</u>

(Continued)

Account Items	Related Party Types /Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Other payable to related parties	Parent entity	\$ 1,353	\$ 64,317
	Fellow subsidiaries related to others	10,290	16,737
	Other related parties	<u>3,847</u>	<u>3,807</u>
		<u>\$ 15,130</u>	<u>\$ 84,861</u> (Concluded)

The outstanding accounts payable to related parties and other payable to related parties were unsecured.

- f. Loans to related parties (recognized under other receivables – related parties)

Related Party Types	December 31	
	2022	2021
Parent entity	<u>\$ 300,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Interest income</u>		

Related Party Types	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Parent entity	<u>\$ 1,111</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The Corporation provided unsecured loans to the parent entity, and the interest rate is similar to the market interest rate. These loans are expected to be repaid within one year, and there is no expected credit loss after assessment.

- g. Other transactions with related parties

- 1) Authorization fees

In May 2003, the parent company, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. (renamed as Nippon Steel Corporation in April 2019) and Sumitomo Corporation entered into a joint venture agreement and established the joint venture company East Asia United Steel Corporation (EAUS) in July 2003. The parent company thus has a stable supply of high-quality slab through this joint venture. The parent company then signed a contract with the Corporation, transferring to the Corporation the right to buy slab from EAUS. The Corporation should pay authorization fees to the parent company under the contract. These fees (included in the purchase cost of materials) were NT\$52,832 thousand and NT\$67,640 thousand in 2022 and 2021, respectively. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, authorization fees payable (included in payables to related parties) were NT\$7,150 thousand and NT\$13,104 thousand, respectively. The calculation of slab purchase prices was based on the formula stated in the agreement.

- 2) Leases

- a) The Corporation entered into a contract with fellow subsidiaries related to others on the lease of the Corporation's part of the land, roof and warehouse. The rental revenue for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were NT\$4,304 thousand and NT\$3,995 thousand, respectively.
- b) The Corporation entered into a contract with parent entity on the lease of the Corporation's part of the land and warehouse. The rental revenue for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

were both NT\$5,310 thousand.

3) Construction in progress and other expenditures

Other expenditures include import and export transportation fees, export agency fees, rent expenses, remuneration and transportation allowances of directors.

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
a) Other expenditures		
Parent entity	\$ 147,944	\$ 190,683
Fellow subsidiaries related to others	121,420	162,401
Other related parties	<u>118,350</u>	<u>136,611</u>
	<u>\$ 387,714</u>	<u>\$ 489,695</u>

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
b) Capital expenditure		
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
CSMC	\$ 20,600	\$ -
ICSC	13,940	38,021
Other	<u>3,040</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 37,580</u>	<u>\$ 38,021</u>

4) Income from selling supplies and scrap (included in deductions of cost of goods sold)

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Fellow subsidiaries related to others		
CHC	\$ 469,215	\$ 479,895
Others	<u>385</u>	<u>3,018</u>
	<u>\$ 469,600</u>	<u>\$ 482,913</u>

h. Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration to directors and other members of key management personnel were as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 30,919	\$ 108,073
Post-employment benefits	<u>1,475</u>	<u>1,410</u>
	<u>\$ 32,394</u>	<u>\$ 109,483</u>

31. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR SECURITY

The Corporation's assets mortgaged or pledged as collateral for bank overdrafts were as follows (listed based on their carrying amounts):

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Time deposits (included in other financial assets - current)	\$ 800,000	\$ 700,000
Demand deposits (included in other financial assets - current)	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
	<u>\$1,100,000</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>

32. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

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

- a. Unused letters of credit for purchases of raw materials and machinery and equipment amounted to about NT\$2,728,044 thousand.
- b. The Corporation had signed agreements to buy equipment for NT\$517,702 thousand, of which NT\$94,665 thousand had been paid (included in construction-in-progress and prepayments for equipment).
- c. The Corporation provided letters of credits for NT\$400 thousand guaranteed by financial institutions for purchase agreements. Guarantee notes for NT\$174,500 thousand were provided for purchases of raw material.

33. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate		Carrying Amount (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
Monetary financial assets				
USD	\$ 65,492	30.71	(USD:NTD)	\$2,011,260
Monetary financial liabilities				
USD	16,967	30.71	(USD:NTD)	521,043
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
Monetary financial assets				
USD	27,573	27.68	(USD:NTD)	763,213
Monetary financial liabilities				
USD	70,327	27.68	(USD:NTD)	1,946,640

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, realized and unrealized net foreign exchange gain were NT\$38,682 thousand and NT\$64,415 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange gains and losses by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions.

34. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

- a. Information about significant transactions and b. investees:
- 1) Financing provided to others (Table 1)
 - 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (None)
 - 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates) (Table 2)
 - 4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
 - 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
 - 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
 - 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 3)
 - 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 4)
 - 9) Trading in derivative instruments (Note 29)
 - 10) Information on investees (Table 5)
- c. Information on investments in mainland China (None)
- d. Major shareholders' information (Table 6)

35. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Disclosure of the segment information in standalone financial statements is waived.

TABLE 1**CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

NO.	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider	Endorsee/Guaranteee	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Maximum Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Amount Actually Drawn	Interest Rate (%)	Nature for Financing (Note 1)	Transaction Amounts	Reason for Financing	Allowance for Bad Debt	Collateral		Financing Limits for Each Borrowing Company	Financing Company's Total Financing Amount Limits	Note
													Item	Value			
0	Chung Hung Steel Corporation	China Steel Corporation	Other receivables	Yes	\$300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	1.04~1.53	2	\$ -	Operating capital	\$-	None	\$ -	\$1,706,243	\$6,824,974	Note 2

Note 1: The nature for financing is as follows:
1. Business relationship.
2. The need for short-term financing.

Note 2: According to "The Process of Financing Others" established by the Corporation, the total available amount for lending to others and the total amount for lending to a company shall not exceed 40% and 10% of the net worth of the Corporation, respectively.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Held Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with The Company	Financial Statement Account	DECEMBER 31, 2022				Note
				Shares/Units	Carrying Value	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Chung Hung Steel Corporation	Ordinary Shares Shouh Hwang Enterprise Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	730,000	\$ -	15	\$ -	Note
	Ordinary Shares China Steel Corporation	Parent company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	33,109,239	\$ 986,655	-	\$ 986,655	
	Ordinary Shares Taiwan Ves-Power Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	134,167	\$ 34,733	2	\$ 34,733	2022.11.30 net value
	Pacific Harbour Stevedoring Corp.	The company as its supervisor	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	250,000	6,430	5	6,430	2022.08.31 net value
					\$ 41,163		\$ 41,163	
Hung Kao Investment Corporation	Ordinary Shares China Steel Corporation	The ultimate parent of the Company	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current	1,003,980	\$ 29,919	-	\$ 29,919	

Note : As of December 31, 2022, the impairment loss has been recognized that resulted in zero carrying amount, and the entity was dissolved on January 3, 2022.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Buyer (Seller)	Related Party	Relationship	Relationship			Payment Terms	Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% of Total		Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total	
Chung Hung Steel Corporation	China Steel Corporation	Parent company	Purchase of goods	\$ 7,402,133	18	Letter of credit at sight/Payment after final acceptance	\$ -		(\$ 285,669)	(35)	
	Dragon Steel Corporation	Fellow subsidiary	Purchase of goods	15,307,063	38	Letter of credit at sight	-		-	-	
	China Steel Global Trading Corporation	Fellow subsidiary	Purchase of goods	3,262,928	8	T/T within 7 business days after lading date (not included)	-		-	-	
	CSC Steel Sdn. Bhd.	Fellow subsidiary	Revenue from sale of goods	(1,751,268)	(4)	T/T within 7 business days after lading date (not included)	-		-	-	
	China Steel Corporation	Parent company	Service revenue	(722,048)	(2)	T/T as the end of the month after final acceptance	-	NO THIRD-PARTY COULD BE COMPARED	41,915	14	

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Period (Note2)	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Chung Hung Steel Corporation	China Steel Corporation	Parent company	\$ 316,240	(Note 1)	\$ -	-	\$ 13,716	\$ -

Note 1: Receivables from price settlement and loans to related parties (included in other receivables to related parties) which is not applicable to turnover rate.

Note 2: The amount has received at the report date.

