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I. Letter to Shareholders

Preface

During the past year, the world economic environment was dynamic. The outbreak of Ukrainian-Russia War resulted in price hiking of global energy, food, and raw materials, leading into the impact of worldwide inflation, turbulent financial market, the weakening of post pandemic recovery, and disrupting the anticipated continuous recovery. According to IMF statistics, world economic growth in 2022 was 3.4%, dropped 2.6% as compared to that of the previous year. In line with continuous developments of world economy, coupled with interactions of geopolitics, climate change, supply chain restructuring, and China-U.S. technology war, major international forecast institutions predict this year's global economic and trade growth projections will slow down, and economic projections continue to be revised downwards.

Despite facing Ukrainian-Russia War, rising interest rate, inflation, and global economic changes, Taiwan's economy registered 2.4% growth in 2022, maintaining a positive but lower than expected growth. While export scale of Taiwan in 2022 reached all-time high, performance in the traditional high season was not satisfactory, and export momentum was declining per season. So last year's economic growth, mainly contributed by constantly increasing private investments, stood at 6.3% per annum, as well as the private consumption growth in the second half year due to easing pandemic at 3.5% per annum. Being small open economy, Taiwan's growth momentum was under strong impact by the international situation. To tackle global economic challenges, the government has initiated to draw up various programs to enhance economic resilience to drive for steady economic growth in Taiwan.

According to statistics of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, as people's lives had gradually returned to normal, department stores business has also regained growth from the pandemic. In 2022, Taiwan's consolidated department stores revenues were NT\$394.6 billion, which grew 15.2% year on year, not only marking historical high in both revenues and annual growth, but also exceeded convenience stores, supermarkets, and hyper markets and became again the largest compound merchandise retail channel in scale. Thanks to dynamic market, successful expansion, and strong growth of existing stores, Far Eastern Department Stores (FEDS) with continuous elevating profit delivered remarkable performances in 2022 to register sales at NT\$57.0 billion, exceeding NT\$50 billion level, and operating profit at NT\$2.43 billion, both marking historical highs.

Given dynamic changing operating environment, enterprises must draw up objective and vision and find direction for moving forward to go further. FEDS responds to market changes, advances with time, enabling operations to be flexible, and continues to enhance its commitment to ESG, and implement sustainable business model. In future, the Company will continue to focus on "Innovation" and "Sustainability" to accomplish a better operating model, and create win-win for the industry and the society.

Operating Report of 2022

Under the effort of the Board of Directors and the management team, the Company continued to deliver an outstanding performance in 2022 and recorded consolidated sales of NT\$126 billion (according to IFRS, consolidated revenues were NT\$35.86 billion). Consolidated net profit was NT\$2.71 billion, over 40% of growth year on year, among which company alone net profit was NT\$1.93 billion, and earnings per share were NT\$1.37. According to the 7th Board Meeting of the 19th Board of Directors of FEDS, total cash dividend payment was NT\$1.1. Operating result of the Far Eastern Retail Group in 2022 is summarized as follows:

(1) Far Eastern Department Stores

1. Operating efficiency: With strong operating momentum and continuous elevation of profit, sales were NT\$57.0 billion in 2022, operating profit was NT\$2.43 billion, both marking historical highs, and pretax net profit was NT\$2.24 billion, over 60% growth year on year.
2. Sales space safety: No slack in epidemic prevention, continuous execution of relevant epidemic prevention policies. In addition to staff voluntarily wearing masks, body temperature management, and health tracking, also conduct periodic sanitization of sales space and remind customers to line up and keep safe distance, dedicate to building safe shopping environment for customers.
3. International exhibitions: After two years of absence, the popular “Cultural and Produce Festival of Hirosaki-shi, Aomori Ken, Japan” had its grand opening to tour throughout the Company’s island-wide branch stores, inviting 50 plus Japanese vendors to join, allowing consumers to enjoy one-stop purchase of authentic local products, bring crowd, and boost revenues.
4. Digital management: Management continues to promote various digital projects, totally 82 working process digital execution items are underway, and already completed 97 digital management systems to elevate retail logistic management efficiency and build up a paperless office environment.
5. Commitment to philanthropy: Each branch store continues to promote “Connected by Love” philanthropic activities, has sponsored 783 CSR campaigns to aid the underprivileged, caring for women and children, environmental protection, and local developments, helping people in need, and being a good corporate citizen.
6. Corporate sustainability: ESG endeavors were well recognized, Taiwan’s first department store awarded by the Intercontinental Group of Department Stores (IGDS) among top 10 department stores of the World’s Best Sustainability/CSR Campaign by a Department Store, ranked among global Top 10 sustainable department stores.

(2) Far Eastern SOGO Department Stores

1. Operating efficiency in 2022: Sales were NT\$45 billion, and operating profit was NT\$2.34 billion. Pretax income grew over 20% year on year to stand at NT\$1.82 billion.
2. Under the impact of travel restriction and brands’ continuous increase in sales prices, sales performance of international boutique brands grew 18%. With the lifting of anti-pandemic regulations, restaurants and wedding banquet businesses also present high growth, food and beverage sales revenues grew over 20%.
3. In the post-pandemic era, social, outdoor, and travel activities have returned to normal frequency. Cosmetics, men’s and women’s apparels, sportswear, etc. are focus of consumption. Will continue to improve sales space environment, strengthen merchandise to become growth momentum and boost revenues.
4. With the ebbing of the pandemic and normal supply of men’s and women’s apparels, manufacturers’ productions and orders have increased, revenues of men’s and women’s apparels grew substantially at 12% and 6%, respectively.
5. Under the impact of lockdown and suspension of businesses in China, Chongqing FEDS Metropolitan Plaza Store ceased operation on May 31, 2022 completing its lease period. Yet Chongqing Far Eastern City is scheduled to open in December 2023 as a new lifestyle shopping mall to contribute to future expansion and growth in China.

(3) Far Eastern Ai-Mai

1. Continue to strengthen the development of online shopping and create more convenient service model for customers. Sales were NT\$13.24 billion in 2022.

2. Cross-industry collaboration, introduce new customers: Collaborated with TESLA to establish supercharger (total 40 supercharger stations island-wide.)
3. Pandemic has changed shopping behaviors, intensify deliver services:
 - (1) Digital commerce: Revenues of online shopping were NT\$1.42 billion in 2022, grew 37% year on year.
 - (2) Fast digital commerce: 30-minute delivery by foodpanda.
4. Automatic ordering system to replace manual one at branch store:
 - (1) Elevate accuracy of ordering.
 - (2) Save operating time of store ordering.
 - (3) Streamline store's organizational levels and enhance HR efficiency.
5. Category management--simple focusing on:
 - (1) Strictly control the number of merchandises, expedite to eliminate low turnover merchandise.
 - (2) Continue to review major items and develop new merchandises to satisfy customer needs.

Business Plan

The current environment is full of uncertainties including challenges caused by inflation, rising interest, geopolitical tension, consumer behavior changes, as well as long-term trend of climate change and technological innovation. Far Eastern Retail Group adjusts strategy flexibly, sets up target, and gets well prepared in advance to deliver continuous excellent performance. Major operational focus in 2023 is summarized as follows:

(1) Far Eastern Department Stores

1. Seize post-pandemic recovery consumption opportunities, strengthen the analysis of Happy Go membership database, utilize FEDS APP and each branch store's social platform, together with Happy Go Pay, to create comprehensive shopping scenarios, also launch precisely targeted merchandise proposals through segment marketing. Aside from stimulating consumer spending power, but also attract new customer groups who are frequent users of digital tools, and expand customer base.
2. In line with Taiwanese consumers' high interest in exotic merchandise and gourmet cuisine, organize and sponsor exotic cultural, local specialties and artistic creativity fairs etc., with authentic local products, featured shows, and interactive experience to let customers feel directly engaged in local culture.
3. To maintain competitive momentum and create unique features, each branch store continues to conduct various brand adjustments along with market trend, elevate merchandising power, and further boost operating performance.
4. To become people's first choice of shopping space for daily necessities, each branch store during festivals creates corresponding atmosphere, collaborates with public sector and schools to organize various CSR events, craftsman experience and achievement presentation, hopefully that with more interactive atmosphere at sales space, promotion of more featured local products, and more intimate community activities to strengthen consumer stickiness.
5. After the successful opening of Far Eastern New Century Chubei Shopping Mall, renovation of the first generation FEDS Baoqing Store has been launched, inviting world-renowned architect to design and build state-of-the-art new generation green department store, which is expected to renew the landscape of west Taipei City and become the new landmark of Ximending.
6. Focus of management: Continue to promote digitization, control expenses, strengthen data security, respond to the risk of climate change, develop sustainable strategy, and establish sustainability-oriented management model.

(2) Far Eastern SOGO Department Stores

1. Along with the opening of overseas travels, local consumption will decrease. Thus, in operation SOGO will engage in renovating sales space, introducing new merchandise, elevating services, expanding digital marketing, and also aims to elevate operating income, continues to save expenses, and increase operating profit.
2. Establish ten major indexes of operating task, including overall optimizing and elevating of digital marketing, effective turning and enhancing of customer store visits; expanding mobile businesses, SOGO APP segment marketing and reward points economy; establishing membership system for customers, VIP upgrade, enhancing VIP stickiness through Club membership; commitment to ESG, elevating corporate image and voice, etc.
3. Expedite staff cultivation and rotation, elevate operating competitiveness, also seize market changes, develop new merchandise in compliance with readjustment program, and strengthen merchandise power of sales space.
4. Focus of tasks in mainland China:
 - 1) Promote the opening of Chongqing Far Eastern City Shopping Mall.
 - 2) Strategize and intensify promotion campaigns.
 - 3) Continue to optimize the operation of Jiangbei Store.
 - 4) Elevate operating efficiency, increase profit.
 - 5) Optimize talent and establish organization structure of new stores.

(3)Far Eastern Ai-Mai

1. Reform low-cost operating model:
 - 1) Optimize ordering and inventory systems.
 - 2) Introduce self-checkout system, save manpower, and lower customers' waiting.
2. Promote merchandise upgrade and differentiation:
 - 1) ABC analysis to cut down invalid items, simple and focus.
 - 2) Introduce popular trendy merchandise, enhance display and exhibition.
 - 3) Merge physical and online shopping merchandise.
 - 4) Review inventory to strengthen delivery rate, lower out of stock rate.
3. Enhance fast growth of digital commerce:
 - 1) Optimize platform, improve graphic interface content, and elevate user experience.
 - 2) Utilize resources of existing physical stores to expand online shopping and sales.
 - 3) Increase B2B revenues and new platform collaboration
 - 4) Expand unified warehouse efficiency, optimize delivery and shipping performance.
 - 5) Online shopping business targeted to maintain 30% growth in 2023.
4. Digital marketing and sustainable ESG:
 - 1) New APP 2.0 launched online, upgrade marketing and sales function, and strengthen download.
 - 2) Continue to strengthen ESG sustainability and carbon reduction, CSR collaboration among group affiliates.
 - 3) Leading the industry to be winner of national grade sustainability award "Silver Medal of National Enterprise Environmental Protection Award".
 - 4) Implement digitalization to reduce cost, cut down paper DM, and fortify big data targeted marketing.
5. Talent development, enhance industry-academic collaboration:
 - 1) Enlarge collaboration between group universities and industries, and find the right people.
 - 2) Manage talent with agility, utilize digital tools to simplify operation and lower cost.
 - 3) Expedite the promotion of full-time staff under 45 years of age, activate organization and staff turnover.

Future Prospective

The flourishing digital technologies have changed global consumer behaviors, in particular Covid-19 pushed more consumers to engage in online activities, and expedite the growth of digital commerce. The retail industry needs to be more proactive in promoting digital transformation, to break the limit of time and space via the utilization of Metaverse, AR, VR, 5G technologies, elevate shopping experience via virtual and physical integration, and retain customers with rich experiences. With the application of technologies, retailers in the U. S. collect consumer footprints in details, such as their staying time within stores, shopping patterns, etc. By analyzing these shopping records and behavior footprints, the retailers are able to seize consumer preference, based on which to adjust their marketing campaigns and operation content, thus design an offline merge online omni-channel shopping journey

To alleviate the impact caused by global warming and natural disasters on the environment, international governments, organizations, and enterprises have been proposing strategies and measures to combat against intensified climate changes. Totally 137 nations or regions have pledged to achieve Net-Zero emissions by 2050, and taken initiatives to accomplish the emission-reduction target by 2030. Far Eastern Department Stores being committed to environment sustainability, in response to ISO 14064-1 international standard for quantifying and reporting greenhouse gas emissions, has conducted climate risk evaluation and management mechanism and worked toward low-carbon retail transformation. Furthermore, FEDS has established solar photovoltaic energy facilities, after completion will generate 1.14 million MWh green power, reduce 30% carbon emission in the next 5 years, and move toward the global net zero pledges.

Talent cultivation and development have always been an important topic for business operation and management. Only by finding the “right people” and putting the “right people” on the key positions to do more “right things”, can assist enterprises to effectively solve the problems and challenges brought by the uncertain operating environment. FEDS has established a complete talent cultivation blue print and occupational training mechanism, invested in sufficient training resources, and strengthened collaborations with the Group’s affiliated educational institutions, to reserve talent teams in advance for our future retail deployment, allowing staff and the company to jointly grow and promote an outstanding enterprise.

Given the fast changing business environment, we should not feel too optimistic about the future, but can neither lose confidence. Promote the enterprise to be outstanding is a dynamic ongoing process, not the end of our efforts. Everlasting excellent company must go through unlimited turning points to remain long standing. It is an endless path. Looking into the future, the outstanding management team of FEDS will be insightful, strive to achieve steady growth, and lead the corporation to win over changes. Also to propose future prospects in the new scenario, cultivate adaptability, seek sustainable innovation and growth, ensure lasting excellence, and continue to create maximum value and reward for stockholders.

