SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and 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 parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in 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 Company's 2022 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters for the Company's 2022 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Occurrence of sales revenues from API and injection products

Description

Refer to Note 4(28) for accounting policy on revenue recognition and Note 6(17) for accounting items on revenue.

The Company's sales revenue mainly arises from the manufacture and sales of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient ("API") and injection products. The Company's customers come from Taiwan, Asia, Europe and America. Since the volume and amount of transactions are significant, we considered the occurrence of sales revenue from API and injection products a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following key audit procedures in response to the above key audit matter:

1. We evaluated internal control system that was designed and implemented by management in reviewing customers' credit, and tested whether the counterparty and the credit valuation documents have been properly approved.
2. We sampled transaction details and supporting documents for consistency from transaction counterparties who have higher turnover growth.
3. We sent confirmation letters for significant transaction counterparties, ensuring the responses and account records were consistent with customers' data, and evaluated the reasonableness on the difference between the responses and the account records.

Inventory valuation

Description

Refer to Note 4(11) for accounting policies on inventory valuation, Note 5(2) for the uncertainty of accounting estimates and assumptions applied in inventory valuation, and Note 6(4) for details of inventories. As at December 31, 2022, the balances of inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses were $1,418,964 thousand and $301,405 thousand, respectively.

The Company is primarily engaged in manufacturing and sales of API. Due to the complex manufacturing process, long lead time in materials preparation and uncertain product registration timing before market launch, there is a higher risk of incurring loss on inventory valuation. For inventories sold under normal terms, the Company measures inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value. For inventories ageing over a certain period of time or are individually identified as obsolete inventories, the net realisable value is calculated based on the historical information of inventory turnover. Since the calculation of net realisable value involves subjective judgement and the ending balance of inventory is material to the financial statements, we considered the valuation of inventory a key audit matter.

<u>How our audit addressed the matter</u>

We performed the following key audit procedures in response to the above key audit matter:

1. We compared the financial statements to ascertain whether the provision policy on allowance for inventory valuation losses has been consistently applied and assessed the reasonableness of the provision policy.
2. We understood the inventory management process, observing annual physical counts to assess the effectiveness of management's classification and controls over obsolete and slow-moving inventory.
3. We checked the accuracy of inventory aging report and sampled inventories for those lately changed before the balance sheet date in order to compute the accuracy of inventory aging range; and evaluated whether the older inventories were obsolete.
4. We sampled the computation of net realisable value of individual inventory and compared with account records.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the

direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Lin, Yung-Chih

Independent Accountants

Lin, Tzu-Shu

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
Republic of China
February 24, 2023

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2021 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 4,260,260	36	$ 3,968,726	34
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	-	-	1,742	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(3) and 12	560,045	5	352,844	3
1200	Other receivables		15,236	-	8,124	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	3,869	-	4,146	-
130X	Inventories	5 and 6(4)	1,117,559	10	1,223,031	11
1410	Prepayments		117,119	1	82,557	1
11XX	**Total current assets**		6,074,088	52	5,641,170	49
	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(5)	112,616	1	185,796	2
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method	6(6)	1,509,480	13	1,579,841	14
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7)(9)	2,800,235	24	2,954,902	25
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	586,662	5	546,885	5
1780	Intangible assets		4,573	-	2,903	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(24)	537,490	4	517,203	4
1915	Prepayments for equipment	6(7)	128,997	1	163,088	1
1920	Guarantee deposits paid		936	-	1,006	-
1980	Other financial assets - non-current	8	30,940	-	29,270	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		5,711,929	48	5,980,894	51
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 11,786,017	100	$ 11,622,064	100

(Continued)

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2021 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	$ 361	-	$ -	-
2130	Contract liabilities - current	6(17)	55,582	1	49,730	-
2150	Notes payable		1,235	-	1,172	-
2170	Accounts payable		116,251	1	55,815	1
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	41,890	-	9,359	-
2200	Other payables	6(10) and 7	346,066	3	282,491	2
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(24)	99,636	1	71,165	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current		17,893	-	16,165	-
2310	Advance receipts		-	-	1,740	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		678,914	6	487,637	4
	Non-current liabilities					
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(24)	-	-	348	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		581,181	5	540,266	5
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities	6(11)	74,491	-	79,546	1
2645	Guarantee deposits received		1,378	-	3,213	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		657,050	5	623,373	6
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		1,335,964	11	1,111,010	10
	Equity					
	Share capital					
3110	Common stock	6(12)	7,907,392	67	7,907,392	68
3200	Capital surplus	6(13)	1,294,689	10	1,294,689	11
	Retained earnings	6(5)(15)				
3310	Legal reserve		719,584	6	679,074	6
3320	Special reserve		61,125	1	33,043	-
3350	Unappropriated earnings		565,439	5	657,981	6
3400	Other equity interest	6(5)(6)(16)	(98,176)	-	(61,125)	(1)
3XXX	**Total equity**		10,450,053	89	10,511,054	90
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	7 and 9				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 11,786,017	100	$ 11,622,064	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amount)

			Year ended December 31			
			2022		2021	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(17) and 7	$ 3,069,434	100	$ 2,642,830	100
5000	Operating costs	6(4)(11)(22)(23) and 7	(1,837,636)	(60)	(1,388,306)	(53)
5900	Net operating margin		1,231,798	40	1,254,524	47
	Operating expenses	6(11)(22)(23), 7 and 12				
6100	Selling expenses		(172,499)	(6)	(157,715)	(6)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(331,590)	(11)	(454,716)	(17)
6300	Research and development expenses		(219,654)	(7)	(265,162)	(10)
6450	Expected credit losses		(40)	-	(1)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(723,783)	(24)	(877,594)	(33)
6900	Operating profit		508,015	16	376,930	14
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(18)	21,240	1	16,100	-
7010	Other income	6(19) and 7	21,269	1	21,612	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(2)(7)(9)(20) and 12	714	-	(8,275)	-
7050	Finance costs	6(8)(21)	(6,817)	-	(6,486)	-
7070	Share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	(106,490)	(4)	(97,617)	(4)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		(70,084)	(2)	(74,666)	(3)
7900	**Profit before income tax**		437,931	14	302,264	11
7950	Income tax expense	6(24)	(84,715)	(3)	(58,793)	(2)
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 353,216	11	$ 243,471	9
	Other comprehensive income (loss)					
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit plan	6(11)	$ 2,986	-	($ 2,509)	-
8316	Unrealised (losses) gains from equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5)(16)	(73,180)	(2)	139,194	5
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(24)	(597)	-	502	-
	Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	6(6)(16)	36,129	1	(3,637)	-
8300	**Total other comprehensive (loss) income for the year**		($ 34,662)	(1)	$ 133,550	5
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 318,554	10	$ 377,021	14
	Earnings per share (in dollars)	6(25)				
9750	Basic		$	0.45	$	0.31
9850	Diluted		$	0.45	$	0.31

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Capital reserve	Retained Earnings: Legal reserve	Retained Earnings: Special reserve	Retained Earnings: Unappropriated earnings	Other Equity Interest: Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Other Equity Interest: Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
Year ended December 31, 2021									
Balance at January 1, 2021		$ 7,907,392	$ 1,294,689	$ 634,265	$ 67,825	$ 658,275	($ 75,611)	$ 42,568	$ 10,529,403
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	243,471	-	-	243,471
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(5)(6)(16)	-	-	-	-	(2,007)	(3,637)	139,194	133,550
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	241,464	(3,637)	139,194	377,021
Distribution of 2020 net income:									
Legal reserve		-	-	44,809	-	(44,809)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(15)	-	-	-	-	(395,370)	-	-	(395,370)
Reversal of special reserve		-	-	-	(34,782)	34,782	-	-	-
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5)(16)	-	-	-	-	163,639	-	(163,639)	-
Balance at December 31, 2021		$ 7,907,392	$ 1,294,689	$ 679,074	$ 33,043	$ 657,981	($ 79,248)	$ 18,123	$ 10,511,054
Year ended December 31, 2022									
Balance at January 1, 2022		$ 7,907,392	$ 1,294,689	$ 679,074	$ 33,043	$ 657,981	($ 79,248)	$ 18,123	$ 10,511,054
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	353,216	-	-	353,216
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(5)(6)(16)	-	-	-	-	2,389	36,129	(73,180)	(34,662)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	355,605	36,129	(73,180)	318,554
Distribution of 2021 net income:									
Legal reserve		-	-	40,510	-	(40,510)	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	28,082	(28,082)	-	-	-
Cash dividends	6(15)	-	-	-	-	(379,555)	-	-	(379,555)
Balance at December 31, 2022		$ 7,907,392	$ 1,294,689	$ 719,584	$ 61,125	$ 565,439	($ 43,119)	($ 55,057)	$ 10,450,053