TABLE 5**CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021						
Chung Hung Steel Corporation	Hung Kao Investment Corporation	Taiwan	General investment	\$ 26,000	\$ 26,000	2,600,000	100.00	\$ 36,245	\$ 2,296	\$ 2,296	Subsidiaries
Chung Hung Steel Corporation	Transglory Investment Corporation	Taiwan	General investment	2,001,152	2,001,152	306,824,279	40.91	3,508,558	832,427	340,561	Associates
Chung Hung Steel Corporation	Pro-Ascentek Investment Corporation	Taiwan	General investment	200,000	200,000	20,000,000	16.67	193,341	37,820	6,304	Associates

TABLE 6**CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION****MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION
DECEMBER 31, 2022**

Major shareholders	Shares	
	Number of shares held	Shareholding (%)
China Steel Corporation	582,673,153	40.58

Note 1: Major shareholders in the Table above are shareholders owning 5% or more of the Corporation's ordinary shares (only ones that have completed dematerialized registration and delivery, and round down to two decimal places) based on calculations performed by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation using data as of the last business date at the end of each quarter. The share capital recorded in the company's consolidated financial report and the actual number of shares delivered without physical registration may be different due to different calculation bases.

Note 2: In the case of the above information, if the shareholder delivers the shares to the trust, it is disclosed in the individual accounts of the trustee who opened the trust account by the trustee. As for the shareholder's declaration of insider's equity holding more than 10% of the shares in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, his shareholding includes his own shareholding and the shares delivered to the trust which has the decision rights over trust property, etc. Please refer to the public information for information on Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

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STATEMENT 1**CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION****STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2022****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Item	Maturity Date	Interest Rates (%)	Amount
Cash on hand			<u>\$ 640</u>
Cash in banks			
Demand deposits			20,445
Checking accounts			5,000
Foreign currency deposits			
USD \$ 6,451,525.97			<u>198,126</u>
			<u>223,571</u>
Cash equivalents			
Foreign Time deposits	2023.01.06-		
USD \$ 32,300,000.00	2023.01.16	4.00-4.35	991,933
Commercial papers with repurchase agreements	2023.01.03- 2023.01.12	1.15-1.25	1,839,382
Bonds with repurchase agreements	2023.01.03- 2023.01.09	1.15-1.23	<u>210,000</u>
			<u>3,041,315</u>
			<u>\$ 3,265,526</u>

Note: US\$1=NT\$30.71.

STATEMENT 2

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

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

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Item	Shares	Acquisition Cost	Fair Value (Note)		
			Unit Price (NT\$)	Amount	
Domestic Listed Shares					
China Steel Corporation	33,109,239	\$ 635,641	29.80	<u>\$ 986,655</u>	Note
Plus: Evaluation adjustment		<u>351,014</u>			
		<u>\$ 986,655</u>			

Note: Fair value is measured on the basis of the closing price at the balance sheet date.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Customer Name	Amount (Note 2)
Related Parties	
A company	\$ 41,915
B company	13,213
Others (Note 1)	<u>2,382</u>
	<u>\$ 57,510</u>
Non-Related Parties	
C company	\$ 89,771
D company	23,342
E company	20,329
F company	11,856
Others (Note 1)	<u>86,542</u>
	<u>\$ 231,840</u>

Note 1: The amount of individual customer included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Note 2: There are no accounts receivable that are past due over 1 year.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION**STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES****DECEMBER 31, 2022****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount	
	Cost	Net Realizable Value (Note)
Raw materials	\$ 6,657,035	\$ 5,785,686
Supplies	443,945	480,327
Work in progress	697,357	645,197
Finished goods	3,088,661	2,599,369
Others	6,148	6,148
Raw materials and supplies in transit	464,430	405,734
Allowance for loss on inventory value	(1,595,593)	-
	<u>\$ 9,761,983</u>	<u>\$ 9,922,461</u>

Note: Refer to Note 4 for details.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION**STATEMENT OF OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS****DECEMBER 31, 2022****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Bank Name	Interest Rates (%)	Period	Amount	Note
Other Financial Assets - Current				
Time deposits				
Taiwan Business Bank	0.46	2022.11.29-2023.01.29	\$ 300,000	Note
Mega Bank	0.43	2022.12.07-2023.01.10	<u>500,000</u>	Note
			800,000	
Demand deposits				
Bank of Taiwan	0.455		<u>300,000</u>	Note
			<u>\$ 1,100,000</u>	

Note: As a collateral for bank borrowings.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NONCURRENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Name	Balance, January 1, 2022		Additions		Decrease (Note 1)		Balance, December 31, 2022		Collateral
	Shares	Fair Value	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Fair Value (Note 2)	
Domestic unlisted shares									
Riselink Venture Capital Corp.	3,948	\$ 391	-	\$ -	3,948	\$ 391	-	\$ -	None
Taiwan Ves-Power Co., Ltd.	958,333	55,114	-	-	824,166	20,381	134,167	34,733	None
Pacific Harbour Stevedoring Corp.	250,000	6,535	-	-	-	105	250,000	6,430	None
		<u>\$ 62,040</u>		<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ 20,877</u>		<u>\$ 41,163</u>	

Note 1: Capital reduction refunded of NT\$ 8,242 thousand , disposal from price settlement of NT\$ 325 thousand , and the unrealized loss on valuation of NT\$ 12,310 thousand were recognized as decreases.