Chairman Douglas Tong Hsu

II. Company Profile

1. Date of Incorporation

August 31, 1967

2. Company History

- | | | |
|------|-----------|--|
| 1967 | August | Far Eastern Textile Co. Ltd. established Far Eastern Department Stores Ltd., which was located on Yongsui Rd. in Taipei |
| | October | The first store of FEDS opened in its own six-floor building on Yongsui Rd. in Taipei. |
| 1969 | October | FEDS Taichung Store was established. |
| 1972 | January | FEDS Paoching Store was set up and FEDS Yongsui Store was moved to and merged with FEDS Paoching Store. |
| 1973 | April | FEDS established Ya Tung Department Store Ltd. in Far Eastern Department Building on Wufu 4th Road in Kaohsiung City. FEDS made a 65% investment in it. |
| 1976 | March | FEDS Tainan Store was established. |
| 1977 | September | FEDS Taichung Store suffered some damage due to the fire in a neighboring building. |
| | December | FEDS Jenai Store was established. |
| 1978 | May | FEDS Taichung Store re-opened. |
| | October | FEDS Taipei Store expanded its operating space to eight floors.
FEDS officially listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange |
| 1980 | February | FEDS Taichung Store expanded its operations after helping to restore the neighboring building. |
| 1981 | December | EDS made a 64% investment to establish Yuan Yang Department Store Ltd. on Xinsheng Rd., Chungli City. |
| 1982 | January | FEDS Chiayi Store was established. |
| 1983 | January | Ya Tung Department Store Ltd. suspended its retailing business and FEDS Kaohsiung Store was set up on the same site of Ya Tung Department Store Ltd. |
| | September | FEDS Panchiao Store was established. |
| | December | Yuan Yang Department Store Ltd. suspended its retailing business and FEDS Chungli Store was set up on the same site of Yuan Yang Department Store Ltd.
FEDS Sanchong Store was established. |
| 1984 | November | FEDS Taoyuan Store was established. |
| 1985 | December | FEDS Taoyuan Store suffered fire damage on December 1, and resumed first floor operation on December 12. |
| 1986 | June | FEDS Sanchong Store suspended its operation. |
| | August | FEDS Taoyuan Store was re-opened its second and third floors. |
| | December | FEDS Kaohsiung Chungshan Store, also named Kaohsiung Shopping Center Store, was established. |
| 1987 | January | FEDS Hsinchu Store was established. |
| | July | FEDS Kaohsiung Store moved to and merged with FEDS Kaohsiung Chungshan Store. |
| | October | FEDS established a first community-based supermarket in the Far Eastern New World Community. |
| | December | FEDS Jenai Store was transformed into the first all men's department Store in Taiwan. |
| 1988 | December | FEDS established two community-based supermarkets in the Hungnan and Houching Communities in Kaohsiung. |

1989	August	FEDS opened its first specialty electronic appliance store in Tienmu. Panchiao Commodities Transfer and Distribution Center completed.
1990	January	FEDS Taichung Store suffered fire damage from the neighboring building on January 14, but was re-opened its first and second floors and basement first floor on January 23.
	September	Far Eastern Ltd. was set up by FEDS and Chingmei Hyper Store of Far Eastern Enterprise Ltd. was established.
	November	FEDS established Taita METRO Branch Store.
1991	January	Panhsin Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ltd. was established.
	February	FEDS Hualien Store was established. The operation of FEDS first specialty electronic appliance store in Tienmu ended.
	April	The operation of the first community-based supermarket in the Far Eastern New World Community ended. FEDS Paoching Store suffered the fire damage. Its basement first floor and first and second floors experienced smoke and slight flooding, however, its third, fourth and fifth floors were destroyed by fire.
	May	FEDS Taichung Store was re-opened after completely being restored.
	June	The operation of FEDS Paoching Store on the basement first floor and first and second floors was resumed.
	July	FEDS Tainan Store was re-opened after it expansion and refurbishment.
	October	The operation of FEDS Chiayi Store located at Kuohua St. ended
	December	After FEDS Paoching Store was restored, it not only resumed but also expanded its operation. FEDS built and inaugurated a brand new Chiayi Store on Chueiyang Road.
1992	November	The operation of Taita METRO Branch Store ended.
	December	Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd. was established.
1993	September	FEDS Panchiao Chungshan Store was established.
	October	FEDS Chungli Central Store was set up and the registration of FEDS Chungli Store was cancelled.
	November	Commodities Transfer and Distribution Center in the Tai Shan plant of Far Eastern Textile Co. Ltd. in Wugu Township was established. The renovation of FEDS Taichung Store and its own building completed and re-opened.
1994	March	Taipei Metro, The Mall managed by Ya Tung Department Store Ltd. went into full operation.
	July	Overseas Convertible bonds of seven years maturity were issued to the amount of USD\$75 million.
1995	January	The Tainan Store of Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd. was opened.
	May	The operation of Kaohsiung Shopping Center Store ended.
	July	Summer Sale in Taiwan originated with FEDS.
1996	May	The operations of FEDS Chungli Store were expanded to 10 floors in the same building and it was re-opened after being redesigned and remodeled.
	July	Yongho Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ltd. was established.
	September	FEDS Kaohsiung Store, located in front of the Kaohsiung Railway Station, was established and the registration of Kaohsiung Shopping Center Store was cancelled.
	October	FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd. was established.
1997	January	FEDS Tainan Cheng-Kong Stores was established.
	December	FEDS thirtieth Anniversary Celebration was held.
1998	March	FEDS Panchiao Chungshan Store was re-opened after being remodeled, and the operation of FEDS Panchiao Store ended due to expiry of its lease.
	May	Yungfu Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established.

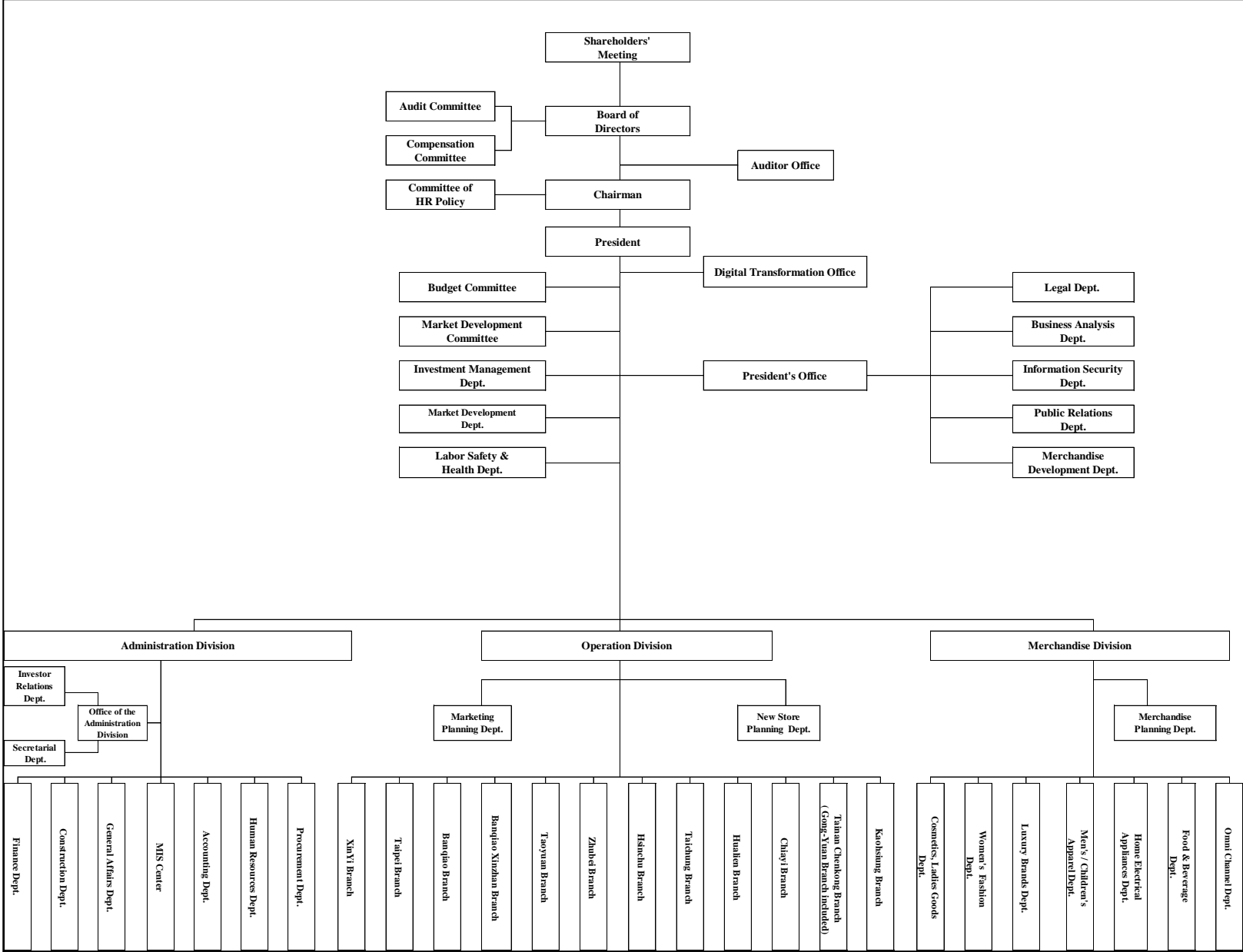
1999	March	Chungkang Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established.
	September	Due to the impact of earthquake 921, FEDS Taichung Store temporarily suspended operations. FEDS Taoyuan Store closed due to the expiry of its lease.
	October	FEDS Tainan Park Stores closed and was demolished and another entertainment building was built. FE21' Taoyuan Store was built on the land owned by Tao-Yuan Farmers' Association. The operation of FEDS Kaohsiung Store was located in front of the Kaohsiung Railway Station. It was decreased by 3 floors and continued to operate after re-adjustment and refurbishment.
	November	FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd. was established to set up Far Eastern Panchiao Shopping Mall
	December	Taoyuan Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established.
2000	February	FEDS Jenai Store closed due to the expiration of its lease.
	March	Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. signed a merging contract with French Casino Group's Taiwan Branch D.F.I. Geant. Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was a surviving company. The record date of consolidation was on July 3.
	May	Yangmei HYPER Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established. The operation of FEDS Panchiao Chungshan Store ended.
	June	FE21' Panchiao Store whose building and land was owned by FEDS was opened.
	July	Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. and French Casino Group's Taiwan Branch D.F.I. Geant formally completed their merger to form Far Eastern Co. Ltd. The operation of Tainan Store of Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd. ended. Tainan HYPER Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established. Taichung Fuxing Store and Kaohsiung Pingdeng Store of French Casino Group's Taiwan Branch D.F.I. Geant were renamed as Taichung Fuxing HYPER Store and Kaohsiung Pingdeng HYPER Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. FEDS held the eleventh IDGS (International Group Department Store) Asia Summit in Taipei.
	December	The operation of FEDS Taichung Store ended.
2001	September	Chunghsiao HYPER Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established.
	October	Taoyuan HYPER Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established. The operation of FEDS Kaohsiung Store, located in front of the Kaohsiung Railway Station, ended. FE21' Mega Kaohsiung Store inaugurated its services.
	December	Central HYPER Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established.
2002	March	The operation of FEDS Hsinchu Store ended.
	July	FE21' Mega Tainan Chenkong Store re-opened after FEDS Tainan Chenkong Stores was remodeled. FE21' Mega Tainan Konyuan Store comprised of a recreation center which was re-opened after FEDS Tainan Park Stores was remodeled. Yuanlin HYPER Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established.
	September	FEDS invested in Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.
	November	FE21' Mega Hsinchu Store inaugurated its services.
2003	April	A groundbreaking and commencement ceremony for Far Eastern Panchiao Shopping Mall was held.
	May	The operation of Central HYPER Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. ended.
	October	Hsinchu HYPER Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established.

		FEDS acquired the land use rights for No. A13 in the Hsinyi district, which is owned by the Taipei City Government, and had the right to use the land for 50 years from the completion of the right registration.
2004	February	The operation of FEDS Chungli Central Store ended.
	June	FEDS Chungli Store was remodeled to be SOGO Chungli New Hall.
	July	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission, approved FEDS's subsidiary, FEDS Development Ltd.(BVI), to set up FEDS Chongqing Store and Chongqing Bai Ding Business Management Consulting Co., Ltd. in Mainland China.
	September	A joint investment was carried out with FEDS and CitySuper in the establishment of Far Eastern CitySuper Ltd.
	November	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission, approved to a name change of Chongqing Far Eastern Business Management Consulting Co. to the name of Chongqing Bai Ding Business Management Consulting Co.
	December	Mall Store of Far Eastern CitySuper Ltd. was established.
2005	January	FEDS invested in Far Eastern Finance & Leasing Corp.
	March	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission, approved FEDS's subsidiary, FEDS Development Ltd.(BVI), to set up FEDS Tianjin Store in Mainland China.
	November	Far Eastern Department Stores (U.S.A.) Inc. (FEDS-USA) dissolved and FEDS invested in Far Eastern Department Stores (U.S.A.) Inc. from indirectly to directly. FEDS won the bid to lease land (No.89 and 91) located in the West Tun district in Taichung city, which was being managed by the Ministry of Education. On expiry of the contract, the Company has the right to extend the contract for another twenty years.
2006	May	FEDS Tianjin Stores was opened.
	December	Bai Chin (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. dissolved and liquidated. Fuxing Store of Pacific SOGO Department Stores Ltd. was opened. Fuxing Store of Far Eastern CitySuper Ltd. was opened.
2007	January	FEDS bought back the shares of Far Eastern Ai-Mai Co., Ltd held by Bergsaar BV, et al.
2008	February	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission, approved to change the name of Chongqing Bai Ding Business Management Consulting Co. to the name of Shanghai Bai Ding Business Management Consulting Co.
	April	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission, approved Bai Yang Investment Co., a subsidiary of FEDS, to acquire 40% shares of Pacific China Holdings Ltd., held by ABN AMRO BANK, N.V. LONDON BRANCH.
	October	Sanchong HYPER Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established.
2009	May	Tienmu Store of Pacific SOGO Department Stores Ltd. was opened. Tienmu Store of Far Eastern CitySuper Ltd. was opened.
	October	Hualien Heping Store of FEDS was established. Hualien Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established.
2010	January	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission, approved FEDS's subsidiaries, Bai Yang Investment Co. and Pacific Sogo Department Stores Ltd., to indirectly set up WuXi FEDS Co. Ltd. in Mainland China. Keelung Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established.
	June	FEDS WuXi Store was opened.
	December	Far Eastern Big City Shopping Center in Hsinchu was established.
2011	January	Fengyuan Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was established.
	June	FEDS Chengdu Store was opened.
	December	FE21' Mega Taichung Store (Top City) inaugurated its services. FE21' Mega Panchiao Store (Mega City) inaugurated its services.