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 437,931	$ 302,264
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Loss (gain) on valuation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		2,103	(3,914)
Expected credit loss	12	40	1
Loss on (reversal of allowance for) inventory market price decline	6(4)	3,243	(15,657)
Share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	106,490	97,617
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6(7)(22)	318,765	256,453
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	6(8)(22)	14,054	12,968
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(20)	(60)	(89)
Gain on reversal of impairment loss	6(7)(9)(20)	(634)	(1,382)
Amortisation	6(22)	2,702	4,759
Interest income	6(18)	(21,240)	(16,100)
Interest expense	6(21)	6,817	6,486
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Accounts receivable		(207,241)	26,566
Other receivables		(5,788)	8,334
Other receivables - related parties		277	2,202
Inventories		102,229	(72,427)
Prepayments		(34,562)	14,284
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities - current		5,852	2,212
Notes payable		63	(1)
Accounts payable		60,436	(71,005)
Accounts payable - related parties		32,531	(27,239)
Other payables		57,477	(11,282)
Advance receipts		(1,740)	1,740
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current		(2,069)	(2,195)
Cash inflow generated from operations		877,676	514,595
Interest received		19,916	17,211
Income tax received		-	9,233
Interest paid		(6,817)	(6,486)
Income tax paid		(77,476)	(67,196)
Net cash flows from operating activities		813,299	467,357

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SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(5)	$ -	$ 261,513
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(26)	(42,137)	(113,429)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		60	904
Acquisition of intangible assets		(4,372)	(777)
Increase in prepayments for equipment		(81,138)	(113,348)
Decrease in guarantee deposits paid		70	23
Increase in other financial assets - non-current		(1,670)	-
Net cash flows (used in) from investing activities		(129,187)	34,886
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in short-term borrowings	6(27)	-	(9,494)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	6(27)	(11,188)	(10,257)
(Decrease) increase in guarantee deposits received	6(27)	(1,835)	1,913
Payment of cash dividends	6(15)	(379,555)	(395,370)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(392,578)	(413,208)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		291,534	89,035
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6(1)	3,968,726	3,879,691
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6(1)	$ 4,260,260	$ 3,968,726

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.

NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

(1) ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) on November 11, 1997. The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture of western medicines and other chemical materials, biological technology services, intellectual property rights, international trade and research, development and manufacture of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), albumin medicines, oligonucleotide medicines, peptide medicines, injections and new small molecule drugs, as well as the provision of related consulting and technical services.

(2) The common shares of the Company have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 2011.

(3) Uni-President Enterprises Corp., the Company's ultimate parent company, holds 37.94% equity interest in the Company.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2023.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2022 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts — cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2023 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by IASB
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, 'Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction'	January 1, 2023

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback'	January 1, 2024
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 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

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company only financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, these parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretation as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the parent company only financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The parent company only financial statements are presented in NTD, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

D. All foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within "other gains and losses".

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

(a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be paid off within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be paid off within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(5) Cash equivalents

A. Cash equivalents refer to short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

B. Time deposits and bills under repurchase agreements that meet the above criteria and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitment in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Company recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(7) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value. The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost, at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(10) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. If the cost exceeds net realisable value, valuation loss is accrued and recognised in operating costs. If the net realisable value reverses, valuation is eliminated within the credit balance and is recognised as deduction of operating costs.

(12) Investments accounted for using equity method - subsidiaries

A. A subsidiary is an entity where the Company has the right to dominate its finance and operating policies (including special purpose entities), normally the Company owns more than 50% of the voting rights directly or indirectly in that entity. Subsidiaries are accounted for under the equity method in the Company's non-consolidated financial statements.

B. Unrealised gains or losses resulting from inter-company transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated. To meet the consistency of accounting policies of the Company, necessary adjustments are made to the accounting policies of the subsidiaries.

C. After acquisition of subsidiaries, the Company recognises proportionately the share of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the income statement as part of the Company's profit and loss and other comprehensive income, respectively. When the share of loss from a subsidiary exceeds the carrying amount of Company's interest in that subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise its share in the subsidiary's loss proportionately.

D. According to Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers, 'profit for the year' and 'other comprehensive income for the year' reported in an entity's parent company only statement of comprehensive income, shall equal to 'profit for the year' and 'other comprehensive income' attributable to owners of the parent reported in that entity's consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Total equity reported in an entity's parent company only financial statements, shall equal to equity attributable to owners of parent reported in that entity's consolidated financial statements.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. If each component of property, plant and equipment is significant, it is depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful lives
Buildings and structures	2 ～ 35 years
Machinery and equipment	2 ～ 12 years
Transportation equipment	2 ～ 5 years
Office equipment	2 ～ 9 years
Other equipment	2 ～ 19 years

(14) Intangible assets

Professional skills and computer software, etc. are stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 ~ 5 years.

(15) Leasing arrangements (lessee)－right-of-use assets / lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable. The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost of under the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability. The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of right-of use assets to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognise the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss shall be reversed to the extent of the loss previously recognised in profit or loss. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not exceed the depreciated or amortized historical cost if the impairment had not been recognised.

(17) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(18) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition:

(a) Hybrid (combined) contracts; or

(b) They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or

(c) They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management policy.

B. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(19) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(20) Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Company to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. At initial recognition, the Company measures financial guarantee contracts at fair value and subsequently at the higher of amount of provisions determined by the expected credit losses and the cumulative gains that were previously recognised.

(21) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(22) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(23) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plan

For defined contribution plan, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plan

i.Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations. .

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise, and recorded as retained earnings.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expenses and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employees' compensation is distributed by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing market price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(24) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-market vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(25) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred income tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(26) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(27) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company’s financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(28) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

(a) The Company manufactures and sells API, intermediates, etc. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

(b) Revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the sales returns and discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the sales returns and discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.

(c) A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

B. Sales of services

(a) The Company provides technology development and consultation services. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the service rendered up to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

(b) The Company's estimate about revenue, costs and progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is subject to a revision whenever there is a change in circumstances. Any increase or decrease in revenue or costs due to an estimate revision is reflected in profit or loss during the period when the management becomes aware of the changes in circumstances.

C. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

Given that the contractual period lasts less than one year, the Company recognises the incremental costs (mainly comprised of sales commissions) of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred although the Company expects to recover those costs.

(29) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgments and estimates. As the manufacturing process is long and complex, causing longer materials lead time, the waiting period for product registration is long, and the timing of customers' product launch may be deferred, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

B. As of December 31, 2022, the carrying amount of inventories was $1,117,559.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash:		
Cash on hand	$ 30	$ 30
Checking accounts and demand deposits	111,780	73,500
	111,810	73,530
Cash equivalents:		
Time deposits	3,958,500	3,475,500
Bills under repurchase agreements	189,950	419,696
	4,148,450	3,895,196
	$ 4,260,260	$ 3,968,726

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. Details of the Company's time deposits pledged to others as collateral (listed as 'Other financial assets - non-current') as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are provided in Note 8.