Note 2: Fair value is estimated pursuant to the evaluation method in Note 29.

CHINA STEEL CORPORATION

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

Investees	Balance, January 1, 2022		Additions (Note 1)		Decrease (Note 2)		Balance, December 31, 2022			Market Value or Net Assets Value		
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	% of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price (NT\$)	Total Amount	Collateral
Unlisted companies												
Transglory Investment Corporation	306,824,279	\$ 3,829,875	-	\$ 340,589	-	\$ 661,906	306,824,279	40.91	\$ 3,508,558	\$ 11.44	\$ 3,508,558	None
Hong Kao Investment Corporation	2,600,000	46,320	-	2,296	-	12,371	2,600,000	100	36,245	13.94	36,245	None
Pro-Ascentek Investment Corporation	20,000,000	212,903	-	6,804	-	26,366	20,000,000	16.67	193,341	9.67	193,341	None
		<u>\$ 4,089,098</u>		<u>\$ 349,689</u>		<u>\$ 700,643</u>			<u>\$ 3,738,144</u>		<u>\$ 3,738,144</u>	

Note 1: The increase came from exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements under equity method of NT\$ 528 thousand, and investment income recognized under equity method of NT\$ 349,161 thousand.

Note 2: The decrease came from cash dividends NT\$ 43,158 thousand, unrealized loss of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income of NT\$ 636,816 thousand, remeasurement of defined benefit plans of NT\$ 7 thousand, and adjustment from changes in equity of NT\$ 20,662 thousand.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Land	Transportation Equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance, January 1, 2022	\$ 90,159	\$ 15,238	\$ 105,397
Additions	112	964	1,076
Disposals	(7,974)	-	(7,974)
Revision	<u>-</u>	<u>(361)</u>	<u>(361)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2022	<u>82,297</u>	<u>15,841</u>	<u>98,138</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance, January 1, 2022	(34,307)	(8,170)	(42,477)
Disposals	7,974	-	7,974
Depreciation expense	<u>(12,443)</u>	<u>(3,100)</u>	<u>(15,543)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2022	<u>(38,776)</u>	<u>(11,270)</u>	<u>(50,046)</u>
	<u>\$ 43,521</u>	<u>\$ 4,571</u>	<u>\$ 48,092</u>

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Type	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rates (%)	Balance, End of Year	Credit Amount	Collateral or Pledge
Revolving loans					
Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Kaohsiung	2022.10.28-2023.03.28	1.68	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 3,801,600	None
Mitsubishi UFJ, Taipei	2022.11.04-2023.03.06	1.77	900,000	2,000,000	None
Bank of Taiwan, GangShan	2022.11.24-2023.05.23	1.76	650,000	2,500,000	None
Bangkok Bank, Kaohsiung	2022.11.14-2023.05.12	1.84	600,000	870,000	None
ChinaTrust Commercial Bank, Minzu	2022.11.24-2023.05.23	1.40	400,000	2,000,000	None
Land Bank of Taiwan, Tainan	2022.10.17-2023.01.16	1.33	<u>330,000</u>	1,200,000	None
			<u>4,780,000</u>		
LC borrowing in NTD					
Bank of Taiwan, GangShan (Note 1)	2022.10.18-2023.01.10	1.35	23,399	2,500,000	None
Yuanta Commercial Bank, Kaohsiung	2022.10.04-2023.03.27	1.29-1.46	953,222	1,000,000	None
Land Bank of Taiwan, Tainan (Note 1)	2022.10.11-2023.01.23	1.32-1.36	63,846	1,200,000	None
ChinaTrust Commercial Bank, Minzu (Note 1)	2022.08.23-2023.06.02	1.30-1.53	<u>760,878</u>	2,000,000	None
			<u>1,801,345</u>		
Bank overdraft					
Mega Bank, Kaohsiung Metropolitan		0.67	493,909	-	Certificate of time deposit (Note 2)
Bank of Taiwan, GangShan		0.72	268,611	-	Demand deposits (Note 2)
Taiwan Business Bank, LingYa Branch		0.74	<u>217,651</u>	-	Certificate of time deposit (Note 2)
			<u>980,171</u>		
			<u>\$ 7,561,516</u>		

Note 1: Revolving loans and LC borrowing in USD shared credit amount.