		Panchiao Store (Mega City) of Far Eastern CitySuper Ltd. was opened.
		Taichung Store (Top City) of Far Eastern CitySuper Ltd. was opened.
2012	April	Far Eastern SOGO BIG CITY Shopping Mall was opened.
		Second Hsinchu Store of Pacific SOGO Department Stores Ltd. was opened.
		Far Eastern SOGO BIG CITY Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was opened.
		Hsinchu Store (Big City) of Far Eastern CitySuper Ltd. was opened.
2013	March	FEDS Chengdu Store signed the letter of intent to lease with Chengdu Longhu North Real Estate Company Limited.
	November	The operation of Pacific Chengdu Tsunsi Store ended.
2014	January	FEDS Chengdu Beicheng Store was opened.
2015	January	FEDS's head office has been relocated at 16F~18F., No.16, Xinzhan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 220, Taiwan
	March	The operation of FEDS Tianjin Stores ended.
	April	Banqiao Nanya Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. was opened.
	June	Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd. was established.
	July	Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd. signed an investment contract of No.8 Parking Lot BOT Project, Zhubei City, Hsinchu County with Hsinchu County Government.
	August	FEDS issued the 2014 CSR Report, the first one issued by Taiwan Listed Department Store Chain Business.
	October	Panhsin Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. ended.
	December	WuXi FEDS Store Co. Ltd ended.
2016	August	Dalian Pacific Department Store Co. Ltd. transferred to Pacific (China) Investment Co. Ltd.
	October	Kaohsiung Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. ended.
		Taoyuan Tai Mall Store of Far Eastern City Super Ltd. was opened.
	December	Dazhi Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. ended.
		Log on Hsinchu Store of Far Eastern City Super Ltd. was opened.
		Huaihai Store of Shanghai Pacific Department Stores Co. Ltd. ended.(Lease expired)
2017	April	FEDS Chengdu Beicheng Store ended.
		Yuanlin Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. ended.
	December	FEDS Chengdu Beicheng Store ended.
2019	March	Chungkang Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. ended.
		Yungfu Hyper Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. ended.
	April	FEDS Chengdu Luoma City store ended.
	August	SOGO Hsinchu Station Store ended.
	September	Taoyuan Tai Mall Store of Far Eastern City Super Ltd. ended.
2020	January	FEDS Xinyi A13 Store was opened
		Xinyi A13 Store of Far Eastern City Super Ltd. was opened.
	March	Log on Hsinchu Store of Far Eastern City Super Ltd. closed down.
	September	Shuinan Store of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. opened
	October	Shanghai City Plaza Store ceased operation.
2022	January	FEDS Zhubei Store was held its soft opening.
		Zhubei Store of Far Eastern City Super Ltd. was held its soft opening.
	April	FEDS Metropolitan Plaza Store, Chongqing ceased operation.
2023	January	FEDS Zhubei Store opened.
		Zhubei Store of Far Eastern City Super Ltd. was opened.

III Corporate Governance Report

1. Organization



Affairs in Charge for Each Major Department (organizational structure with risk management function)

Department	Head of Department	Affairs in charge
Auditor Office	Hwa-Ling Hsu Senior Vice President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, internal control system, internal audit implementation rules and relevant laws and regulations, assess the potential risks of each unit's operations, and formulate and implement annual audit plans to reduce the Company's operating risks.
Legal Department	Anna Huang Attorney-at-law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the Company's various contract agreements and reviews, handling of legal disputes, litigation and court appearances, immediate provision of company legal amendment information and various legal consultations to reduce the Company's risks of illegality.
Digital Transformation Office	James Tang Vice President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate digital events, planning, e-marketing, digital media and other related businesses of the head office and branches, build smart shopping malls, and develop "digital operations, digital management, and digital experience" to provide customers with more complete digital marketing and services.
Administration Division	James Tang Vice President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To supervise the duty of each department, as follows <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The duties of the human resources department: Responsible for handling career development, education and training programs, appointments, retrenchment, transfers, rewards and punishment, evaluation, daily schedules of the staff; the enhancement of working efficiency and relevant affairs of employees welfare. The duties of the accounting department: Responsible for the execution and amendment of the accounting calendar, various daily bookkeeping entries, the fulfillment of financial reports, tax returns and annual budget, the management and inspection of fixed assets and inventories. The duties of the MIS center: Cope with all affairs related to management information systems and information security. The duties of the general affairs department: To handle official documents, general affairs, security and other matters that can not be attributed to other departments. The duties of the construction department: To handle each construction project, the maintenance of air conditioners as well as electronic devices. The duties of the finance department: To handle fund transfers, treasury, sales and management of gifts coupons, the plans of investment activities, the management and supervision of subsidiaries. The duties of the construction department: Handling engineering equipment and general affairs procurement management.
Operation Division	Chang-Li Lin Vice President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In charge of all business related to marketing and planning: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing strategic planning of events and other programs. Propose and implement store visual expression, merchandise displays, and window design. Handle customer complaints and services. Handle media and public relations. Supervise operation business of branches. Plan and integrate new store preparatory affairs.
Merchandise Division	Chris Liu Vice President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for luxury brands, home appliance, cosmetics, lingerie, shoes, women's fashion apparel, young ladies' apparel, kid's apparel, men's apparel, electric appliances and supermarkets. Invite concessionaires and administer stores. Handle online shopping e-commerce management matters.

2. Directors and Management Team

2.1 Directors

2.1.1 Directors

April 23, 2023

Title	Nationality or Record of Birth	Name	Gender/age	Date Elected	Term (years)	Date first elected	Shareholding when elected		Current shareholding		Shareholding of spouse & minor children		Curriculum vitae	Other positions in FEDS and/or other companies	Executives, directors, or supervisors who are spouses or within two degree of kinship		
							Share	%	Share	Share	%	Title			Title	Name	Relation
Chairman	R. O. C	Douglas Tong Hsu	M/ Over 70	27 Jul 2021	3	2 Aug. 1967	1,779,835	0.13	1,779,835	0.13	0	0.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honorary Ph.D. of Management, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan M.A. in Economics, Columbia University, USA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman of FEDS Chairman of Far Eastern New Century, Asia Cement, Oriental Union, U-Ming Marine, and Far EasTone Telecommunication Vice chairman of Far Eastern International Bank. 	Director	Nancy Hsu	Sister
															Director	Nicole Hsu	Daughter
Director	R. O. C	Ding & Ding Management Consultants, Co., Ltd.	F/ Over 70	27 Jul 2021	3	(Note 1)	73,009	0.01	73,009	0.01	0	0.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Fashion Design, Shih Chien University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President, FEDS Chairman of Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co. Ltd. 	Chairman	Douglas Tong Hsu	Brother
		Representative: Nancy Hsu					*1,173,788	*0.08	*1,173,788	*0.08	228,927	0.02					
	U.S.A	Far Eastern New Century Corporation	F/ 50~60	27 Jul 2021	3	2 Jun. 2006	241,769,702	17.06	241,769,702	17.06	0	0.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interior Design Arts, New York School of interior Design, USA. B.A., Simmons College, Boston, USA Senior Designer, Saradino Group, New York, USA. 	-	Chairman	Douglas Tong Hsu	Father
		Representative: Nicole Hsu					*0	*0.00	*0	*0.00	0	0.00					
R. O. C	Yuli Investments Corporation	F/ 60~70	27 Jul 2021	3	(Note 2)	1,769,001	0.12	1,769,001	0.12	0	0.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Accounting, North Arizona State University, USA. US CPA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman of Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd. CEO of Far Eastern Group Synergy & Retail Planning HQ Director of Yuanshi digital technology Co., Ltd. 	-	-	-	
	Representative: Philby Lee					*76,483	*0.01	*58,483	*0.01	0	0.00						

Independent Director	R. O. C	Eugene You-Hsin Chien	M/ Over 70	27 Jul 2021	3	21 Jun. 2012	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ph.D., Aeronautics and Astronautics, New York University, USA. • Department of Mechanical Engineering, National Taiwan University • Minister of the Environmental Protection Administration • Minister of Transportation and Communications • Minister of Foreign Affairs • Legislator, Legislative Yuan (Member of Parliament) • Representative, Taipei Representative Office in the U.K. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Director, Eva Airways Corporation • Director, ECOVE Environment Corporation 	-	-	-
	R. O. C	Edward Way	M/ Over 70	27 Jul 2021	3	21 Jun. 2012	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBA, University of Georgia, USA. • CEO of Deloitte Taiwan • Director of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu • Chairman, United way of Taiwan • CPA of Georgia State, USA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman, YCSY Co., Ltd. • Independent Director, International Corp, Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd., Cathay United Bank Ltd, Cathay Securities Corporation, and Taita Chemical Company • Director, MiTAC Holdings Corp., and Iron Force Industrial Co. Ltd. 	-	-	-
	R. O. C	Dong, Ding Yu	M/ 60~70	27 Jul 2021	3	24 Jun. 2020	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant Professor, San Jose State University, USA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman, Elite Material Co., Ltd. • Director, Newaisa Construction 	-	-	-

Note 1: Director (April 19, 1979 - April 18, 1982); Supervisor (April 30, 1990 - April 12, 1995); Director(April 12, 1995 - present)

Note 2: Director (June 10, 2003 - June 1, 2006); Supervisor (June 2, 2006 - June 22, 2015); Director (June 22, 2015 - present)

Note: No directors of the Company have shares held in the name of other persons.

Note: Cases of the Company's Chairman and President being the same person, spouses, or relatives within the first degree of kinship: N/A.

2.1.2 Major Shareholders of FEDS's Directors are institutional Shareholders.

April 23, 2023

Name of Corporate Shareholder	Major Shareholders of the institutional Shareholders (%)
Ding&Ding Management Consultants Co., Ltd	Yue Tung Investment Corp. (40.00), Ta Chu Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd. (33.81), Fu-Da Transport Corp. (16.00), Asia Engineering Enterprise Corp. (5.04), Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd. (5.04)
Far Eastern New Century Corporation	Asia Cement Corporation (23.77), Asia Eastern University of Science and Technology (4.81), Far Eastern Medical Foundation (3.61), Far Eastern Memorial Foundation (3.42), Cathay/ MSCI Taiwan ESG Sustainability High Dividend Yield ETF (3.12), Yuan Ze University (2.74), Yuanta/P-shares Taiwan Dividend Plus ETF (2.41), Douglas Tong Hsu (1.71), Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd. (1.61), Der Ching Investment Co Ltd. (1.55),
Yuli Investments Corporation	U-Ming Marine Transport Corp. (68.18), U-Ming Marine Transport (Singapore) Private Limit (31.82)

2.1.3 Major Shareholders of the Major Shareholders that are Juridical Persons

April 23, 2023

Name of Juridical Persons	Major Shareholders of the Juridical Persons (%)
Yue Tung Investment Corp.	U-Ming Marine Transport Corp. (73.54), U-Ming Marine Transport (Singapore) Private Limit (26.46)
Ta Chu Chemical Fiber Co., Ltd.	Yuan Ding Investment Co., Ltd. (41.86), Yue Ding Industry Co., Ltd. (38.76), Yuli Investment Corp. (19.38)
Fu Da Transportation Co., Ltd.	Fu Ming Transport Corp. Ltd. (99.97), Asia Investment Corp. (0.03)
Asia Engineering Enterprise Corp.	Asia Cement Corporation (99.76) , Asia Investment Corp (0.07)
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Far Eastern Department Stores Ltd (66.66), Bai-Yang Investment Co., Ltd (33.34)
Asia Cement Corporation	Far Eastern New Century Corp. (21.16), Far Eastern Medical Foundation (5.12), Yuanta/P-shares Taiwan Dividend Plus ETF (3.07), China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (2.43), Labor Pension Fund Committee of Far Eastern New Century Corp. (1.63), Yuan Ding Investment Co., Ltd. (1.53), Far Eastern Department Stores Ltd. (1.41), Yuan Ze University (1.34), Far Eastern Memorial Foundation (1.24), Yu Yuan Investment Co., Ltd. (1.22)
Asia Eastern University of Science and Technology	Asia Cement Corporation (50.00), Far Eastern New Century Corporation (50.00)
Far Eastern Medical Foundation	Y. Z. Hsu (76.90), He Zongyan (2.31), Wang Shu-peng (2.31), Hsu Wei Yuan (2.31), Huang Ying Chung (2.31), Douglas Tong Hsu (2.31), Laurence M. Yang (2.31), John Hsu (2.31), Johnny Shih (2.31), S.S. Hsu (2.31), Yu Wei San (2.31)
Far Eastern Memorial Foundation	Y. Z. Hsu (50.00), Hsu Yi Chu (50.00)
Yuan Ze University	U-Ming Marine Transport Corp. (55.21), Far Eastern Medical Foundation (26.05), Far Eastern New Century Corporation(Original from Far Eastern Textile Ltd.) (5.52), Fu Ming Transport Corp. (5.25), Far Eastern Memorial Foundation (4.91), Asia Cement Corporation (2.76), Connie Hsu (0.28), Y. Z. Hsu (0.10), Yu Chao-Chung (0.10)
Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.	Ministry of Transportation and Communication (100.00)
U-Ming Marine Transport Corp.	Asia Cement Corp. (39.25), Polaris Taiwan Dividend Plus ETF (4.68) Fubon Taiwan high dividend 30 ETF (1.13), Yuan Ding Investment Co., Ltd. (1.05), Yu Yuan Investment Co., Ltd. (0.94), Asia Investment Corp. (0.92), Ya Li Transportation Corp. (0.75), Vanguard Emerging Market Stock Index Fund, a Series of Vanguard International Equity Index Funds(0.72), JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., Taipei Branch in custody for Japan Securities Finance Co., Ltd. (0.71), JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., Taipei Branch in custody for Vanguard Total International Stock Index Fund, a series of Vanguard Star Funds (0.66),
U-Ming Marine Transport (Singapore) Private Limit	U-Ming Marine Transport Corp. (100.00)
Der Ching Investment Corp.	Asia Cement Corporation (99.99), Asia Investment Corp. (0.00)