(2) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

Items	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current items:		
Financial (liabilities) assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivatives	($ 361)	$ 1,742
Non-current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Unlisted stocks	$ 4,620	$ 4,620
Valuation adjustment	(4,620)	(4,620)
	$ -	$ -

A. The Company recognised net (loss) gain of ($36,985) and $936 on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (listed as "Other gains and losses") for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

B. The Company entered into contracts relating to derivative financial liabilities which were not accounted for under hedge accounting. The information is listed below (Units in thousands of currencies indicated):

	December 31, 2022	
Items	Contract amount	Contract period
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD 10,468	11.2022~2.2023

	December 31, 2021	
Items	Contract amount	Contract period
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD 11,579	11.2021~3.2022

The Company entered into forward foreign contracts to hedge exchange rate risk of operating activities. However, these forward foreign exchange contracts are not accounted for under hedge accounting.

C. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(3) ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts receivable	$ 560,125	$ 352,884
Less: Loss allowance	(80)	(40)
	$ 560,045	$ 352,844

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Not past due	$ 480,778	$ 310,978
Less than 30 days	78,530	33,962
Between 31 to 90 days	817	7,944
	$ 560,125	$ 352,884

The above ageing analysis is based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, accounts receivable arose from contracts with customers. As of January 1, 2021, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $379,450.

C. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company does not hold any collateral as security.

D. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's accounts receivable is the book value.

E. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(4) INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2022		
	Cost	Allowance for market price decline	Book value
Raw materials	$ 343,287	($ 57,627)	$ 285,660
Supplies	27,663	(2,584)	25,079
Work in process	412,577	(71,096)	341,481
Finished goods	635,437	(170,098)	465,339
	$ 1,418,964	($ 301,405)	$ 1,117,559

	December 31, 2021		
	Cost	Allowance for market price decline	Book value
Raw materials	$ 241,239	($ 53,797)	$ 187,442
Supplies	33,716	(771)	32,945
Work in process	474,521	(69,634)	404,887
Finished goods	771,717	(173,960)	597,757
	$ 1,521,193	($ 298,162)	$ 1,223,031

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold	$ 1,401,420	$ 1,223,586
Loss on inventory scrap	29,884	9,088
Loss on physical inventory	706	709
Under applied manufacturing overhead	373,855	140,722
Loss on (reversal of allowance for) inventory market price decline (Note)	3,243	(15,657)
Revenue from sale of scraps	(1,964)	(6,617)
Total cost of goods sold	$ 1,807,144	$ 1,351,831

Note: Because the inventories, which were previously provisioned for loss from decline in market value, were subsequently sold, scrapped or reinputted in production and related research and development projects in 2021, the Company reversed the allowance for market price decline which was recognised as reduction of cost of goods sold.

(5) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT

Items	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks	$ 167,673	$ 167,673
Valuation adjustment	(55,057)	18,123
	$ 112,616	$ 185,796

A. The Company has elected to classify investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments is the book value as at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

B. Due to the change in investment strategies, the Company sold $261,513 of equity instruments at fair value resulting in cumulative gain on disposal of $163,639 which was reclassified to retained earnings during the year ended December 31, 2021.

C. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	($ 73,180)	$ 139,194
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	$ -	$ 163,639

D. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(6) INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
At January 1	$ 1,579,841	$ 1,681,095
Share of profit or loss of investments accounted for using equity method	(106,490)	(97,617)
Changes in other equity items	36,129	(3,637)
At December 31	$ 1,509,480	$ 1,579,841

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Subsidiaries:		
SPT International, Ltd.	$ 1,509,313	$ 1,579,708
ScinoPharm Singapore Pte Ltd.	167	133
	$ 1,509,480	$ 1,579,841

A. For information relating to the Company's subsidiaries, refer to Note 4(3), "Basis of consolidation" of the Company's 2022 consolidated financial statements.

B. The share of loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method amounted to ($106,490) and ($97,617) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

C. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has no investment accounted for using equity method pledged as collateral.

(7) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

January 1, 2022	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment before acceptance inspection	Total
Cost	$ 2,542,578	$ 4,597,911	$ 17,580	$ 153,563	$ 3,748	$ 1,118,217	$ 8,433,597
Accumulated depreciation	(1,285,445)	(4,039,074)	(17,391)	(130,891)	(2,245)	-	(5,475,046)
Accumulated impairment	-	(3,649)	-	-	-	-	(3,649)
	$ 1,257,133	$ 555,188	$ 189	$ 22,672	$ 1,503	$ 1,118,217	$ 2,954,902
For the year ended December 31, 2022							
At January 1	$ 1,257,133	$ 555,188	$ 189	$ 22,672	$ 1,503	$ 1,118,217	$ 2,954,902
Additions	270	4,405	-	-	-	43,560	48,235
Reclassified from prepayments for equipment	-	-	-	-	-	115,229	115,229
Reclassified upon completion	525,901	601,716	248	5,961	6,967	(1,140,793)	-
Depreciation charge	(129,035)	(177,268)	(175)	(11,835)	(452)	-	(318,765)
Disposals－Cost	-	(37,692)	-	(6,109)	-	-	(43,801)
－Accumulated depreciation	-	37,692	-	6,109	-	-	43,801
Gain on reversal of impairment loss	-	634	-	-	-	-	634
At December 31	$ 1,654,269	$ 984,675	$ 262	$ 16,798	$ 8,018	$ 136,213	$ 2,800,235
December 31, 2022							
Cost	$ 3,068,749	$ 5,166,340	$ 17,828	$ 153,415	$ 10,715	$ 136,213	$ 8,553,260
Accumulated depreciation	(1,414,480)	(4,178,650)	(17,566)	(136,617)	(2,697)	-	(5,750,010)
Accumulated impairment	-	(3,015)	-	-	-	-	(3,015)
	$ 1,654,269	$ 984,675	$ 262	$ 16,798	$ 8,018	$ 136,213	$ 2,800,235

January 1, 2021	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment before acceptance inspection	Total
Cost	$ 2,526,424	$ 4,552,076	$ 17,580	$ 164,256	$ 3,956	$ 1,051,211	$ 8,315,503
Accumulated depreciation	(1,183,218)	(3,921,598)	(17,166)	(132,615)	(2,311)	-	(5,256,908)
Accumulated impairment	-	(5,031)	-	-	-	-	(5,031)
	$ 1,343,206	$ 625,447	$ 414	$ 31,641	$ 1,645	$ 1,051,211	$ 3,053,564
For the year ended December 31, 2021							
At January 1	$ 1,343,206	$ 625,447	$ 414	$ 31,641	$ 1,645	$ 1,051,211	$ 3,053,564
Additions	-	3,829	-	-	-	94,813	98,642
Reclassified from prepayments for equipment	-	-	-	-	-	58,582	58,582
Reclassified upon completion	16,154	67,838	-	2,397	-	(86,389)	-
Depreciation charge	(102,227)	(142,493)	(225)	(11,366)	(142)	-	(256,453)
Disposals－Cost	-	(25,832)	-	(13,090)	(208)	-	(39,130)
－Accumulated depreciation	-	25,017	-	13,090	208	-	38,315
Gain on reversal of impairment loss	-	1,382	-	-	-	-	1,382
At December 31	$ 1,257,133	$ 555,188	$ 189	$ 22,672	$ 1,503	$ 1,118,217	$ 2,954,902
December 31, 2021							
Cost	$ 2,542,578	$ 4,597,911	$ 17,580	$ 153,563	$ 3,748	$ 1,118,217	$ 8,433,597
Accumulated depreciation	(1,285,445)	(4,039,074)	(17,391)	(130,891)	(2,245)	-	(5,475,046)
Accumulated impairment	-	(3,649)	-	-	-	-	(3,649)
	$ 1,257,133	$ 555,188	$ 189	$ 22,672	$ 1,503	$ 1,118,217	$ 2,954,902

A. The Company has not capitalised any interest for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

B. The Company's property, plant and equipment were owner-occupied for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

C. Information about reversal of impairment loss and impairment loss on property, plant and equipment is provided in Note 6(9).

D. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, no property, plant and equipment were pledged to others as collateral.

(8) LEASING ARRANGEMENTS－LESSEE

A. The Company leases land and buildings and structures. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 50 (including option to extend the leases) and 2 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less pertain to office premises and low-value assets pertain to computers.