Note 2: Refer to Note 31 for details.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount
Related Parties	
A company	\$ 285,699
Others (Note)	<u>3,429</u>
	<u>\$ 289,098</u>
Non-related Parties	
B company	\$ 486,579
Others (Note)	<u>47,824</u>
	<u>\$ 534,403</u>

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

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF BONDS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Bonds Name	Trustee	Issuance Date	Interest Payment Date And Repayment Method	Coupon Rate (%)	Amount					Collateral or Pledge
					Total Amount	Repayment Paid	Balance, End of Year	Issuance Costs	Carrying Value	
5-year unsecured bonds	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd	2020.03-2025.03	Repayable in March 2025; interest payable annually	0.78	\$2,000,000	\$ -	\$2,000,000	(\$ 1,456)	\$1,998,544	None
	Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd	2020.09-2025.09	Repayable in September 2025; interest payable annually	0.65	<u>1,000,000</u>	-	<u>1,000,000</u>	(<u>1,235</u>)	<u>998,765</u>	None
					<u>\$3,000,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$3,000,000</u>	(<u>\$ 2,691</u>)	<u>\$2,997,309</u>	

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BANK BORROWINGS

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Bank Name	Contract Period and Repayment Method	Interest Rates (%)	Balance, December 31, 2022			Collateral or Pledge
			Current	Over 1 Year	Total	
Long-term bank borrowings						
Bank of Taiwan, GangShan	Due in December 2024, amortization from June 2023	1.35	\$ 240,000	\$ 960,000	\$ 1,200,000	None
Bank of Taiwan, GangShan	Due in October 2025 with revolving basis	1.60	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	None
Mega Bank, Kaohsiung Metropolitan	Due in September 2023 with revolving basis	1.71	1,600,000	-	1,600,000	None
Land Bank of Taiwan, Tainan	Due in December 2023 with revolving basis	1.42	500,000	-	500,000	None
Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China, Kaohsiung	Repaid in August 2025	1.61	-	300,000	300,000	None
			<u>\$ 2,340,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,260,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,600,000</u>	

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION**STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES****DECEMBER 31, 2022****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Period	Discount Rates (%)	Amount
Land	2015.03.01-2031.12.31	0.65-1.31	\$ 44,525
Transportation equipment	2019.05.01-2024.10.31	0.75-0.76	<u>4,628</u>
			<u>\$ 49,153</u>

Note 1: Refer to Note 15 for details.

Note 2: Current portion of lease liabilities NT\$ 12,877 thousand has been classified as current liabilities.

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BILLS PAYABLE

DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Financial Institution	Guarantee Institution	Credit Line	Period	Interest Rates (%)	Amount		Collateral or Pledge	
					Issuance Amount	Unamortized Amount		Carrying Amount
Commercial papers payable								
Union Bank of Taiwan	Non-guarantee	\$ 1,000,000	2022.08.19-2026.10.31	1.39	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 191	\$ 999,809	None
Taishin Bank	Non-guarantee	1,800,000	2022.01.14-2025.01.14	1.54	900,000	1,251	898,749	None
China Bills Finance Corporation	Non-guarantee	300,000	2022.03.31-2024.03.30	0.64	300,000	26	299,974	None
International Bills Finance Corporation	Non-guarantee	300,000	2022.01.28-2024.01.27	0.65	300,000	91	299,909	None
		<u>\$ 3,400,000</u>			<u>\$ 2,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,559</u>	<u>\$ 2,498,441</u>	

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

**STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Item	Quantities (Metric Tons)	Amount
Sale of Goods		
Hot rolled coiled steel	1,467,206	\$ 33,058,790
Cold rolled coiled steel	209,018	5,766,825
Steel pipe	87,304	3,276,453
Galvanized coiled steel	53,817	<u>1,573,680</u>
		43,675,748
Service revenue		741,273
Other operating revenue		<u>80,257</u>
		<u>\$ 44,497,278</u>