2.1.4 Directors' Professional Qualifications and Independent Directors' Independence Status

April 26, 2022

Criteria Name	Professional Qualifications and Experience	Independence	Number of Other Public Companies Which the Individual is Concurrently Serving as an Independent Director
Douglas Hsu	<p>- M.A. in Economics from Columbia University, USA.</p> <p>- More than 5 years of work experience in business and finance as well as work experience required for the Company's business.</p> <p>- Currently serves as the Chairman of the Company, Far Eastern New Century, Asia Cement Corporation, Oriental Union Chemical Corp., U-Ming Marine Transport Corporation, and Far East Tone Telecommunications, as well as the Vice Chairman of Far Eastern International Bank.</p>	<p>(1) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a company controlled by the same person who has shares over half of the Company's director seats or voting rights.</p> <p>(2) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a company or institution with the same chairman of the board, president, or equivalent position as the Company, or a spouse thereof.</p> <p>(3) Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting, or related services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company for which the provider in the past 2 years has received cumulative remuneration exceeding NT\$500,000, or a spouse thereof.</p> <p>(4) Not been a person of any conditions defined in Article 30 of the Company Law.</p> <p>(5) Not elected on behalf of a government agency or corporate or as a representative of these organizations as defined in Article 27 of the Company Act.</p>	0
Nancy Hsu	<p>- Bachelor in the Department of Fashion Design, Shih Chien University</p> <p>- More than 5 years of work experience in business and finance as well as work experience required for the Company's business.</p> <p>- Currently serves as the President of the Company, Chairman of Bai-Yang Investment Co., and Director of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.</p>	<p>(1) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate shareholder that directly holds 5% or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company, or that ranks among the top five in shareholdings, or that designates a representative to serve as a director or supervisor of the Company in accordance with Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 27 of the Company Act.</p> <p>(2) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a company controlled by the same person who has shares over half of the Company's director seats or voting rights.</p> <p>(3) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a company or institution with the same chairman of the board, president, or equivalent position as the Company, or a spouse thereof.</p> <p>(4) Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting, or related services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company for which the provider in the past 2 years has received cumulative remuneration exceeding NT\$500,000, or a spouse thereof.</p> <p>(5) Not been involved in any of the situations defined in Article 30 of the Company Act.</p>	0

<p>Nicole Hsu</p>	<p>- Bachelor of Fine Arts in Interior Design from New York School of Interior Design and Bachelor of Arts from Simmons University in Boston, Massachusetts, United States.</p> <p>- More than 5 years of work experience in business and finance as well as work experience required for the Company's business.</p> <p>- Formerly served as the Senior Designer of Saladino Group Inc. in New York.</p>	<p>(1) Not an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates.</p> <p>(2) Not a director or supervisor of the Company or any of its affiliates.</p> <p>(3) Not a natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names, in an aggregate amount of 1% or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company or is ranked in the top 10 in shareholdings.</p> <p>(4) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a company controlled by the same person who has shares over half of the Company's director seats or voting rights.</p> <p>(5) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a company or institution with the same chairman of the board, president, or equivalent position as the Company, or a spouse thereof.</p> <p>(6) Not a director, supervisor, managerial officer, or shareholder with 5% or more of the shares of a specific company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the Company.</p> <p>(7) Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting, or related services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company for which the provider in the past 2 years has received cumulative remuneration exceeding NT\$500,000, or a spouse thereof.</p> <p>(8) Not been a person of any conditions defined in Article 30 of the Company Law.</p>	<p>0</p>
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<p>Philby Lee</p>	<p>- Graduated from the Department of Accounting, Northern Arizona University, United States.</p> <p>- More than 5 years of work experience in business, finance, and accounting as well as work experience required for the Company's business; holds an accountant certificate in the United States.</p> <p>- Currently serves as the Chairman of Far Eastern Big City Shopping Mall Co., Ltd., CEO of Comprehensive Efficiency and Retail Planning Headquarters of Far Eastern Group, and Director of Yuanshi Digital Technology Co., Ltd.</p>	<p>(1) Not a natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names, in an aggregate amount of 1% or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company or is ranked in the top 10 in shareholdings.</p> <p>(2) Not a spouse, relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the third degree of kinship, of any of the persons mentioned in (1).</p> <p>(3) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a company controlled by the same person who has shares over half of the Company's director seats or voting rights.</p> <p>(4) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a company or institution with the same chairman of the board, president, or equivalent position as the Company, or a spouse thereof.</p> <p>(5) Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting, or related services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company for which the provider in the past 2 years has received cumulative remuneration exceeding NT\$500,000, or a spouse thereof.</p> <p>(6) Not having a marital relationship, or a relative within the second degree of kinship to any other director of the Company.</p> <p>(7) Not been a person of any conditions defined in Article 30 of the Company Law.</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Edward Wei</p>	<p>- MBA of University of Georgia, USA.</p> <p>- More than 5 years of work experience in business, finance, and accounting as well as work experience required for the Company's business; holds an accountant certificate.</p> <p>- Formerly served as the President of Deloitte & Touche, Director of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Director of Deloitte China, Director of Child Welfare League Foundation, and Chairman of United Way of Taiwan.</p> <p>- Currently serves as the Company's Independent Director, Chairman of YCSY Co., Ltd., Director of Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation (VIS), Director of MiTAC Holdings Corp., Director of Iron Force Industrial Co., Ltd., Independent Director of Taita Chemical Co., Ltd., Independent Director of Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd., Independent Director of Cathay United Bank, and Independent Director of Cathay Securities Corporation.</p>	<p>1. In compliance with Articles 3 of the Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies:</p> <p>(1) Not an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates.</p> <p>(2) Not a director or supervisor of the Company or any of its affiliates.</p> <p>(3) Not a natural-person shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person's spouse, minor children, or held by the person under others' names, in an aggregate amount of 1% or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company or is ranked in the top 10 in shareholdings.</p> <p>(4) Not a spouse, relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the third degree of kinship, of a managerial officer mentioned in (1) or any of the persons mentioned in (2) and (3).</p> <p>(5) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a corporate shareholder that directly holds 5% or more of the total number of issued shares of the Company, or that ranks among the top five in shareholdings, or that designates a representative to serve as a director or supervisor of the Company in accordance with Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 27 of the Company Act.</p> <p>(6) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a company controlled by the same person who has shares over half of the Company's director seats or voting rights.</p>	<p>3</p>

Eugene You-Hsin Chien	<p>- Ph.D. in Aviation Engineering from New York University.</p> <p>- Has more than 5 years of work experience in business and finance as well as work experience required for the Company's business.</p> <p>- Formerly served as Professor and Chair of the Department of Aerospace Engineering at Tamkang University, Dean of the College of Engineering at Tamkang University, Minister of Environmental Protection Administration, Minister of Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan's Representative in the United Kingdom, and Legislator of Legislative Yuan.</p> <p>- Currently serves as the Company's Independent Director, Independent Director of EVA Airways Corporation, Director of ECOVE Environment Corporation, and Chairman of Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy.</p>	<p>(7) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of a company or institution with the same chairman of the board, president, or equivalent position as the Company, or a spouse thereof.</p> <p>(8) Not a director, supervisor, managerial officer, or shareholder with 5% or more of the shares of a specific company or institution that has a financial or business relationship with the Company.</p> <p>(9) Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting, or related services to the Company or any affiliate of the Company for which the provider in the past 2 years has received cumulative remuneration exceeding NT\$500,000, or a spouse thereof. However, this does not apply to a member of the remuneration committee, public tender offer review committee, or special committee for merger/consolidation and acquisition who exercises powers pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act or to the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act or related laws or regulations.</p>	1
Dong Ding Yu	<p>- Ph.D. in Engineering from Stanford University, United States.</p> <p>- More than 5 years of work experience in business and finance as well as work experience required for the Company's business.</p> <p>- Formerly served as Assistant Professor at San Jose State University, United States and President of Elite Material Co., Ltd.</p> <p>- Currently serves as the Company's Independent Director, Chairmen of Elite Material Co., Ltd., and Director of New Asia Construction & Development Corporation.</p>	<p>2. Not a spouse or relative within the second degree of kinship of any other director of the Company.</p> <p>3. Not been a person of any conditions defined in Article 30 of the Company Law.</p> <p>4. Not elected on behalf of a government agency or corporate or as a representative of these organizations as defined in Article 27 of the Company Act.</p>	0

2.1.5. Diversity and Independence of Board of Directors

(1) Diversity of the Board of Directors:

1. The Company has established the “Corporate Governance Principles”, and the “Enhancing the Function of Board of Directors” chapter therein provides guidance on the diversity of the Board of Directors.
2. The Company adopts a candidate nomination system for the nomination and election of members of the Board of Directors. In addition to consulting the opinions of Independent Directors, the academic qualifications and professional experience of each candidate are also evaluated. The Company complies with the “Election Procedures of Directors and Supervisors” and the “Corporate Governance Principles” to ensure that diversity, independence, and stakeholders’ opinions are taken into consideration.
3. Members of the Company's 19th Board of Directors (including 4 male directors and 3 female directors) highly specialize in business management, leadership, decision-making, and knowledge of related industries and also have education backgrounds in economics, accounting, finance, sales, diplomacy, engineering, and

management. Independent Directors account for 43%; the target percentage of female directors is at least 20%, and currently there are 3 female directors, accounting for 43%.

4. The performance evaluation of the Board of Directors is conducted every year in order to ensure that its members have diverse backgrounds and qualifications. The implementation of the diversity policy is as follows:

Diversity Core Item Name	Gender	Age	Judgement on operations	Accounting and finance	Business management	Crisis management	Industry knowledge	International market perspective	Decision-making Leadership
Douglas Hsu	M	Over 70	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Nancy Hsu	F	Over 70	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Nicole Hsu	F	50-60	V	※	V	V	V	V	V
Philby Lee	F	60-70	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Edward Wei	M	Over 70	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Eugene You-Hsin Chien	M	Over 70	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Dong, Ding Yu	M	60-70	V	V	V	V	V	V	V

※ Indicates partial ability.

Among the 3 Independent Directors, two have served a total term of office of 10 years and one has served less than 3 years.

(2) Independence of the Board of Directors:

Currently the Company's Board of Directors has a total of seven Directors, including three Independent Directors (accounting for 43%).

The three Independent Directors all comply with Articles 3 of the Regulations Governing Appointment of Independent Directors and Compliance Matters for Public Companies and are not involved in any of the situations defined in Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4 of Article 26-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act, including the restriction on the spousal relationship or familial relationship within the second degree of kinship among the directors. The Company's Board of Directors is independent (please refer to Page 16 – Page19 of this Annual Report—Professional Qualifications of Directors and Disclosure of Independence of Independent Directors), and the Directors have different academic backgrounds, genders, and professional experience (please refer to Page13 – Page14 of this Annual Report—Director Information).

2.2 President, Vice President, Junior Vice President, and Managers of Departments and Branches

April. 23, 2023

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date effective	Shareholding		Shareholding of spouses & minor children		Curriculum vitae	Positions in other companies	Managers who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship		
					Shares	%	Shares	%			Title	Name	Relation
President	R.O.C.	Nancy Hsu	F	Jun. 2, 2006	1,173,788	0.08	228,927	0.02	Fashion Design, Shih Chien University, Taiwan	Chairman of Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.; Director of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.	-	-	-
Vice President, Merchandise Division	R.O.C.	Chris Liu	M	Mar. 20, 2007	0	0.00	0	0.00	Master, Computer Science, Central Michigan University, U.S.A.	Director of Ya Tung Department Store Ltd.; Supervisor of Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.	-	-	-
Vice President, Administration Division	R.O.C.	James Tang	M	Oct. 1, 2013	169	0.00	0	0.00	Master, Laws, Soochow University, Taiwan, Master, Finance, University of Leicester , U.K Master, Laws, London School of Economics and Political Science , U.K	Chairman of Ding Shen Investment Co., Ltd., Director of Chubei New Century Shopping Mall	-	-	-
Vice President, Operation Division	R.O.C.	Chang-Li Lin	M	Jul. 1, 2015	0	0.00	0	0.00	Fine Arts, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan	Director of Far Eastern City Super Co., Ltd.; Supervisor of Ya Tung Department Stores Ltd. Chairman of Chubei New Century Shopping Mall	-	-	-
Junior Vice President, Accounting Dept.	R.O.C.	Lily Y. T. Liu	F	Sep. 1, 2011	0	0.00	0	0.00	Master, Accounting, National Taipei University, Taiwan	Supervisor of Far Eastern International Leasing Corporation	-	-	-
Junior Vice President, Top City Taichung Store	R.O.C.	Cho-Cheng Lan	M	Dec. 1, 2011	5,192	0.00	0	0.00	International Business, Tunghai University, Taiwan MBA Program, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan	-	-	-	-
Junior Vice President, Food & Beverage Dept.	R.O.C.	Peter Chen	M	Jan. 15, 2014	2,132	0.00	0	0.00	Executive Master of Business Administration, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan	-	-	-	-
Junior Vice President, Mega City Banqiao Store	R.O.C.	Chih-Yao Shih	M	Jan. 15, 2014	137	0.00	0	0.00	Master, Business Administration, Saint John's University, U.S.A.	-	-	-	-

Title	Nationality	Name	Gender	Date effective	Shareholding		Shareholding of spouses & minor children		Curriculum vitae	Positions in other companies	Managers who are spouses or within two degrees of kinship		
					Shares	%	Shares	%			Title	Name	Relation
Junior Vice President, Auditor Office	R.O.C.	Hwa-Ling Hsu	F	Aug. 12, 2014	0	0.00	0	0.00	Master, Business Administration, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan	-	-	-	
Junior Vice President, Taoyuan Store	R.O.C.	Tian-Zuo Jiang	M	Jul. 13, 2015	563	0.00	0	0.00	Economy, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taiwan	-	-	-	
Junior Vice President, Luxury Brands Dept.	R.O.C.	Rebecca Chan	F	Jul. 13, 2015	6,252	0.00	0	0.00	Master, Business Administration, University of South Australia , AU	-	-	-	
Junior Vice President, Finance Dept.	R.O.C.	Greg Tseng	M	Jul. 13, 2015	0	0.00	0	0.00	Department of Finance and Cooperative Management, National Taipei University, Taiwan Master, Political Economy, Nankai University, China	Director of Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd.	-	-	
Junior Vice President, Zhubei Store	R.O.C.	Wei-Hsing Hsu	M	Jan. 10, 2018	2,040	0.00	3,040	0.00	Business Administration, Chinese Culture University, Taiwan	-	-	-	
Junior Vice President, Women's Apparel Dept.	R.O.C.	Shawn Cheng	M	Sep. 27, 2019	0	0.00	0	0.00	Department of Textiles and Clothing, Fu Jen Catholic University	-	-	-	
Junior Vice President, Home Electrical Appliances Dept.	R.O.C.	Sophia Yu	F	Sep. 27, 2019	5,463	0.00	10,926	0.00	National Chao-chou Senior High School, Taiwan	-	-	-	
Junior Vice President, Construction Dept.	R.O.C.	Jack Chang	M	Feb. 1, 2023	0	0	0		Dept. of Civil Engineering, Vanung University	-	-	-	

Note 1: No President, Vice President, or Senior Vice President of the Company have shares held in the name of other persons.