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Land	$ 584,312	$ 545,870
Buildings and structures	2,350	1,015
	$ 586,662	$ 546,885

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Land	$ 12,703	$ 11,614
Buildings and structures	1,351	1,354
	$ 14,054	$ 12,968

D. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the additions to right-of-use assets were $2,686 and $－, respectively, and the additions from remeasurement of right-of-use assets were $51,145 and $6, respectively.

E. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 6,817	$ 6,345
Expense on short-term lease contracts	739	871
Expense on leases of low-value assets	2,849	2,038

F. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were $21,593 and $19,511, respectively.

(9) IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

A. Some of the idle machineries were again utilised in production and accordingly, the Company recognised the reversal of impairment loss amounting to $634 and $1,382 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (listed as "Other gains and losses"), respectively. For details of accumulated impairment, refer to Note 6(7).

B. The (gain on reversal of) impairment loss reported by operating segments are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2022		2021	
Department	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income
ScinoPharm Taiwan	$ 634	$ -	$ 1,382	$ -

(10) OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accrued salaries and bonuses	$ 67,289	$ 67,473
Accrued employees' compensation and directors' remuneration	49,453	36,957
Payables on equipment	31,240	25,142
Others	198,084	152,919
	$ 346,066	$ 282,491

(11) PENSIONS

A. The Company has set up a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, which applies to all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act (the "Act") on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be covered under the pension scheme of the Labor Standards Law after the enforcement of the Act. In accordance with the Company's retirement plan, an employee may retire when the employee either (i) attains the age of 55 with 15 years of service, (ii) has more than 25 years of service, (iii) has reached the age of 65, or (iv) is incapacitated to work (compulsory retirement). The employees earn two units for each year of service for the first 15 years, and one unit for each additional year thereafter up to a maximum of 45 units. Any fraction of a year equal to or more than six months shall be counted as one year of service, and any fraction of a year less than six months shall be counted as half a year. According to the provisions, employees who retired due to their duties shall get additional 20%. Pension payments are based on the number of units earned at the time of approved retirement. Calculation of average salary is in accordance with the Labor Standards Law of the R.O.C. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is not enough to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned methods to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contribution for the deficit by the end of March next year.

(a) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 101,171	$ 101,385
Fair value of plan assets	(26,680)	(21,839)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 74,491	$ 79,546

(b) Movements in net defined liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2022	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	$ 101,385	($ 21,839)	$ 79,546
Current service cost	340	-	340
Interest expense (income)	608	(131)	477
	102,333	(21,970)	80,363
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	(1,824)	(1,824)
Change in financial assumptions	(5,612)	-	(5,612)
Experience adjustments	4,450	-	4,450
	(1,162)	(1,824)	(2,986)
Pension fund contribution	-	(2,886)	(2,886)
At December 31	$ 101,171	($ 26,680)	$ 74,491

For the year ended December 31, 2021	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
At January 1	$ 109,601	($ 30,369)	$ 79,232
Current service cost	559	-	559
Interest expense (income)	328	(88)	240
	110,488	(30,457)	80,031
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets	-	(567)	(567)
Change in demographic assumptions	104	-	104
Change in financial assumptions	(3,153)	-	(3,153)
Experience adjustments	6,125	-	6,125
	3,076	(567)	2,509
Pension fund contribution	-	(2,994)	(2,994)
Paid pension	(12,179)	12,179	-
At December 31	$ 101,385	($ 21,839)	$ 79,546

(c) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan asset fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(d) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.20%	0.60%
Future salary increases	1.00%	1.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience according to Taiwan Life Insurance Industry 6th and 5th Mortality Table for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2022				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 2,221)	$ 2,289	$ 2,032	($ 1,985)
December 31, 2021				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 2,452)	$ 2,532	$ 2,259	($ 2,203)

The sensitivity analysis above was arrived at based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

(e) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan of the Company for 2023 amounted to $2,857.

(f) As of December 31, 2022, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 9 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	$ 2,101
2～5 years	20,887
Over 6 years	89,836
	$ 112,824

B. Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The net pension costs recognised under the defined contribution plan were $26,829 and $27,170 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(12) SHARE CAPITAL

A. Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows (in thousands of shares):

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Beginning and ending number of the year	790,739	790,739

B. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's authorised capital was $10,000,000 and the paid-in capital was $7,907,392 (790,739 thousand shares) with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

(13) CAPITAL RESERVE

A. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital reserve arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stock and donations shall be exclusively used to cover accumulated deficit or, distribute cash or stocks in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the capital reserve to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital reserve should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

B. Movements in the Company's capital reserve are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
	Share premium	Stock options	Total
At January 1	$ 1,254,273	$ 40,416	$ 1,294,689
Employee stock options forfeited －Company	2,181	(2,181)	-
At December 31	$ 1,256,454	$ 38,235	$ 1,294,689

	For the year ended December 31, 2021		
	Share premium	Stock options	Total
At January 1	$ 1,246,972	$ 47,717	$ 1,294,689
Employee stock options forfeited －Company	7,301	(7,301)	-
At December 31	$ 1,254,273	$ 40,416	$ 1,294,689

(14) SHARE-BASED PAYMENT - EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

A. The Company issued 1 million units, 1.5 million units and 1.5 million units of employee stock options on December 3, 2013, November 6, 2015 and October 14, 2016, respectively (the Grant Date). The exercise prices of the options were set at $91.70 (in dollars), $41.65 dollars (in dollars) and $40.55 (in dollars), respectively, which were based on the closing market price of the Company's common shares on the Grant Date. Each option was granted the right to purchase one share of the Company's common stocks. The exercise price is subject to further adjustments when there is change in share numbers of the Company's common stocks after the Grant Date. As of

December 31, 2022, for the issued 1 million units, 1.5 million units and 1.5 million units of employee stock options, the exercise price was adjusted based on the specific formula to $71.60 (in dollars) per share, $35.80 (in dollars) per share and $36.30 (in dollars) per share, respectively. Contract period of the employee stock option plans is 10 years, and options are exercisable in 2 years after the Grant Date.

B. Details of the share-based payment arrangement are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	
	Number of options (unit in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at beginning of the year	1,660	$ 44.39
Options forfeited	(134)	44.88
Options outstanding at end of the year	1,526	43.50
Options exercisable at end of the year	1,526	43.50

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	
	Number of options (unit in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at beginning of the year	2,129	$ 44.90
Options forfeited	(469)	43.62
Options outstanding at end of the year	1,660	44.39
Options exercisable at end of the year	1,660	44.39

C. The expiry date and exercise prices of the employee stock options outstanding at balance sheet date are as follows:

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Grant date	Expiry date	No. of stocks (unit in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)	No. of stocks (unit in thousands)	Exercise price (in dollars)
12.3.2013	12.2.2023	319	$ 71.60	349	$ 73.00
11.6.2015	11.5.2025	539	35.80	586	36.50
10.14.2016	10.13.2026	668	36.30	725	37.00

D. The fair value of the Company’s employee stock options on Grant Date was evaluated using the combination of Hull & White and the Ritchken trinomial option valuation model. Related information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Price volatility	Option life	Expected dividends	Interest rate	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee stock options	12.3.2013	$ 91.70	$ 91.70	28.50% (Note)	10 years	1.5%	1.7145%	$ 26.045
Employee stock options	11.6.2015	41.65	41.65	37.63% (Note)	10 years	1.5%	1.2936%	13.799
Employee stock options	10.14.2016	40.55	40.55	37.20% (Note)	10 years	1.5%	0.9223%	13.171

Note: According to daily returns of the Company's stock for the previous year, the annualised volatility were 28.50%, 37.63% and 37.20%, respectively.

(15) RETAINED EARNINGS

A. Pursuant to the amended R.O.C. Company Act, the current year's after-tax earnings should be used initially to cover any accumulated deficit; thereafter 10% of the remaining earnings should be set aside as legal reserve until the balance of legal reserve is equal to that of paid-in capital. The legal reserve shall be exclusively used to cover accumulated deficit, to issue new stocks, or to distribute cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash dividends to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company’s paid-in capital.