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION**STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Cost of goods sold for in-house products	
Raw materials used	
Raw materials, beginning of year	\$ 6,299,585
Raw material purchased	40,400,683
Raw materials, end of year	(7,121,426)
	39,508,842
Direct labor	371,099
Manufacturing expenses	<u>3,448,229</u>
Manufacturing cost	43,328,170
Work in progress, beginning of year	735,249
Work in progress, end of year	(697,357)
	43,366,062
Finished goods, beginning of year	4,285,975
Finished goods, end of year	(3,088,661)
Income from off-grades	(944,458)
Others	<u>1,479,714</u>
Total costs of goods sold	45,098,632
Service costs	529,608
Purchase contract loss (reversal of loss)	(73,150)
Other operating costs	<u>74,344</u>
Total operating costs	<u>\$ 45,629,434</u>

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

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

Item	Selling Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Total
Export expense	\$ 252,685	\$ -	\$ 252,685
Salaries and awards	43,542	127,407	170,949
Depreciation expense	268	9,058	9,326
Commission	44,786	-	44,786
Insurance	8,954	17,334	26,288
Employee benefits	7,560	18,700	26,260
Tax	8,372	12,299	20,671
Service fee	2,522	13,017	15,539
Travelling expense	253	2,259	2,512
Pension	2,162	5,125	7,287
Entertainment expense	406	6,795	7,201
Stockholder service fee	-	4,358	4,358
Repair and maintenance expense	59	5,988	6,047
Rent expense	200	2,234	2,434
Postage	696	3,947	4,643
Utility	-	2,867	2,867
Donation expense	150	5,427	5,577
Security expense	-	3,250	3,250
Freight expense	915	-	915
Others	<u>3,334</u>	<u>14,261</u>	<u>17,595</u>
Total	<u>\$ 376,864</u>	<u>\$ 254,326</u>	<u>\$ 631,190</u>

CHUNG HUNG STEEL CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND DEPRECIATION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31,2022				Year Ended December 31,2021			
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Classified as Others	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Classified as Others	Total
Employee benefits								
Salaries	\$ 796,884	\$ 160,738	\$ -	\$ 957,622	\$ 1,477,581	\$ 303,062	\$ -	\$ 1,780,643
Labor and health insurance	87,244	16,883	-	104,127	83,415	14,660	-	98,075
Pension	40,144	7,287	-	47,431	39,223	7,049	-	46,272
Employment benefits	156,922	26,260	-	183,182	182,902	28,512	-	211,414
Remuneration of directors	-	10,211	-	10,211	-	69,960	-	69,960
Others	<u>1,747</u>	<u>373</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,120</u>	<u>2,825</u>	<u>755</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,580</u>
	<u>\$ 1,082,941</u>	<u>\$ 221,752</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,304,693</u>	<u>\$ 1,785,946</u>	<u>\$ 423,998</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,209,944</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ 707,678</u>	<u>\$ 9,326</u>	<u>\$ 888</u>	<u>\$ 717,892</u>	<u>\$ 745,529</u>	<u>\$ 7,312</u>	<u>\$ 888</u>	<u>\$ 753,729</u>

Note 1: As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation had 1,155 and 1,183 employees, respectively. Among them 6 directors did not serve concurrently as employees in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Note 2: Additional disclosures are as follows:

- 1) Average employee benefits for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were NT\$ 1,127 thousand and NT\$ 1,818 thousand, respectively.
- 2) Average salaries for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were NT\$ 833 thousand and NT\$ 1,513 thousand, respectively.
- 3) Changes of adjustments of average salaries was -44.94%.
- 4) The Corporation did not have supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.
- 5) The Corporation's remuneration policies are as follows:
 - a) Remuneration policy for directors
 - i The Corporation pays a fixed compensation , to the independent directors, who shall not receive the remuneration for directors according to Article 28 of the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation.
 - ii The independent directors shall attend the Board of Directors which the Corporation will pay travel allowance.
 - iii The Corporation pays an attendance fee to independent directors for attending meetings held by the functional committees under the Corporation's Board of Directors.
 - b) Remuneration policy for the managements

The pay level and salary adjustment for the Corporation's Chairman or managements shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval after the Remuneration Committee discussion.
 - c) Compensation policy for employees

The Corporation pays employee compensation by referring to the benchmark salary of the industry, and the supply and demand of market manpower, considering the financial situation of operation, formulating the Salary Management Measures, developing the salary standard for new employees, and providing the basic salary higher than the statutory basic salary standard, regardless of gender. The salaries of male and female employees of the same position and grade shall be the same, i.e., the ratio shall be 1:1.