Note 2: The Company neither issue employee stock options nor employee restricted stock options.

Note 3: Cases of the Company's Chairman and President being the same person, spouses, or relatives within the first degree of kinship: N/A.

3. Remuneration of Directors, President, and Vice Presidents

Remuneration Paid to Directors and Independent Directors

December 31, 2022 Unit: NT\$ thousand

Title	Name	Remuneration								Ratio of total remuneration (I+II+III+IV) over net income		Relevant compensation received by directors who are also employees								Ratio of total remuneration (I+II+III+IV+V+VI+VII) to net income Operating Allowances		Remuneration paid to Directors from an invested company other than the Company's subsidiary
		Base Remuneration (I)		Severance Pay and Pension (II)		Directors' remuneration from distribution of earnings (III)		Operating Allowances (IV)				Base Remuneration (V)		Severance Pay and Pension (VI)		Directors' remuneration from distribution of earnings (VII)						
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B			A	B	A	B	A		B				
										Cash	Stock					Cash	Stock					
Chairman	Douglas Tong Hsu	0	0	0	0	20,053	20,053	72	72	20,125	20,125	2,154	15,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,279	35,339	57,836
										1.04%	1.04%									1.15%	1.83%	
Director	Representative of Ding&Ding Management Consultants Co., Ltd: Nancy Hsu	0	0	0	0	16,042	16,042	72	72	16,114	16,114	6,412	6,412	0	0	340	0	340	0	22,866	22,866	24
										0.83%	0.83%									1.18%	1.18%	
Director	Representative of Far Eastern New Century Corporation: Nicole Hsu									16,187	16,820									16,187	16,820	0
	Representative of Yuli Investments Corporation: Philby Lee	0	0	0	0	16,043	16,668	144	152			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.84%	0.87%	0
Independent Director	Edward Way									5,173	5,173									5,173	5,173	0
	Eugene You-Hsin Chien	0	0	0	0	4,813	4,813	360	360			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.27%	0.27%	0
	Dong, Ding Yu									0.27%	0.27%									0.27%	0.27%	0

* Please disclose the remuneration policy, system, standard, and composition for determining independent directors' remuneration, and the correlation between duties, risk, and time input with the amount of remuneration. The Company's remuneration to directors includes directors' compensation and fees for executing business. Directors' compensation follows the Company's Articles of Incorporation. The Company shall set aside annual profit, if any, not more than 2.5 percent as directors' compensation. The actual percentage and amount of directors' compensation will be decided by the Board of Directors considering factors such as the responsibilities, time spent, performance evaluation, operating result of the Company and future business risks, and reported to the shareholders' meeting. Fees for executing business are mainly transportation expenses for presenting at the Board of Directors meeting. Additional attendance fee for presenting at the functional committee will be reimbursed to independent directors. All reimbursements are decided to be reasonable with reference to industry practice and standards of other listed companies. In addition to the information disclosed in the table above, remuneration received by the Company's directors for their services (such as serving as a non-employee consultant to the parent company/all companies in the financial report/investees) in the most recent fiscal year: None.

* The remuneration from 2022 distribution of earnings is proposed amount, not actual payment amount yet.

Note A: The Company. Note B: Companies in the consolidated financial statement.

Range of Director Remuneration Chart

Range of Compensation	Name of Directors			
	Total of (I+II+III+IV)		Total of (I+II+III+IV+V+VI+VII)	
	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statement	The Company	Parent company and all Affiliated Company
Under NT\$1,000,000	-	-	-	-
NT\$1,000,000 ~ NT\$1,999,999	Edward Way, Eugene You-Hsin Chien Dong, Ding Yu	Edward Way, Eugene You-Hsin Chien Dong, Ding Yu	Edward Way, Eugene You-Hsin Chien Dong, Ding Yu	Edward Way, Eugene You-Hsin Chien Dong, Ding Yu
NT\$2,000,000 ~ NT\$3,499,999	-	-	-	-
NT\$3,500,000 ~ NT\$4,999,999	-	-	-	-
NT\$5,000,000 ~ NT\$9,999,999	Representative of Far Eastern New Century Corporation: Nicole Hsu Representative of Yuli Investments Corporation: Philby Lee	Representative of Far Eastern New Century Corporation: Nicole Hsu Representative of Yuli Investments Corporation: Philby Lee	Representative of Far Eastern New Century Corporation: Nicole Hsu Representative of Yuli Investments Corporation: Philby Lee	Representative of Far Eastern New Century Corporation: Nicole Hsu Representative of Yuli Investments Corporation: Philby Lee
NT\$10,000,000 ~ NT\$14,999,999	-	-	-	-
NT\$15,000,000 ~ NT\$29,999,999	Douglas Tong Hsu Representative of Ding&Ding Management Consultants Co., Ltd: Nancy Hsu	Douglas Tong Hsu Representative of Ding&Ding Management Consultants Co., Ltd: Nancy Hsu	Douglas Tong Hsu Representative of Ding&Ding Management Consultants Co., Ltd: Nancy Hsu	Representative of Ding&Ding Management Consultants Co., Ltd: Nancy Hsu
NT\$30,000,000 ~ NT\$49,999,999	-	-	-	-
NT\$50,000,000 ~ NT\$99,999,999	-	-	-	Douglas Tong Hsu
NT\$100,000,000 and over	-	-	-	-
Total	7	7	7	7

Compensation Paid to President and Vice Presidents

December 31, 2022 Unit: NT\$ thousands

Title	Name	Salary (I)		Severance Pay and Pension (II)		Compensation and Allowances (III)		Employees' compensation from distribution of earnings (IV)				Ratio of total remuneration (I+II+III+IV) to net income		Compensation Received from Non-consolidated Affiliates or Parent Company
		The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statement	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statement	The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statement	The Company		Companies in the consolidated financial statement		The Company	Companies in the consolidated financial statement	
								Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock			
President	Nancy Hsu	12,684	13,290	278	278	20,245	20,245	946	0	946	0	34,153 1.77%	34,759 1.80%	224
Vice President	Chris Liu													
	James Tang													
	Chang-Li Lin													

* No severance and pension were actually paid this year. The amount listed are the company's contribution to employee's pension account, not actual amount paid.

* Compensation paid to president's driver is NT\$931 thousand.

Range of remuneration for the President and Vice Presidents

Range of Compensation	Name of Presidents and Vice Presidents	
	The Company	Parent company and all Affiliated Company
Under NT\$1,000,000	-	-
NT\$1,000,000 ~ NT\$1,999,999	-	-
NT\$2,000,000 ~ NT\$3,499,999	-	-
NT\$3,500,000 ~ NT\$4,999,999	-	-
NT\$5,000,000 ~ NT\$9,999,999	Nancy Hsu, Chris Liu, James Tang, Chang-Li Lin	Nancy Hsu, Chris Liu, James Tang, Chang-Li Lin
NT\$10,000,000 ~ NT\$14,999,999	-	-
NT\$15,000,000 ~ NT\$29,999,999	-	-
NT\$30,000,000 ~ NT\$49,999,999	-	-
NT\$50,000,000 ~ NT\$99,999,999	-	-
NT\$100,000,000 and over	-	-
Total	4	4

Compensation Paid to Managers

December 31, 2022 Unit: NT\$ thousands

Title	Name	Employee Compensation-in Stock	Employee Compensation-in Cash	Total	Ratio of Total Amount to Net Income (%)
President	Nancy Hsu	0	2,482	2,482	0.13
Vice President, Merchandise Division	Chris Liu				
Vice President, Administration Division	James Tang				
Vice President, Operation Division	Chang-Li Lin				
Junior Vice President, Construction Dept.	Chin-Shih Liao				
Junior Vice President, Accounting Dept.	Lily Y. T. Liu				
Junior Vice President, Top City Taichung Store	Cho-Cheng Lan				
Junior Vice President, Food & Beverage Dept.	Peter Chen				
Junior Vice President, Mega City Banqiao Store	Chih-Yao Shih				
Junior Vice President, Auditor Office	Hwa-Ling Hsu				
Junior Vice President, Taoyuan Store	Tian-Zuo Jiang				
Junior Vice President, Luxury Brands Dept.	Rebecca Chan				
Junior Vice President, Finance Dept.	Greg Tseng				
Junior Vice President, Cosmetics, Ladies Goods Dept.	Jason Wang				
Junior Vice President, Zhubei Store	Wei- Hsing Hsu				
Junior Vice President, Tainan Chenkong Store	Chih-Kuo Mao				
Junior Vice President, Women's Fashion Dept.	Shawn Cheng				
Junior Vice President, Home Electrical Appliances Dept.	Sophia Yu				

Note: Proposed amount of remuneration of 2022 earnings distribution.

Employees' Compensation Paid to Top 10 Employee

				Unit: NT\$ thousands
Title	Name	Stock Dividend	Cash Dividend	Total Amount
President	Nancy Hsu	0	1,677	1,677
Vice Presidents	Chris Liu			
	James Tang			
	Chang-Li Lin			
Junior Vice Presidents	Chin-Shih Liao			
	Lily L. Y. Liu			
	Cho-Cheng Lan			
	Chih-Yao Shih			
	Greg Tseng			
	Rebecca Chan			

Note: Proposed amount of remuneration of 2021 earnings distribution.

The remunerations to directors, presidents, and vice presidents

- (1) Analysis of the ratio of remuneration paid by the Company and by all companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the most recent two fiscal years to directors, president, and vice presidents of the Company to the net profit after taxes:

The ratio of remuneration paid by the Company and by all companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the most recent two fiscal years to directors, president, and vice presidents of the Company for 2022 to the net profit after taxes are 4.75% and 4.82%, respectively. In 2021, the remuneration paid to directors, presidents and vice-presidents accounted for 5.69% and 5.74% of the net profit after tax, respectively.

- (2) Explain the relevance of remuneration policies, standards and combinations, procedures for determining remuneration and business performance.

(A) Description of the policy, standard and combination of remuneration:

The remuneration paid to directors by the Company is in accordance with Article 27 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation. If the Company makes a profit during the year, no more than 2.5% shall be allocated as director remuneration. The ratio and amount of the actual distribution of director remuneration shall be determined by the Board of Directors considering its performance evaluation, the Company's operating results, targets achievements, future operating risks and other factors, and shall be reported to the shareholders meeting. In addition, business execution costs are mainly based on transportation fees, which are formulated with reference to the payment standards of relevant peers and listed companies.

The manager remuneration paid by the Company is divided into salaries, retirement pensions, bonuses and special expenses, plus employee remunerations, totaling four items. Among them, employee remuneration is handled in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, and the actual distribution rate, amount, and method are determined by the Board of Directors, and reported to the shareholders meeting. The overall remuneration package is based on the job title, with reference to the usual level of payment in the industry, and considering the reasonableness of the relationship with personal performance, company's operating performance including revenue growth, profit growth, or profit contribution, and future risks, and formulating incentive remuneration policies that can reasonably reflect performance.

(B) Procedures for stipulating remuneration:

Set up a Remuneration Committee in accordance with the law, take into account the standards of

relevant peers and listed companies, convene meetings to evaluate and determine the salary and remuneration of directors and managers, and submit the suggestions to the Board of Directors for discussion. If the Board of Directors resolutions reject or modify the committee's recommendations, it should be specifically stated, but if the Board of Directors resolution has a higher salary than the committee's recommendation, the relevant announcement and declaration shall be handled in accordance with the committee's organizational rules.

(C) Relevance to business performance:

Business performance directly affects remuneration.

(D) Relevance to future risks:

Operational performance and remuneration are based on systematic operation to avoid the risks of human operation and ensure the overall interests of the enterprise.

4. Corporate Governance

4.1. Board of Directors

Total 6 meetings (A) were convened by the Board of Directors from 2022 up to the Annual Report being published. Attendance of each Director is as follows:

Title	Name		Attendance in person (B)	Attendance by proxy	Meetings during the term of office (A)	Attendance rate (%) (B/A)	Remarks
Chairman	Douglas Tong Hsu		6	0	6	100	-
Director	Ding Ding Management Consultant Corp.	Nancy Hsu	6	0	6	100	-
	Far Eastern New Century Corporation	Nicole Hsu	6	0	6	100	-
	Yuli Investment Corporation	Philby Lee	4	2	6	67	-
Independent Director	Edward Way		6	0	6	100	-
	Eugene You-Hsin Chien		6	0	6	100	-
	Dong, Ding Yu		3	3	6	50	-

Other required disclosure:

- (1) In the event of any of the following situations related to Board operations, specify the date of the Board meeting, term, motion content, opinions of all independent directors, and the Company's response to the independent directors' opinions: N/A.
 - (A) Any circumstance described in Article 14-3 of the Securities and Exchange Act: Not applicable since The Company has established the Audit Committee.
 - (B) Except for the matters above, other resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors to which an independent director has a dissenting or qualified opinion that is on record or stated in a written statement: N/A.
- (2) Specify the name of directors, agenda item, reason for recusal, and participation in voting by directors who recused themselves from agenda items in which they had a conflict of interest: None.
- (3) Targets and measures of this and previous years established to improve the functionality of the Board of Directors and their execution results (for instance, the establishment of the audit committee, the improvement of information disclosure, etc.):
 - (A) The Company elected its Independent Directors in 2012 of which their independence and professionalism not only provides objective opinions on company matters but also elevates business operations and protects shareholders' equity. In addition, during the re-election of Directors in 2015, the Audit Committee was established, strengthening corporate governance.
 - (B) The Company has established methods for assessing the performance of the Board of Directors, including annual internal evaluations, and once every three years external professional independent organization or experts to perform evaluation. The evaluation results are used as reference for remuneration and re-election nomination. In addition, every important resolution of the Board of Directors is announced and published on the Company's website, and liability insurance is purchased for the Directors to enhance the transparency of information regarding the operations of the Company, and protect the rights and interests of shareholders.
- (4) TWSE/TPEX-listed companies are required to disclose the evaluation cycle and period, scope of evaluation, evaluation method, and evaluation items of the self (or peer) evaluations conducted by the Board of Directors:

Evaluation cycle	Evaluation period	Scope of evaluation	Evaluation method	Evaluation content
Once a year	7/27/2021 to 7/26/2022	Performance evaluation of the Board of Directors, individual directors, the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee	Internal self-evaluation of the Board of Directors, self-evaluation of directors, internal self-evaluation of the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self-evaluation by Board members: Focus on the six major aspects of the Company's goals and tasks, awareness of directors' responsibilities, participation in company operations, internal relationship management and communication, directors' professional and continuous education, and internal control. 2. Performance Evaluation of the Board of Directors: Focusing on the five major aspects of the Board's participation in the Company's operations, improving the quality of board decisions, the composition and structure of the Board, the selection and continuing education of directors, and internal controls. 3. Performance Evaluation of the Audit Committee: Aimed at the five major aspects of the Audit Committee's participation in the Company's operations, awareness of the Audit Committee's responsibilities, improvement of the Audit Committee's decision-making quality, Audit Committee composition and member selection, and internal controls. 4. Performance Evaluation of the Remuneration Committee: Focusing on the five major aspects of the Remuneration Committee's participation in the Company's operations, the recognition of the compensation committee's responsibilities, the improvement of the decision-making quality of the compensation committee, the composition of the compensation committee, the selection of members, and internal controls.
<p>Note : To implement corporate governance and enhance the functions of the Board of Directors, the Company carries out an evaluation by an external professional independent institutes or external expert scholar teams at least once every three years in accordance with the "Rules for Performance Evaluation of the Board". The Company has completed the 2021 evaluation and reported the evaluation results to the Board of Directors in 2022 Q1 and disclosed the evaluation results on the corporate website. In addition, the Company will carry out internal performance evaluation of the Board of Directors annually, and has completed the 2022 evaluation and reported the evaluation results to the Board of Directors in 2023 Q1 and disclosed the evaluation results on the corporate website.</p>				

4.2 Audit Committee

4.2.1 Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee should consists of all independent directors and meets at least once a quarter. The Audit Committee is responsible to review the following major matters.

1. Adoption or amendment of an internal control system pursuant to Article 14-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act.
2. Assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control systems.
3. Adoption or amendment, pursuant to Article 36-1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, of handling procedures for financial or operational actions of material significance, such as acquisition or disposal of assets, derivatives trading, extension of monetary loans to others, or endorsements or guarantees for others.
4. A matter bearing on the personal interest of a director.
5. Material asset or derivatives transaction.
6. Material lending funds, endorsement, or guarantees.

7. Offering, issuance, or private placement of any equity-type securities.
8. Hiring or dismissal of an attesting CPA, or the compensation given thereto.
9. Appointment or discharge of a financial, accounting, or internal auditing officers.
10. Annual financial reports and semi-annual financial reports.
11. Any other material matter so required by the Company or the competent authority.

◆ Audit of Financial Reporting

The Board of Directors has submitted the Company's 2022 Business Report, financial statements, and distribution of earnings. CPAs Shu-Chuan Yeh, Ming-Hsin Cuo from Deloitte Taiwan have audited the Company's financial statements and prepared an audit report. The Audit Committee has audited the aforementioned business report, financial statements, and distribution of earnings and found them to be in order.

◆ Appointment of CPAs

The independence and adequacy of CPAs have been evaluated by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors on March 2, 2023. The CPAs have no relations of interests nor kinship with the Company, and maintained an impartial and objective attitude while providing professional service. In addition, the CPAs had their adequacy evaluated according to the Audit Quality Indicators (AQIs), and received a disinterested and independent written statement produced by the certifying accounting firm compliant with the regulations of independence and adequacy.

4.2.2 Audit Committee

The company has already set up an Audit Committee according to the law to strengthen corporate governance in 2015 board election.

Holding 6 times (A) of Audit Committee Meetings, the attendance status of Independent Directors from 2022 up to the Annual Report being published:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person (B)	By Proxy	Meetings during their term of office (A)	Attendance Rate (%) (B/A)	Remarks
Independent Director	Edward Way	6	0	6	100	-
Independent Director	Eugene You-Hsin Chien	6	0	6	100	-
Independent Director	Dong, Ding Yu	3	3	6	50	-

Other required disclosure:

(1). If any of below listed-circumstances of operation of Audit Committee Meetings, it's necessary to be disclosed, including dates of Audit Committee meetings, sessions, the contents of motions, all independent opinions from Audit Committee members and the Company's response to Audit Committee's opinions :

A. Any circumstance described in Article 14-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act:

Meeting Date (Term)	Important resolutions	Resolution results and the Company's response to the Audit Committee's opinions
3rd Meeting of the 3rd Term, (March 4, 2022)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the Company's 2021 consolidated financial statements and individual financial statements. 2. Approved the Company's 2021 distribution of earnings proposal. 3. Approved the amendment to the Company's "Procedures for Acquisition or Disposition of Assets". 4. Approved the amendments to the Company's "Procedures for Lending Capital to Others" and "Procedures For Endorsements and Guarantees". 5. Approved the Company's audit reports. 6. Approved the Company's 2021 Statement on Internal Control System. 	Approved by all presented committee members and submitted to the Board of Directors. Approved by all Directors present with no dissenting opinion expressed.
4th Meeting of the 3rd Term, (May 11, 2022)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the Company's audit reports. 2. Approved the Company's 2022 1st quarter financial report. 3. Approved the Company's 2021 business report. 	
5th Meeting of the 3rd Term, (Aug. 11, 2022)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the Company's 2022 2nd quarter financial report. 2. Approved the Company's audit reports. 3. Approved the amendments to the Company's "Internal Audit Implementation Rules" 	
6th Meeting of the 3rd Term, (Nov. 10, 2022)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the Company's 2022 3rd quarter financial report. 2. Approved the Company's audit reports. 3. Approved the Company's 2023 audit plan. 4. Approved the amendments to the Company's "Internal Control System" 5. Approved the capital increase proposal for the subsidiary Bai-Yang Investment Co. 6. Approved the capital increase proposal for the subsidiary Ya Tung Department Stores. 	
7th Meeting of the 3rd Term, (Mar. 2, 2023)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the Company's 2022 consolidated financial statements and individual financial statements. 2. Approved the Company's 2022 distribution of earnings proposal. 3. Approved the change of auditing CPA from Deloitte & Touch since 2023 1st quarter. 	

	<p>4. Approved the establishment to the previous approved policy of non-assurance service provided by CPA.</p> <p>5. Approved the Company's audit reports.</p> <p>6. Approved the Company's 2022 "Statement on Internal Control System".</p>	
8th Meeting of the 3rd Term, (May. 10, 2023)	<p>1. Approved the Company's 2023 1st quarter financial report.</p> <p>2. Approved the Company's 2022 business report.</p> <p>3. Approved the Company's audit reports.</p>	

- B. In addition to the matters above, any matters that were not passed by the Audit Committee but approved by more than two-thirds of all Directors: N/A.
- (2) If independent directors recused themselves from agenda items due to conflicts of interests, specify the director's name, agenda item, reason for recusal, and participation in voting: N/A.
- (3) Communications among Independent Directors and the Company's Chief Auditor and CPA (Including significant issues, methods, and resolutions of discussion regarding the Company's financial and business status) :
- A. Communication between independent directors and internal auditor:
- a. Independent directors convene the Audit Committee quarterly, take minutes of relevant discussions, and notify the Company's senior management of important discussions and resolutions. The chief internal auditor attended all such meetings in a non-voting capacity and reported on audit proposals to the independent directors, while reporting on the audits performed, improvements made and tracked, and major internal audit and internal control matters, and completing and reporting on the tasks assigned by the independent directors.
 - b. All audit reports shall be delivered to independent directors for inspection before the end of the next month after completion according to laws and regulations.
 - c. In addition to regular business reports to the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors and independent directors must: Depending on the degree of risk, conduct irregular communication and discussion when necessary, and the communication channel should be open.
- B. Communication between independent directors and accountants: The CPA appointed by the Company will report the results of the quarterly financial report review or review and other communications required by relevant laws and regulations at the quarterly Audit Committee meetings. If there are special circumstances, they will also report to the Audit Committee immediately. The Audit Committee of the Company communicates well with the CPA, and the independent directors have no special recommendations.
- C. Summary of communication between independent directors and internal auditors and accountants:
- a. Communication between independent directors and accountants

Date/session	Main communicated points	Communication results and opinions
The 3rd meeting of the 3rd Audit Committee on 3/4/2022	Accountant's 2021 Consolidated and Individual Financial Reports	All presented committee members have approved and submitted to the Board of Directors
The 4th meeting of the 3rd Audit Committee on 5/11/2022	Accountant's Consolidated Financial Report for the 1st quarter of 2022	
The 5th meeting of the 3rd Audit Committee on 8/11/2022	Accountant's Consolidated Financial Report for the 2nd quarter of 2022	
The 6th meeting of the 3rd Audit Committee on 11/10/2022	Accountants' Consolidated Financial Report for the 3rd quarter of 2022	
The 7th meeting of the 3rd Audit Committee on 3/2/2023	Accountant's 2022 Consolidated and Individual Financial Reports Audit Quality Indicators(AQI) for CPAs' reports The previous approved policy of non-assurance service for CPA's reports	
The 8th meeting of the 3rd Audit Committee on 5/10/2023	Accountant's Consolidated Financial Report for the 1st quarter of 2023.	

b. Communication between independent directors and internal auditors		
Date/session	Main communicated points	Communication results and opinion
The 3rd meeting of the 3rd Audit Committee on Mar. 4, 2022 The 3rd meeting of the 19th Board of Directors on Mar. 4, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Report for the 4th quarter of 2021 • 2021 Statement on Internal Control 	Approved by Audit Committee and Board of Directors, and publicly announced on schedule and reported to the securities authority.
The 4th meeting of the 3rd Audit Committee on May. 11, 2022 The 4th meeting of the 19th Board of Directors on May. 11, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Report for the 1st quarter of 2022 	
The 5th meeting of the 3rd Audit Committee on Aug. 11, 2022 The 5th meeting of the 19th Board of Directors on Aug. 11, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Report for the 2nd quarter of 2022 • The amendments to the Company's "Internal Audit Implementation Rules" 	
The 6th meeting of the 3rd Audit Committee on Nov. 10, 2022 The 6th meeting of the 19th Board of Directors on Nov. 10, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Report for the 3rd quarter of 2022 • 2023 Auditing Plan • The amendments to the Company's "Internal Control System" 	
The 7th meeting of the 3rd Audit Committee on Mar. 2, 2023 The 7th meeting of the 19th Board of Directors on Mar. 2, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Report for the 4th quarter of 2022 • 2022 Statement on Internal Control 	
The 8th meeting of the 3rd Audit Committee on Mar. 10, 2023 The 8th meeting of the 19th Board of Directors on May. 10, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Report for the 1st quarter of 2023 	

4.2.3 Communication outlines of Supervisors with the Board of Directors: Not applicable. The Company has set up an Audit Committee according to the law to strengthen corporate governance in its 2015 board election.

4.3 Corporate Governance Execution Results and Deviations from “Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies”

Assessment Items	Operating status			Discrepancy with industry standards in governance practices and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
1. Does the Company abide by the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies when establishing and disclosing its Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles?	V		The Company has established Corporate Governance Principles in accordance with the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies". The Company has implemented these principles and disclosed them on the corporate website and the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).	No material difference.
2. Shareholding structure and shareholders' equity of the Company				
(1) Does the Company have the internal operating procedure for handling shareholders' suggestions, questions, disputes, or legal action in place and abide by it?	V		The Company has established Corporate Governance Principles, with a specific chapter titled "Protection of Shareholders' Rights and Interests". Based on the Principles, the Company appointed a spokesperson, acting spokesperson, and the stock affairs agent "Oriental Securities Corporation" to handle suggestions or questions from shareholders to protect shareholders' rights and interests. In cases of disputes and lawsuits, the Company will hire layers to provide assistance depending on the situation.	No material difference.
(2) Does the Company possess a list of major shareholders and a list of ultimate owners of these major shareholders?	V		Through its stock affairs agency, the Company keeps abreast of the list of major shareholders with actual control over the Company and the ultimate controllers of major shareholders, and reports any relevant changes in accordance with the "Rules Governing Information Reporting by Companies with TPEX Listed Securities"	No material difference.
(3) Does the Company have a risk management mechanism and "firewall" against its affiliates in place or implement it?	V		The financial and business operations between the Company and the affiliated companies have established written regulations, and clearly set the price conditions and payment methods to eliminate unconventional transactions and reduce operating risks. In addition to formulating the "Subsidiary Supervision and Management Measures", the Company also formulated the "Procedures for Extending Loans to Others", "Procedures for Endorsements and Guarantees", "Procedures for the Acquisition or Disposal of Assets" and "Guidelines for Related Party Transaction Management", and other measures to establish risk management mechanisms and firewalls for personnel, assets, and finances between the Company and affiliated companies.	No material difference.