B. Since the Company is in a changeable industry environment and the life cycle of the Company is in a stable growth, the appropriation of earnings should consider fund requirements and capital budget to decide how much earnings will be kept or distributed and how much cash dividends will be distributed. According to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, 10% of the annual net income, except for offsetting any loss of prior years and paying all taxes and dues according to laws, after adding items other than net profit after taxes for the year into undistributed surplus earnings of current year, 10% of the remaining shall be set aside as legal reserve. The remaining net income and the unappropriated retained earnings from prior years can be distributed in accordance with a resolution passed during a meeting of the Board of Directors and approved at the stockholders' meeting. Of the amount to be distributed by the Company, stockholders’ dividends shall comprise 50% to 100% of the unappropriated retained earnings, and the percentage of cash dividends shall not be less than 30% of dividends distributed.

C. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve for the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings. The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-

Corporate-1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently. As of December 31, 2021, the amount of special reserve on initial application of IFRSs provided in accordance with the order from Financial Supervisory Committee was $22,829.

D. The Company recognised cash dividends distributed to owners amounting to $379,555 ($0.48 (in dollars) per share) and $395,370 ($0.5 (in dollars) per share) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. On February 24, 2023, the Board of Directors proposed for the distribution of cash dividends of $284,666 ($0.36 (in dollars) per share) from 2022 earnings.

(16) OTHER EQUITY ITEMS

	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
	Currency translation	Unrealised gain (loss) on valuation	Total
At January 1	($ 79,248)	$ 18,123	($ 61,125)
Revaluation	-	(73,180)	(73,180)
Currency translation differences - Group	36,129	-	36,129
At December 31	($ 43,119)	($ 55,057)	($ 98,176)

	For the year ended December 31, 2021		
	Currency translation	Unrealised gain (loss) on valuation	Total
At January 1	($ 75,611)	$ 42,568	($ 33,043)
Revaluation	-	139,194	139,194
Revaluation transferred to retained earnings	-	(163,639)	(163,639)
Currency translation differences - Group	(3,637)	-	(3,637)
At December 31	($ 79,248)	$ 18,123	($ 61,125)

(17) OPERATING REVENUE

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time and the rendering of services over time in the following major product lines:

For the year ended December 31, 2022	API Income	Injection Product Income	Technical Service Income	Other Operating Income	Total
Timing of revenue recognition:					
At a point in time	$ 2,870,976	$ 11,880	$ -	$ -	$ 2,882,856
Over time	-	-	85,270	101,308	186,578
	$ 2,870,976	$ 11,880	$ 85,270	$ 101,308	$ 3,069,434

For the year ended December 31, 2021	API Income	Injection Product Income	Technical Service Income	Other Operating Income	Total
Timing of revenue recognition:					
At a point in time	$ 2,483,409	$ 36,960	$ -	$ -	$ 2,520,369
Over time	-	-	89,131	33,330	122,461
	$ 2,483,409	$ 36,960	$ 89,131	$ 33,330	$ 2,642,830

B. The Company has recognised contract liabilities related to the contract revenue from advance customer payment of $55,582, $49,730 and $47,518 on December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and January 1, 2021, respectively.

C. The revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year amounted to $41,280 and $43,369 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(18) INTEREST INCOME

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	For the years ended December 31, 2021
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 21,240	$ 16,100

(19) OTHER INCOME

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	For the years ended December 31, 2021
Management service revenue	$ 9,575	$ 10,999
Production capacity subsidy income	7,369	5,386
Government grant income	3,480	-
Gains on write-off of past due payable	-	2,513
Others	845	2,714
	$ 21,269	$ 21,612

(20) OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Net currency exchange gain (loss)	$ 37,741	($ 7,450)
Gain on reversal of impairment loss	634	1,382
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	60	89
Net (loss) gain on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(36,985)	936
Others	(736)	(3,232)
	$ 714	($ 8,275)

(21) FINANCE COSTS

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest expense:		
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 6,817	$ 6,345
Bank loans	-	141
	$ 6,817	$ 6,486

(22) EXPENSES BY NATURE

	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses	$ 436,326	$ 295,450	$ 731,776
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	252,312	66,453	318,765
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	14,054	14,054
Amortisation	851	1,851	2,702
	$ 689,489	$ 377,808	$ 1,067,297

	For the year ended December 31, 2021		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses	$ 379,348	$ 344,006	$ 723,354
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	160,398	96,055	256,453
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	12,968	12,968
Amortisation	1,053	3,706	4,759
	$ 540,799	$ 456,735	$ 997,534

(23) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	For the year ended December 31, 2022		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Salaries and wages	$ 369,116	$ 237,813	$ 606,929
Labor and health insurance expenses	34,772	19,574	54,346
Pension costs	18,376	9,270	27,646
Directors' compensation	-	16,302	16,302
Other personnel expenses	14,062	12,491	26,553
	$ 436,326	$ 295,450	$ 731,776

	For the year ended December 31, 2021		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Salaries and wages	$ 319,543	$ 275,777	$ 595,320
Labor and health insurance expenses	31,132	23,708	54,840
Pension costs	16,490	11,479	27,969
Directors' compensation	-	17,656	17,656
Other personnel expenses	12,183	15,386	27,569
	$ 379,348	$ 344,006	$ 723,354

A. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had 684 and 688 employees, including 14 non-employee directors, respectively.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the average employee benefit expense were $1,068 and $1,047, respectively; while the average wages and salaries were $906 and $883, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the average employee benefit expense increased by 2.60%.

C. Remuneration policy, standards and packages, procedures for determining remuneration and the correlation with operating performance and future risk exposure:

(a) Remunerations of directors and supervisors include reward, transportation allowance, income from professional practice, and earnings distribution. The rewards of directors and supervisors will be determined by the board of directors, based on authorization by the Company as set in Company rules and regulations, after weighing the degree of their participation in the Company's business operations, the value of their contributions and the rewards of their counterparts in the Company. The distribution of earnings to directors and supervisors, in accordance with Company rules and regulations, will be carried out after being deliberated by the board of directors and ratified by the shareholders during their meeting.

(b) Remunerations of president and vice presidents include regular pay and employee bonus. The regular pay will be determined taking into consideration their contributions to the Company and the average pay level of their respective peers within the Company. The allocation criteria for employee bonus will be based on Company rules and regulations and the allocation will be done after being deliberated by the board of directors and ratified by the shareholders during their meeting.

(c) Employees' compensation including salary, bonus and compensation. Salary shall be paid based on the salary ranges for a particular job grade. Bonus is paid by linking with employees' and departments' target achievement and the Company's operating performance. The allocation criteria for employee bonus will be based on the Company's Articles of Incorporation and the allocation will be done after being proposed to and deliberated by the board of directors and reported to the shareholders during their meeting.

(d) Related remunerations are to be determined in accordance with the contributions to the Company and the remuneration levels of the Company's peers, and the remuneration figures will be revealed in accordance with related rules and regulations of the law.

D. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 2% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 2% for directors' remuneration.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, employees' compensation was accrued at \$43,793 and \$30,227, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at \$5,660 and \$6,730, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses. The expenses recognised for each year was accrued based on the earnings of current year and the percentage specified in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. The actual amount approved at the Board of Directors' meeting for employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for 2021 was \$36,957 which was the same as the estimated amount recognised in the 2021 financial statements. On February 24, 2023, the Board of Directors resolved to distribute employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of \$43,793 and \$5,660, respectively, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash. Information about the appropriation of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(24) INCOME TAX

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Current income tax:		
Income tax in the current year	$ 109,466	$ 71,849
Over provision of prior year's income tax	(3,519)	(1,721)
Total current tax	105,947	70,128
Deferred income tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(21,232)	(11,335)
Income tax expense	$ 84,715	$ 58,793

(b) The income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	$ 597	($ 502)

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Income tax at statutory tax rate	$ 87,586	$ 60,453
Effect of items disallowed by tax regulation	3,360	1,550
Tax effect of tax deduction or exemption	(177)	-
Effect of investment tax credits	(2,535)	(1,489)
Over provision of prior year's income tax	(3,519)	(1,721)
Income tax expense	$ 84,715	$ 58,793

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealised loss on inventory market value decline	$ 59,633	$ 648	$ -	$ 60,281
Unrealised loss on components and spare parts market value decline	16,960	(43)	-	16,917
Investment loss	418,201	21,298	-	439,499
Pensions	15,910	(414)	(597)	14,899
Employee benefits - unused compensated absences	5,088	(373)	-	4,715
Impairment of assets	730	(127)	-	603
Unrealised exchange loss	681	(177)	-	504
Unrealised holding loss on financial liabilities	-	72	-	72
	$ 517,203	$ 20,884	($ 597)	$ 537,490
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealised gain on financial instruments	($ 348)	$ 348	$ -	$ -
	$ 516,855	$ 21,232	($ 597)	$ 537,490

	For the year ended December 31, 2021			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealised loss on inventory market value decline	$ 62,764	($ 3,131)	$ -	$ 59,633
Unrealised loss on components and spare parts market value decline	16,865	95	-	16,960
Investment loss	398,677	19,524	-	418,201
Technology know-how	3,626	(3,626)	-	-
Pensions	15,847	(439)	502	15,910
Employee benefits - unused compensated absences	4,865	223	-	5,088
Impairment of assets	1,006	(276)	-	730
Unrealised exchange loss	934	(253)	-	681
Unrealised holding loss on financial liabilities	434	(434)	-	-
	$ 505,018	$ 11,683	$ 502	$ 517,203
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Temporary differences				
Unrealised gain on financial instruments	$ -	($ 348)	$ -	($ 348)
	$ 505,018	$ 11,335	$ 502	$ 516,855

D. The Company's income tax returns through 2020 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority, and there were no disputes existing between the Company and the Authority as of February 24, 2023.

(25) EARNINGS PER SHARE ("EPS")

	For the year ended December 31, 2022			
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	EPS (in dollars)	
Basic earnings per share				
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders	$ 353,216	790,739	$ 0.45	
Diluted earnings per share				
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders	$ 353,216	790,739		
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares				
Employees' stock options	-	-		
Employees' compensation	-	1,942		
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 353,216	792,681	$ 0.45	

	For the year ended December 31, 2021		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	EPS (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders	$ 243,471	790,739	$ 0.31
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders	$ 243,471	790,739	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' stock options	-	-	
Employees' compensation	-	1,545	
Profit attributable to ordinary stockholders plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 243,471	792,284	$ 0.31

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, some abovementioned stock options issued are anti-dilutive, therefore they were not included in the EPS calculation.

(26) SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	For the years ended December 31, 2021
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 48,235	$ 98,642
Add: Beginning balance of payable on equipment	25,142	39,929
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(31,240)	(25,142)
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 42,137	$ 113,429

B. Investing activities with no cash flow effects:

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	For the years ended December 31, 2021
Prepayments for equipment reclassified to property, plant and equipment	$ 115,229	$ 58,582

(27) CHANGES IN LIABILITIES FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Lease liabilities	Guarantee deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2022	$ 556,431	$ 3,213	$ 559,644
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(11,188)	(1,835)	(13,023)
Changes in other non-cash items	53,831	-	53,831
At December 31, 2022	$ 599,074	$ 1,378	$ 600,452

	Short-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Guarantee deposits received	Liabilities from financing activities-gross
At January 1, 2021	$ 9,494	$ 566,682	$ 1,300	$ 577,476
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(9,494)	(10,257)	1,913	(17,838)
Changes in other non-cash items	-	6	-	6
At December 31, 2021	$ -	$ 556,431	$ 3,213	$ 559,644

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party of the Company is Uni-President Enterprises Corp.

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	Ultimate parent company
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Subsidary
ScinoPharm Singapore Pte Ltd.	Subsidary
SciAnda Shanghai Biochemical Technology, Ltd.	Subsidary
President Securities Corp.	Associate of ultimate parent company
President Transnet Corp.	Associate of ultimate parent company
President Tokyo Corp.	Associate of ultimate parent company
Mech-President Co., Ltd	Associate of ultimate parent company
President Chain Store Corp.	Associate of ultimate parent company
President Chain Store Tokyo Marketing Corp.	Associate of ultimate parent company
President Information Corp.	Associate of ultimate parent company
Duskin Serve Taiwan Co., Ltd	Associate of ultimate parent company

(3) Significant transactions and balances with related parties

A. Operating revenue:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Subsidiaries	$ 26,358	$ 29,881

The sales prices and credit terms to related parties were the same with third parties. Collections are made in 90 days after shipment of goods.

B. Purchases

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	$ 305,114	$ 346,506
Subsidiaries	64	23
	$ 305,178	$ 346,529

The purchase prices and payment terms from related parties were the same with third parties. Payments are made in 90 days after receipt of goods.

C. Other expenses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Management service fees:		
－Subsidiaries	$ 12,231	$ 10,526
－Ultimate parent company	1,679	4,731
－Associates of ultimate parent company	2,069	2,282
	$ 15,979	$ 17,539
Other expenses		
－Associates of ultimate parent company	$ 3,274	$ 4,297

D. Other revenue

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Management consultancy revenue:		
－Subsidiaries	$ 9,575	$ 10,999
Joint loan guarantee revenue:		
－Subsidiaries	$ -	$ 2

E. Other receivables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	$ 3,869	$ 4,146

F. Accounts payable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	$ 41,890	$ 9,359

G. Other payables

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Subsidiaries	$ 1,686	$ 3,747
Associates of ultimate parent company	1,583	1,798
	$ 3,269	$ 5,545

H. Endorsements and guarantees provided to related parties

Details of endorsement and guarantees:

	Nature of suretyship	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Financial gurantee	$ 445,163	$ 435,487

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the actual drawn amount guaranteed by the Company to the subsidiary, was $－.

(4) Key management compensation

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 51,130	$ 50,865
Post-employment benefits	639	644
Termination benetfits	1,470	1,394
	$ 53,239	$ 52,903

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

Details of the Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Assets	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Purpose of collateral
Time deposits (Note)	$ 30,940	$ 29,270	Customs duty and performance guarantee

Note: Listed as 'Other financial assets - non-current'.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's unused letters of credit amounted to $8,785 and $－, respectively.

(2) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's remaining balance due for construction in progress and prepayments for equipment was $13,058 and $2,878, respectively.

(3) Information about endorsement and guarantee to others is provided in Note 7(3) H.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS: None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE: None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives on managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, to maintain an optimal capital structure, to reduce the cost of capital and to maintain an adequate capital structure to enable the expansion and enhancement of equipment. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return of capital to shareholders, and issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments

For details of the Company's financial instruments by category, please refer to Note 6.

B. Risk management policies

(a)The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(b)The Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks closely with the Company's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as use of derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity.

(c)Information about derivative financial instruments that are used to hedge financial risk are provided in Note 6(2).

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

I. Foreign exchange rate risk

(i) The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transations of the Company used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities.

(ii) To manage their foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities, the Company is required to hedge its foreign exchange risk exposure using forward foreign exchange contracts. However, the Company does not adopt hedging accounting. Details of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are provided in Note 6(2).

(iii) The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 20,769	30.71	$ 637,816
EUR:NTD	81	32.72	2,650
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	2,219	30.71	68,145
EUR:NTD	130	32.72	4,254
CHF:NTD	48	33.21	1,594
CNY:NTD	327	4.452	1,456

	December 31, 2021		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 12,970	27.68	$ 359,010
EUR:NTD	37	31.320	1,159
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	585	27.68	16,193
EUR:NTD	78	31.32	2,443
CNY:NTD	1,484	4.355	6,463

(iv)As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, if the NTD:USD exchange rate appreciates/depreciates by 5% with all other factors remaining constant, the effect on the Company’s net profit after tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would increase/decrease by $28,483 and $13,713, respectively. If the exchange rate of NTD to other currencies had appreciated/depreciated by 5% with all other factors remaining constant, the effect on the Company’s net profit after tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is immaterial.

(v)Total exchange gain (loss) including realised and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to $37,741 and ($7,450), respectively.

II. <u>Price risk</u>

The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio and set stop-loss amounts for these instruments. The Company expects no significant market risk.

III. <u>Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk</u>

(i) The Company's main interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings with variable rates and exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company's borrowings at variable rate was denominated in USD.

(ii) The Company's borrowings are measured at amortised cost. The borrowings are periodically contractually repriced and to that extent are also exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rates.

(iii) If the borrowing interest rates had increased/decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant, the effect on post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are immaterial.

(b) Credit risk

I. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.

II. The Company manages its credit risk taking into consideration the entire Company's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted. According to the Company's credit policy, the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of the new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

III. The Company adopts the following assumption under IFRS 9: If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

IV. The Company manages its credit risk, whereby if the contract payments are past due over 180 days based on the terms, there has been impairment.

V. The Company classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer and credit risk on trade. The Company applies the simplified approach using the provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss, and use the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
At January 1	$ 40	$ 39
Expected credit losses	40	1
At December 31	$ 80	$ 40

(c) Liquidity risk

I. Cash flow forecasting is performed by the Company's treasury department which monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

II. The Company has undrawn borrowing facilities amounting to $2,889,820 and $2,700,960 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

III. The following table comprises the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities with gross-amount settlement that are grouped by their maturity. Non-derivative financial liabilities are analysed from the balance sheet date to the contract maturity date, and derivative financial liabilities are analysed from the balance sheet date to the expected maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

December 31, 2022	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Notes payable	$ 1,235	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	116,251	-	-	-
Accounts payable - related parties	41,890	-	-	-
Other payables	346,066	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	18,006	17,664	49,921	682,254
Guarantee deposits received	-	1,378	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities:				
Forward exchange contracts	361	-	-	-

December 31, 2021	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Notes payable	$ 1,172	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable	55,815	-	-	-
Accounts payable - related parties	9,359	-	-	-
Other payables	282,491	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	16,261	15,237	45,712	639,963
Guarantee deposits received	-	3,213	-	-

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Company's investment in foreign exchange contracts is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Company's investment in equity investment without active market is included in Level 3.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables (including related parties), guarantee deposits paid, other financial assets - non-current, notes payable, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables, guarantee deposits received are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information on financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

December 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 112,616	$ 112,616
Liabilities:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative instruments	$ -	$ 361	$ -	$ 361

December 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through through profit or loss				
Derivative instruments	$ -	$ 1,742	$ -	$ 1,742
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	$ -	$ -	$ 185,796	$ 185,796

D. The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

(a) The fair value of financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date.

(b) When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

(c) Forward foreign exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	Equity instrument	Equity instrument
At January 1	$ 185,796	$ 119,955
(Loss) gain recognised in other comprehensive income	(73,180)	65,841
At December 31	$ 112,616	$ 185,796

G. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no transfer in (out) Level 3.

H. The Company's valuation procedures for fair value measurements is categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently assess to make any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

I. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at December 31, 2022	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 112,616	Net asset value	Not applicable	50%	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value

	Fair value at December 31, 2021	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	$ 185,796	Net asset value	Not applicable	50%	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value

J. The Company has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. If the net assets value increased or decreased by 1% for Level 3, however, the effect on other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is immaterial.

(4) Others

In response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the government's various pandemic prevention programs, the Group has implemented measures related to work place sanitation management, continued to manage related matters and implemented a staggered work schedule to operate all its plants and management units in compliance with the "Guidelines for Enterprise Planning of Business Continuity in Response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)". There were no significant adverse effects on the Company's operations.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

According to current regulatory requirements, the Company is only required to disclose the information for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Refer to table 1.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Refer to table 2.

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Disposal of real estate reaching $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Refer to table 3.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Refer to Note 6(2) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Refer to table 4.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Refer to table 5.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. General information: Refer to table 6.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Refer to table 1 and 4.

(4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Refer to table 7.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Not applicable.

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Description	Amount
Cash:		
Cash on hand		$ 30
Checking accounts		1,211
Demand deposits－New Taiwan dollar		25,711
－Foreign Currency	Including USD$2,649 thousand @30.71	81,364
	Other foreign currency deposits	3,494
		111,810
Cash Equivalents:		
Time deposits－New Taiwan dollar	Maturity date: January 5, 2023 to June 21, 2023	
	Interest rates: 0.625% ~ 1.45%	3,958,500
Bills under repurchase agreements	Maturity date: January 5, 2023	
	Interest rates: 0.95%	189,950
		4,148,450
		$ 4,260,260

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Client Name	Description	Amount	Footnote
Client A	Accounts receivable	$ 121,028	—
Client B	〃	81,431	—
Client C	〃	75,197	—
Client D	〃	56,765	—
Client E	〃	34,597	—
Client F	〃	32,230	—
Others (individually less than 5%)	〃	158,877	—
		560,125	
Less: Loss allowance		(80)	
		$ 560,045	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net realisable value	Footnote
Raw materials	$ 343,287	$ 354,783	(Note)
Supplies	27,663	28,974	〃
Work in process	412,577	550,269	〃
Finished goods	635,437	1,236,115	〃
	1,418,964	$ 2,170,141	
Less: Allowance for market price decline	(301,405)		
	$ 1,117,559		

Note: Refer to Note 4(11) for the method used in determining net realisable value.

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Beginning balance		Increases		Decreases		Ending balance			Market value or net assets value		
Investees	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (in thousands)	Amount	Number of shares (in thousands)	Ownership	Amount	Unit Price (in dollars)	Total amount	Collateral
SPT International, Ltd.	118,525	$ 1,579,708	-	$ 36,129	-	($ 106,524)	118,525	100.00%	$ 1,509,313	$ 13.31	$ 1,577,979	None
ScinoPharm Singapore Pte Ltd.	-	133	-	34	-	-	-	100.00%	167	83,204	167	〃
	118,525	$ 1,579,841	-	$ 36,163	-	($ 106,524)	118,525		$ 1,509,480		$ 1,578,146	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Refer to Note 6(7).

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - ACCUMULATED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Refer to Note 6(7) for accounts details, and refer to Note 4(13) for the depreciation methods and useful lives of each category.

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS - COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Beginning balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending balance	Footnote
Land	$ 585,089	$ 51,145	$ -	$ 636,234	(Note)
Buildings and structures	2,706	2,686	(2,706)	2,686	—
	$ 587,795	$ 53,831	($ 2,706)	$ 638,920	

Note: The increase in the current period is due to the rise of monthly rents in January of 2022.

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS - ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Items	Beginning balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending balance	Footnote
Land	$ 39,219	$ 12,703	$ -	$ 51,922	—
Buildings and structures	1,691	1,351	(2,706)	336	—
	$ 40,910	$ 14,054	($ 2,706)	$ 52,258	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Refer to Note 6(24).

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PREPAYMENTS FOR EQUIPMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Item	Balance as of January 1, 2022	Additions	Reclassifications (Note)	Balance as of December 31, 2022
Prepayments for equipment	$ 163,088	$ 81,138	($ 115,229)	$ 128,997

Note: Transferred to “Property, plant and equipment”.

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Refer to Note 6(10).