Assessment Items	Operating status			Discrepancy with industry standards in governance practices and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
(4) Does the Company have internal regulations in place to prevent its people from trading securities based on information yet to be public on the market?	V		<p>The Company has established the "Procedures for Handling Material Inside Information", "Code of Ethics", and "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles", which stipulate that insiders of the Company may not use undisclosed information to purchase or sell securities. Such procedures and principles are announced to all Directors, management, and employees and disclosed on the corporate website (http://www.feds.com.tw) for all Company personnel to comply with so as to prevent violations or insider trading and promote the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insiders such as newly appointed directors and managers shall be given both the "Procedures for Applying for Handling Material Inside Information" and the latest edition of the "Regulations and Directions Governing Insiders' Equity at TWSE Listed Companies" compiled by TWSE for insiders to comply with. 2. The Company conducts irregular management training on the "Procedures of Applying for Handling Material Inside Information of the Company" and other law and regulations prohibiting Company insiders from using undisclosed information to trade securities. 3. Newly appointed managers and employees shall sign confidentiality agreements, and the Company shall inform them of the "Procedures of Applying for Handling Material Inside Information of the Company". 4. On the date of notifying the holding of Board meeting, the Company will remind directors that they are not allowed to trade their shares during the lock-up periods of 30 days prior to the announcement of annual financial report and 15 days prior to the announcement of quarterly financial report in order to avoid directors violating this regulation by mistake. 5. The implementation status is disclosed on the corporate website. 	No material difference.
3. Composition and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors				
(1) Does the Board of Directors establish and consolidate the diversification policy for its composition?	V		<p>The nomination and election of Board members are carried out by way of candidate nomination, with reference to the opinions of independent directors and the curriculum vitae of each member. The nomination and election are also carried out in compliance with the "Election Procedures of Directors and Supervisors" and the "Corporate Governance Principles" to ensure that diversity, independence, and stakeholders' opinions are taken into consideration.</p> <p>Members of the Company's 19th Board of Directors (4 male directors and 3 female directors) are highly specialized in business management, leadership and decision-making, and relevant industry knowledge, with education backgrounds in accounting, finance, sales, diplomacy, engineering, management, as well as information and communications technology. Independent director accounted for 43% of all directors. The Company has achieved its target of 20% female representation on the Board with 3 female directors accounting for 43% of all directors. The Board's diversity policies and their implementation status are detailed in Page20 and disclosed on the corporate website. The succession plan is detailed in Appendix 1.</p>	No material difference.
(2) Besides the Remuneration Committee and the	V		A "Remuneration Committee" was established on August 31, 2011 to strengthen corporate governance and improve the Company's compensation system. The committee convenes	No material difference.

Assessment Items	Operating status			Discrepancy with industry standards in governance practices and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
Audit Committee set up according to law, does the Company have other types of functional committees in place that it spontaneously set up?			irregularly to examine and evaluate whether directors and managers are reasonably compensated. The Company has established its Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee according to the law, along with other functional committees such as the Personnel Evaluation Committee, the Market Development Committee, and the Budget Committee. Departments are responsible for corporate governance operations within the scope of their duties. Going forward, the Company shall establish other functional committees if necessary.	
(3) Has the Company established and implemented methods for assessing the performance of the Board of Directors, conducted performance evaluation annually, presented the performance evaluation results to the Board of Directors, and used the results as reference for individual director remuneration and re-election nomination?	V		To implement corporate governance, enhance the functions of the Board of Directors, and set performance targets to improve the efficiency of the Board, the Company established "Rules for Performance Evaluation of the Board of Directors" in accordance with the "Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies". On the 7th meeting of the 18th Board of Directors on November 7, 2019, the Board approved amendments to the Rules to add that the performance evaluations of the Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee are to be carried out by external professional independent institutes or external expert scholar teams at least once every 3 years, and announced the Rules on the Company website. Regular "Performance Evaluation for Board of Directors" are conducted every year. Members of the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, and Remuneration Committee were evaluated through a questionnaire in November 2022. The performance evaluation indicators are established according to the Company's operations and requirements to effectively improve the quality of Board decisions and its performance. The evaluation results will be submitted to the Board of Directors in the first quarter of 2023 to be used as reference for director nominations.	No material difference.
(4) Does the Company evaluate the independence of CPAs regularly?	V		The Board of Directors evaluates the independence (Appendix II) and adequacy (Appendix III) of CPAs with reference to the Audit Quality Indicators (AQIs) once a year, and submits the results to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on March 2, 2023 for review and approval.	No material difference.
4. Does the TWSE/TPEX-listed company have a suitable number of competent corporate governance personnel? Has it appointed a chief governance officer responsible for corporate governance matters (including but not limited to providing information for directors and supervisors to perform their duties, assisting directors and supervisors with regulatory compliance, and preparing meeting minutes for Board meetings and shareholders' meetings)?	V		The main responsibilities of the Head of Corporate Governance and the performance of said responsibilities are as follows: Handle matters related to Board of Directors' meetings and shareholders' meetings, and prepare minutes for those meetings in accordance with the law: 1. Draw up Board meeting agendas and notify Directors of these agendas at least seven days in advance, convene Board meetings and provide meeting information and materials, notify directors in advance if recusals are required for specific agendas due to conflicts of interest, and complete meeting minutes within 20 days after Board meetings. (1) Pre-register Board of Directors' meeting dates in accordance with the law; prepare meeting notices, meeting handbooks, and meeting minutes within the statutory time limit; and change the registered information when amendments are made to the Articles of Incorporation or when directors are re-elected. (2) Assist directors in taking office and undergoing continuing education and training: 2. Assist independent directors and other directors in formulating annual continuing education plans and arranging courses according to the Company's industry characteristics	No material difference.

Assessment Items	Operating status			Discrepancy with industry standards in governance practices and reasons																		
	Yes	No	Summary																			
			<p>and the education and professional background of directors.</p> <p>3. Provide directors with the information required for them to carry out their responsibilities and assist them in legal compliance:</p> <p>(1) Regularly notify Board members of the latest developments and amendments to rules and regulations related to the Company's field and corporate governance.</p> <p>(2) Review relevant confidentiality levels and provide company information required by directors to maintain smooth communication between directors and department supervisors.</p> <p>(3) Assist in arranging meetings between independent directors and the Chief Audit Executive or CPAs when necessary in accordance with the Corporate Governance Best Practice Principles.</p> <p>(4) Confirm whether the convening of shareholders' meetings and Board of Directors' meetings are in line with relevant laws and the Best Practice Principles of Ethical Corporate Management.</p> <p>(5) Assist and remind directors of regulations and suggestions that need to be followed when carrying out their duties or making formal resolutions in Board meetings.</p> <p>(6) Examine the announcement of major information regarding important resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and ensure the legality and accuracy of said announcements to ensure information symmetry for investment transactions.</p> <p>4. Other matters stipulated in the Company's Articles of Incorporation or contracts.</p> <p>Routine tasks related to corporate governance in 2022 are as follows:</p> <p>(1) Handled matters related to the Board meetings and the meetings of the Audit Committee and prepared minutes: Four Board meetings and four meetings of the Audit Committee.</p> <p>(2) Handled matters related to a shareholders' meeting and prepared the minutes of said meeting once.</p> <p>(3) Assisted directors with continuing education: seven directors for a total of 51 hours.</p> <p>(4) Assisted in providing the materials required by the directors to perform their duties, including the relevant materials provided seven days before for a Board meeting and a meeting of the Audit Committee.</p> <p>(5) Assisted directors in complying with laws and regulations in the performance of duties or adopting formal resolutions at Board meeting.</p> <p>5. Head of Corporate Governance training status:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Advanced study date</th> <th>Organizer</th> <th>Hours</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2022.05.12</td> <td>Taiwan Stock Exchange</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">International Double Summits, Online Forum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022.05.30</td> <td>Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Professional Courses on How Board of Directors and Senior Executives Review ESG Sustainability Report</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022.06.08</td> <td>Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Advanced study date	Organizer	Hours	2022.05.12	Taiwan Stock Exchange	2	International Double Summits, Online Forum			2022.05.30	Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)	3	Professional Courses on How Board of Directors and Senior Executives Review ESG Sustainability Report			2022.06.08	Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)	6	No material difference.
Advanced study date	Organizer	Hours																				
2022.05.12	Taiwan Stock Exchange	2																				
International Double Summits, Online Forum																						
2022.05.30	Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)	3																				
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2022.06.08	Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)	6																				

Assessment Items	Operating status			Discrepancy with industry standards in governance practices and reasons									
	Yes	No	Summary										
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="3">Professional Courses on How to Use Robotic Process Automation (RPA) to Improve Internal Control Efficiency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022.09.21</td> <td>Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Tax Regulations and Practices for Controlled Foreign Corporations (CFC)</td> </tr> </table>	Professional Courses on How to Use Robotic Process Automation (RPA) to Improve Internal Control Efficiency			2022.09.21	Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)	3	Tax Regulations and Practices for Controlled Foreign Corporations (CFC)			No material difference.
Professional Courses on How to Use Robotic Process Automation (RPA) to Improve Internal Control Efficiency													
2022.09.21	Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)	3											
Tax Regulations and Practices for Controlled Foreign Corporations (CFC)													
5. Does the Company have a communication channel in place with stakeholders (including but not limited to shareholders, employees, customers, and suppliers) and set up a stakeholders only section on its website to properly address stakeholders' concerns such important corporate social responsibilities?	V		There is a stakeholder communication channel in Company Official Website, and the Company's CSR website has a dedicated section for stakeholders. All stakeholders can communicate with the Company at any time. At the same time, a complete system and handling mechanisms have been established to respond to the important corporate social responsibility issues concerning the stakeholders in real-time.	No material difference.									
6. Has the Company entrusted a professional shareholder services agent to handle shareholders' meeting matters?	V		The Company has appointed the Stock Transfer Agent Department of Oriental Securities Corporation to serve as a stock transfer agent and assist in handling matters related to shareholders' meetings.	No material difference.									
7. Disclosure of information													
(1) Has the Company established a corporate website to disclose information regarding the Company's financial, business and corporate governance status?	V		A shareholders' section has been established on the corporate website in Chinese and English to disclose comprehensive information regarding financial statements and revenues, major news, and corporate governance information. URL: http://www.feds.com.tw	No material difference.									
(2) Does the Company use other information disclosure channels (e.g., maintaining an English-language website, appointing responsible people to handle information collection and disclosure, appointing spokespersons, webcasting investors conference)?	V		The Company has established and implemented a spokesperson and acting spokesperson system to hold irregular investor conferences and announce public information. The Company has also appointed designated personnel to compile company information and disclose major news on MOPS. The corporate website has a shareholders' section in both Chinese and English.	No material difference.									
(3) Does the Company announce and report annual financial statements within two months after the end of each fiscal year, and announce and report Q1, Q2, and Q3 financial statements, as well as monthly operating status before		V	In accordance with "Regulations Governing the Applicable Scope of Special Circumstances for the Public Announcement and Filing of Financial Reports and Operational Status Reports by Public Companies", the Company announces and declares its annual financial report within 75 days after the end of its accounting year. In accordance with "Article 36 of the Securities and Exchange Act", the Company announces and declares its quarterly financial reports within 45 days after the end of the first, second, and third quarters, and the monthly operating status before the 10th day of each month.	The Company handles the reporting in accordance with Article 36 of the Securities and Exchange Act.									

Assessment Items	Operating status			Discrepancy with industry standards in governance practices and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
the prescribed time limit?				
8. Does the Company have other important information to facilitate better understanding of the its corporate governance practices (including without limitation employee rights, employee wellness, investor relations, supplier relations, rights of stakeholders, directors' training records, the implementation of risk management policies and risk evaluation measures, the implementation of customer relations policies, and purchasing insurance for directors)?	V		<p>1. Employee rights and interest: The Company and its affiliated companies have always adhered to the founding spirit of The Far Eastern Group, namely "Sincerity, Diligence, Thrift, Prudence and Innovation", to encourage employees and treat them with integrity while safeguarding employee rights and interests in accordance with the Labor Standards Act.</p> <p>2. Employee care: To improve the living and safety standards of employees, the Company and its affiliates implemented various employee care measures such as insurance for employees and their dependents, employee health checkups, solatium for injuries and illnesses, and hospital treatment discounts at Far Eastern Memorial Hospital.</p> <p>3. Investor relations: The Company has appointed dedicated personnel to handle suggestions and questions from investors in order to maintain a good channel of communication between investors and the Company.</p> <p>4. Supplier relations: The Company have always maintained good long-term partnerships with suppliers based on mutual trust and benefits in order to provide customers with products that meet their needs.</p> <p>5. Stakeholders' rights: Stakeholders may establish communication with the Company and offer suggestions to protect their legal rights and interests. They may also look up financial, business and corporate governance information on the corporate website.</p> <p>6. Continuing education for director and managers: See Appendix 4 and Appendix 5.</p> <p>7. The Company's risk management policy follows the relevant regulations and the Group's corporate culture of honest management. Through the operation of the Board of Directors, the Company has formulated various management policies and internal control regulations and systems for all departments and divisions to comply with. Risk identification, assessment, and avoidance are implemented and managed by each business and administrative departments and audited by the Internal Audit Department through planned, project, or digital for-cause audits. Audit results are regularly reported to the Company for decision-making, allowing the Company to adjust and revise its risk management policies appropriately. (For the relevant implementation status, refer to VI. Review and Analysis of Risk Issues in Chapter 7. Risk Analysis and Assessment)</p> <p>8. Implementation of Customer Policies: Regarding customer policies for all consumers, the strategies we have adopted are as follows: In terms of products, we provide high-quality and diversified products and kept up with changes in the market, constantly introducing new brands to maintain product competitiveness. In terms of management, in addition to the launching ISO quality management system and implementing standardized operating procedures, all stores regularly hold supervisor meetings, striving to do the best in terms of relevant hardware equipment and sales services and take care of customers.</p> <p>9. Liability insurance purchased for directors by the Company: The Company purchased liability insurance for all directors on June 30, 2022, reducing the legal risks and financial liabilities of directors, thereby protecting directors from possible damage in performing their duties. The purchase was</p>	No material difference.

Assessment Items	Operating status			Discrepancy with industry standards in governance practices and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			reported to the Board of Directors on Aug. 11, 2022. 10. Relevant certifications obtained by personnel related to financial information transparency as required by the competent authority: See Appendix 6.	

Appendix 1. Succession planning and management goals for board members and important management

- In the succession plan of the Company's board members and important management, the successor should not only have excellent academic experience, professional knowledge and excellent work ability, but also the business philosophy must be consistent with the Company. The successors understand and agree with the Company's business philosophies of integrity, diligence, simplicity, caution, and innovation and the participation of the Company's business goals, the communication of the business team, and the status of the industry.
- In order to ensure that directors and successors can immediately grasp the ever-changing management and competitive environment and corporate governance related laws, the Company also plans various exclusive courses for directors to ensure that corporate governance is up to date.
- Regarding important management personnel, the Company would plan a series of annual training courses and special management training programs to identify and actively train the management and operation succession talents required for the continuous operation of the stores. The course content is mainly to strengthen management, operation and foreign language skills, and with performance and promotion, gradually strengthen the internal high-quality talent pool to ensure sustainable operation.