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES - NON-CURRENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Description	Lease period	Discount rate	Amount
Land	—	Rental term from March, 2018 to December, 2068	1.13%	$ 596,719
Buildings and structures	—	Rental term from October, 2022 to October, 2024	1.58%	2,355
				599,074
			Less: Current portion	(17,893)
				$ 581,181

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Quantity	Amount	Footnote
API	32,401 KG	$ 2,920,789	—
Injection product	2,909 package	11,880	—
Technical services		85,270	—
Other operating revenue		101,308	—
		3,119,247	—
Less: Sales returns and discounts		(49,813)	
Operating revenue		$ 3,069,434	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Amount
Raw materials, beginning of year	$ 241,239
Add: Raw materials purchased	630,855
Gains on physical inventory	208
Less: Losses on scrap inventory	(89)
Transferred to expenses	(10,895)
Sale of raw materials	(1,655)
Raw materials, end of year	(343,287)
Raw materials used during the year	516,376
Supplies, beginning of year	33,716
Add: Supplies purchased	11,921
Less: Losses on physical inventory	(23)
Transferred to expenses	(3,642)
Supplies, end of year	(27,663)
Supplies used during the year	14,309
Direct labor	182,082
Manufacturing expenses	744,021
Under applied manufacturing overhead	(373,855)
Manufacturing cost	1,082,933
Work in process, beginning of year	474,521
Add: Work in process purchased	52,626
Less: Losses on scrap inventory	(2,110)
Losses on physical inventory	(56)
Transferred to expenses	(5,079)
Sale of work in process	(1,111)
Work in process, end of year	(412,577)
Cost of finished goods	1,189,147

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Amount
Finished goods, beginning of year	$ 771,717
Add: Finished goods purchased	127,348
Less: Losses on scrap inventory	(27,685)
Losses on physical inventory	(835)
Transferred to expenses	(25,601)
Finished goods, end of year	(635,437)
Cost of goods manufactured and sold	1,398,654
Sale of raw materials	1,655
Sale of work in process	1,111
Cost of goods sold	1,401,420
Losses on scrap inventory	29,884
Inventory market price decline	3,243
Losses on physical inventory	706
Under applied manufacturing overhead	373,855
Revenue from sale of scraps	(1,964)
Cost of sales	1,807,144
Technical service cost	30,492
Operating cost	$ 1,837,636

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Amount	Footnote
Depreciation	$ 249,348	—
Salaries and wages	197,107	—
Utilities expense	93,275	—
Repair and maintenance expense	66,674	—
Others (individually less than 5%)	137,617	—
	$ 744,021	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF TECHNICAL SERVICE COST
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Amount	Footnote
Salaries and wages	$ 8,303	—
Project outsourcing pharmacy expense	3,356	—
Depreciation	2,964	—
Repair and maintenance expense	1,843	—
Others (individually less than 5%)	14,026	—
	$ 30,492	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Amount	Footnote
Salaries and wages	$ 53,037	—
Commission	40,590	—
Freight	23,825	—
Outsourced service fee	21,570	—
Others (individually less than 5%)	33,477	—
	$ 172,499	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Amount	Footnote
Salaries and wages	$ 118,610	—
Depreciation	53,350	—
Insurance expense	23,563	—
Professional service fee	18,784	
Others (individually less than 5%)	117,283	—
	$ 331,590	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.
STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Items	Amount	Footnote
Salaries and wages	$ 75,436	—
Research expense	73,952	—
Depreciation	26,945	—
Repair and maintenance expense	16,711	—
Others (individually less than 5%)	26,610	—
	$ 219,654	

SCINOPHARM TAIWAN, LTD.

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Refer to Notes 6(22) and 6(23).

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Table 1 Expressed in thousands of NTD

		Party being endorsed/guaranteed												
Number	Endorser/ guarantor	Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor （Note 1）	Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party （Note 2）	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount during the year	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2022	Actual amount drawn down	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided （Note 2）	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
0	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	1	$ 10,450,053	$ 902,997	$ 445,163	$ -	$ -	4.26%	$ 10,450,053	Y	N	Y	—

Note 1: The following code represents the relationship with the Company:
1.A company in which the Company directly and indirectly holds over 50% of the voting shares.

Note 2: 1.The limit of total amount of endorsement is 50% of the Company's net worth, for 100% directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries, the maximum amount is 100% of its net worth.
The limit of total amount of the Group's endorsement and guarantee is 100% of the Group's net worth.
2. For any endorsement or guarantee provided by the Company due to business dealings, the amount of endorsement or guarantees shall be limited to the business dealing amount of the most recent year or the current year.
The business dealing amount is product purchase or sale amount between the entities, whichever is higher.

Note 3: The numbers in the table that involves foreign currencies are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars according to the exchange rate posted on the date of the financial statements (CNY:NTD 1:4.452 ；USD:NTD 1:30.71).

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

December 31, 2022

Table 2 | Expressed in thousands of NTD

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2022				Footnote
				Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
	Stocks:							
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	Tanvex Biologics, Inc.	The Company is a director of Tanvex Biologics, Inc.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	28,800,000	$ 112,616	16.84%	$ 112,616	—
	SYNGEN, INC.	—	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	245,000	-	7.40%	-	—

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

			Transaction				Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
ScinoPharmTaiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Subsidary	Purchases	$ 305,114	37%	Closes its accounts 90 days from the end of each month	$ -	—	($ 41,890)	(26%)	—
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	The Company	(Sales)	(305,114)	(64%)	Closes its accounts 90 days from the end of each month	-	—	41,890	35%	—

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

				Transactions			
Number (Note 2)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 3)	General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 4)
0	ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	1	Purchases	$ 305,114	Closes its accounts 90 days from the end of each month	9%
		SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	1	Accounts payable	41,890	Closes its accounts 90 days from the end of each month	–
		SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	1	Endorsements and guarantees	445,163	–	4%
		SciAnda Shanghai Biochemical Technology, Ltd.	1	Sales	26,358	Closes its accounts 90 days from the end of each month	1%
		SciAnda Shanghai Biochemical Technology, Ltd.	1	Management service fee	11,871	–	–

Note 1: Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods are not disclosed since these were corresponding transactions. Only transactions over NT$10 million are material.

Note 2: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

(1) Parent company is ‘0’.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 3: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories:

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 4: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 5: The numbers in the table that involves foreign currencies are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars according to the exchange rate posted on the date of the financial statements (CNY:NTD 1:4.452 ；USD:NTD 1:30.71).

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

				Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2022					
Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Balance as at December 31, 2022	Balance as at December 31, 2021	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value	Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2022	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022	Footnote
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	SPT International, Ltd.	Tortola, British Virgin Islands	Professional investment	$ 3,639,892	$ 3,639,892	118,524,644	100.00	$ 1,509,313	($ 112,195)	($ 106,524)	Subsidiary
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	ScinoPharm Singapore Pte Ltd.	Singapore	Professional investment	-	-	2	100.00	167	34	34	Subsidiary

Note : Initial investment amount in the table that involves foreign currencies are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars according to exchange rate posted on the date of financial statements (USD:NTD 1:30.71).

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Information on investments in Mainland China－Basic information

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2022	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2022: Remitted to Mainland China	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China/ Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2022: Remitted back to Taiwan	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2022	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022 （Note 2）	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Footnote
SciAnda (Changshu) Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	Research, development, and manufacture of API and new drugs, sale produced products, etc.	$ 3,577,715	（Note 1）	$ 3,569,252	$ -	$ -	$ 3,569,252	($ 113,387)	100%	($ 113,387)	$ 1,556,323	$ -	Subsidary
SciAnda Shanghai Biochemical Technology, Ltd.	Import, export and sales of API and intermediates, etc.	36,852	（Note 1）	36,852	-	-	36,852	1,073	100%	1,073	18,470	-	Subsidary

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA (Note 3)
ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.	$ 3,643,696	$ 3,643,696	$ 6,270,032

Note 1: Indirect investment in Mainland China through company set up in a third region, SPT International, Ltd.

Note 2: The investment income (loss) recognized by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022 was based on audited financial statements of investee companies as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Note 3: The ceiling amount is 60% of the higher of net worth or consolidated net worth.

Note 4: The numbers in the table that involves foreign currencies are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars according to the exchange rate posted on the date of the financial statements (USD:NTD 1:30.71).

ScinoPharm Taiwan, Ltd.

Major shareholders information

December 31, 2022

Table 7

Name of the key shareholder	Number of shares		Ownership (%)	Footnote
	Common stock	Preferred stock		
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	299,968,639	–	37.94%	–
National Development Fund, Executive Yuan	109,539,014	–	13.85%	–

Note: The major shareholders information was derived from the data that the Company issued common shares (including treasury shares) and preference shares in dematerialised form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter and was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.

The share capital which was recorded in the financial statements is different from the actual number of shares issued in dematerialised form because of the difference in the calculation basis.