Appendix 2. CPA independence assessment criteria

Assessment Items	Assessment result	Compliance
1. Whether the accountant has a direct or significant indirect financial relationship with the Company.	No	Yes
2. Whether the accountant has any financing or guarantee actions with the Company or its directors.	No	Yes
3. Whether the accountant has a potential employment relationship with the Company.	No	Yes
4. Whether accountants and members of the audit service team currently serve or have served within the last two years as directors, supervisors, managers, or positions that have a significant influence on audit cases.	No	Yes
5. Whether the accountant has provided non-audit services to the Company that will directly affect the important items of the audit case.	No	Yes
6. Whether the accountant promotes or mediates the stocks or other securities issued by the Company.	No	Yes
7. Whether the accountant serves as a defender of the Company, or on behalf of the Company to coordinate conflicts with other third parties.	No	Yes
8. Whether the accountant is related to the Company's directors, managers, or persons with positions that have a significant influence on the audit case.	No	Yes

Appendix 3. CPA adequacy evaluation criteria

Evaluation Criteria	Key points of evaluation	Evaluation result	Compliance with adequacy
Item I. Professionalism			
Indicator 1-1	Audit experience	Whether the auditors have sufficient audit experience to perform the audit.	Yes
Indicator 1-2	Training hours	Whether the CPAs and auditors receive sufficient training each year to continuously acquire professional knowledge and skills.	Yes
Indicator 1-3	Turnover rate	Whether the firm maintains sufficiently experienced human resources.	Yes

Assessment Items	Operating status				Discrepancy with industry standards in governance practices and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary		
Indicator 1-4	Professional support	Whether the firm have sufficient professionals to support the audit team.		Yes	Yes
Item II. Quality control					
Indicator 2-1	Workload of CPA	Whether the CPA is overloaded.		No	Yes
Indicator 2-2	Audit commitment	Whether the audit team members are properly committing in each audit phase.		Yes	Yes
Indicator 2-3	Engagement quality control review	Whether EQCR accountants input sufficient hours to perform review of audit cases.		Yes	Yes
Indicator 2-4	Quality control support capability	Whether the firm have sufficient quality control manpower to support the audit team.		Yes	Yes
Item III: Independence					
Indicator 3-1	Non-audit services	Effect of the proportion of non-audit service expenses on independence		No	Yes
Indicator 3-2	Customer familiarity	Effect of the cumulative number of years of annual financial reports certified by the firm for individual audit object on independence		No	Yes
Item IV. Supervision					
Indicator 4-1	External inspection deficiency and punishments	Whether the quality control and audit cases of the firm are in compliance with the relevant laws and rules.		Yes	Yes
Indicator 4-2	Improvement according to the letters from competent authorities	Whether the quality control and audit cases of the firm are in compliance with the relevant laws and rules.		Yes	Yes
Item V. Innovation capability					
Indicator 5-1	Innovation plans or initiatives	The firm's commitment to improve audit quality, including the innovation capability and planning of the accounting firm.		Yes	Yes

Appendix 4. Board Directors' training status:

Title	Name	Advanced study date		Organizer	Hours
		Start	End		
Chairman	Douglas Tong Hsu	2022.08.17	2022.08.17	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3
		Corporate Governance Forum - Enlightenment of the Russian-Ukrainian Conflict for Taiwan			
		2022.12.21	2022.12.21	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3
		Corporate Governance Forum - Insight into the Future Talent Layout from Global Trends			

Assessment Items		Operating status				Discrepancy with industry standards in governance practices and reasons
		Yes	No	Summary		
Director	Nancy Hsu	2022.08.17	2022.08.17	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3	
		Corporate Governance Forum - Enlightenment of the Russian-Ukrainian Conflict for Taiwan.				
		2022.12.21	2022.12.21	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3	
		Corporate Governance Forum - Insight into the Future Talent Layout from Global Trends				
Director	Nicole Hsu	2022.09.23	2022.09.23	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	3	
		CORPORATE GOVERNANCE - INSIDER TRADING & 3.0 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ROADMAP.				
		2022.11.18	2022.11.18	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	3	
		Risks and Opportunities of Sustainability				
		2022.12.21	2022.12.21	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3	
		Corporate Governance Forum - Insight into the Future Talent Layout from Global Trends.				
Director	Philby Lee	2022.11.04	2022.11.04	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	3	
		Corporate Merger and Acquisition Practices and Case Studies.				
		2022.12.21	2022.12.21	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3	
		Corporate Governance Forum - Insight into the Future Talent Layout from Global Trends.				
Independent Director	Eugene You-Hsin Chien	2022.02.10	2022.02.10	Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy	2	
		The 27th TCCS Council Meeting and CEO Lecture				
		2022.04.28	2022.04.28	Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy	2	
		The 28th TCCS Council Meeting and CEO Lecture				
		2022.07.28	2022.07.28	Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy	2	
		The 29th TCCS Council Meeting and CEO Lecture				
Independent Director	Edward Way	2022.02.25	2022.02.25	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	1	
		Global and Taiwan Economic Outlook 2022				
		2022.03.24	2022.03.24	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3	
		Information Security Governance Lecture (22nd Session) - Development Trends of Financial Technology and Information Security Risk				
		2022.05.26	2022.05.26	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3	
		Corporate Governance Lecture (22nd Session) - The Importance of Corporate Sustainability Report				
		2022.07.07	2022.07.07	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	1	
		Net Zero Carbon Reduction Paths for TWSE/TPEX-listed Companies				
		2022.08.31	2022.08.31	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	1	
		A New Perspective on Digital Transformation				
		2022.12.13	2022.12.13	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	3	
		Risks and Opportunities of Climate Change				
Independent Director	Dong, Ding Yu	2022.04.27	2022.04.27	Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	3	
		Analyzing Ransomware Threats and Constructing Information Security Protection				

Assessment Items	Operating status			Discrepancy with industry standards in governance practices and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			Strategies for TWSE/TPEX-listed Companies	
			2022.08.17 2022.08.17 Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3
			Corporate Governance Forum - Enlightenment of the Russian-Ukrainian Conflict for Taiwan	

(The above data are as of 12/31/2022)

Appendix 5. Advanced studies for managers

Title	Name	Advanced study date		Organizer	Hours	
		Start	End			
President	Nancy Hsu	2022.08.17	2022.08.17	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3	
		Corporate Governance Forum - Enlightenment of the Russian-Ukrainian Conflict for Taiwan.				
		2022.12.21	2022.12.21	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3	
		Corporate Governance Forum - Insight into the Future Talent Layout from Global Trends				
Vice President	James Tang	2022.08.17	2022.08.17	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3	
		Corporate Governance Forum - Enlightenment of the Russian-Ukrainian Conflict for Taiwan.				
		2022.12.21	2022.12.21	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3	
		Corporate Governance Forum - Insight into the Future Talent Layout from Global Trends				
Vice President	Chang-Li Lin	2022.08.17	2022.08.17	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3	
		Corporate Governance Forum - Enlightenment of the Russian-Ukrainian Conflict for Taiwan.				
		2022.12.21	2022.12.21	Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance	3	
		Corporate Governance Forum - Insight into the Future Talent Layout from Global Trends				
Junior Vice President	Hwa-Ling Hsu	2022.06.30	2022.06.30	Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)	6	
		Development of Latest Policies Regarding “ESG Sustainability” and “Financial Report Self-preparation” and Internal Control Management Practices				
		2022.07.07	2022.07.07	Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)	6	
		The Latest “Revision of Internal Control Standards” and “Information Security” Law Compliance and Fraud Prevention Practices				
Junior Vice President	Lily Y.T. Liu	2022.09.21	2022.09.21	Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)	3	
		Tax Regulations and Practices for Controlled Foreign Corporations (CFC)				
		2022.06.08	2022.06.08	Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)	6	
		How to Use Robotic Process Automation (RPA) to Improve Internal Control Efficiency				
		2022.05.30	2022.05.30	Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)	3	
		How Board of Directors and Senior Executives Review ESG Sustainability Report				
		2022.05.12	2022.05.12	Taiwan Stock Exchange, Alliance Advisors,	2	

Assessment Items	Operating status			Discrepancy with industry standards in governance practices and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary	
			Taiwan Corporate Governance Association	
			International Double Summits, Online Forum	
	2022.09.29	2022.09.30	Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF)	12
			Ongoing Education for Securities Issuers, Securities Firm, and TWSE Chief Accounting Officer	

The above data are as of 12/31/2022)

Appendix 6. Certificates designated by the competent authority held by the Company's personnel involved in transparency of financial information:

Certification	Department	The Company			All companies in the Financial Report		
		Finance unit	Accounting unit	Audit unit	Finance unit	Accounting unit	Audit unit
Republic of China Accountant		1	1	1	2	2	1
China Accountant						2	
China Intermediate Accountant					1	6	
China Junior Accountant					2	9	
China Assistant Accountant					2	1	
Class C Technical Certification for Accounting Services		2	6	3	3	12	4
Accounting Proficiency Test Level 3						1	1
Computer accounting				1			1
Basic proficiency test for internal control			1	5		1	5
International Certified Internal Auditor				2	1	1	2
Computer Audit Software Application Engineer (JCCP)				15			15
International Computer Audit Software Application Engineer (ICCP)				7			7
Bank internal control and internal audit		1		3	3	2	3
Leading auditor of information security management system				2			2
Internal auditor of energy management system ISO 50001				1			1
Environmental Management System Lead Auditor ISO14001				1			1
Quality management system lead auditor ISO9001				1			1
Occupational safety and health management system lead auditor ISO45001				1			1
SME financial personnel		1			2		
Financial planning personnel		1	2	1	2	2	1
Securities investment analyst				1	1		1
Senior securities sales clerk		3		1	5		1
Securities firm salesperson		1		2	3	2	2
Securities investment and trust investment advisory salesperson				2			2
Qualification Test for Advanced Calculation of Equity Capital Adequacy Ratio of Securities Firms				1			1

Assessment Items	Operating status					Discrepancy with industry standards in governance practices and reasons
	Yes	No	Summary			
Securities trading, margin financing and securities lending business personnel			1			1
Securities lending business personnel			1			1
Derivative Financial Commodities Salesperson Qualification Test			1	1		1
Trust agents	2		3	4	3	3
Bookkeeper		2	1		2	1
Professional Aptitude Test for Beginners	1			2		
Structured Commodity Salesperson Qualification Test	2			2		
Real estate brokerage salesperson	1			1		
Property insurance salesperson			2	1		2
Life insurance salesperson	3		2	3		2
Futures dealer salesperson			3		1	3
Common knowledge and professional ethics of the financial market	2	1	3	4	1	3
Corporate governance basic ability test	1			1		
Professional subject test for stock affairs personnel	1		1	1		1
Wealth management personnel			1			1
Qualification Training Course for Personnel on Money Laundering Prevention and Countering Terrorism Financing			1			1
Enterprise e-Assistant Planner			1			1
Project Management Planning			1			1
ERP software application engineer	1		1	1		1
TQC-DK Junior Accounting			1			1
Fundamental integrated test for banking and finance (Course II – Banking Act + Negotiable Instruments Act)	1			1		
Fundamental integrated test for banking and finance (Course I – Accounting + Money and Banking)	1			1		
Basic international banking personnel		1			1	
Planner of Enterprise Resource Planning	1			1		
Class-1 manager of Occupational safety and health affairs			1			1
Level C technician for computer software application	1			1		
Regulation of investment trust/investment consulting corp.(including self-regulatory rules)				1		

(9) Base on the result of "Corporate governance Evaluation" announced by TWSE (Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation) in a recent year to illustrate the status of matters have been already improved and priority measures to reinforce matters have not been improved:

The Company ranked top 20% of the "Corporate Governance Evaluation" in 2022 and continued to take effort and to optimize the Company's website and the content of annual report such as the English information in corporate website.

4.4 Composition, duties, and operation of the Remuneration Committee

1. Remuneration Committee member information

Role	Condition Name	Professional qualifications and experience	Independence status	Number of publicly listed companies where the individual serves as a member of the Remuneration Committee concurrently
Independent director (Convener)	Edward Way	Please refer to Table 1 on page 18 for the disclosed information on the directors' professional qualifications and the independent directors' independence.	<p>(1) Not an employee of the Company or its affiliates.</p> <p>(2) Not a director or supervisor of the Company or its affiliates.</p> <p>(3) No one percent or more of the total issued shares of the Company are held by the individual or spouse or minor children thereof or by nominee arrangement, or none of their shareholding percentage is among top ten shareholders.</p> <p>(4) Not the spouse, relative within the second or third degree of kinship of the managers as stated in (1), or persons stated in (2) and (3).</p> <p>(5) Not a director, supervisor, or employee of an institutional shareholder who directly holds more than 5% of the Company's total issued shares, who are among the top five shareholders, or who designates its representative to serve as a director or supervisor at the Company in accordance with Article 27, paragraphs 1 or 2 of the Company Act.</p> <p>(6) Not a director, supervisor, or employee at another company where a majority of the Company's director seats or voting shares and those of another company are controlled by the same person.</p> <p>(7) Not a director (managing director), supervisor, or employee at another company or institution where the Chairman, the President, or person holding an equivalent position of the Company and a person in an equivalent position at another company or institution are the same person or are spouses.</p> <p>(8) Not a director (managing director), supervisor, manager, or shareholder holding 5% or more of the shares of a specific company or institution which has a financial or business relationship with the Company.</p> <p>(9) Not a professional individual who, or an owner, partner, director, supervisor, or officer of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that, provides auditing services to the company or any affiliate of the company, or that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting or related services to the company or any affiliate of the company for which the provider in the past 2 years has</p>	2

Independent director	Eugene You-Hsin Chien	Please refer to Table 1 on page19 for the disclosed information on the directors' professional qualifications and the independent directors' independence.	received cumulative compensation exceeding NT\$500,000, or a spouse thereof. (10) Not under the circumstances specified in the provisions of Article 30 of the Company Act.	1
Others	Mei-sueh Lin	Has more than five years of work experience in business, legal, financial, and accounting, and work experience required to carry out the Company's business: Corporate Advisor and Special Assistant to the Chairman at an affiliate of the Far Eastern Group Vice President of Human Resources, Far East Tone Senior Assistant Vice President, Human Resources Department, Aetna.		1

2. The Remuneration Committee's responsibilities

The operation method is handled in accordance with the Company's "Remuneration Committee Charter", and its main responsibilities are:

- (1) Stipulate and review regularly the remuneration policies, systems, standards and structures, and performance of directors and managers.
- (2) Regularly review and adjust director and manager remuneration.

3. Operation Status of the Remuneration Committee

- (1) The Remuneration Committee is comprised of 3 members.
- (2) Current term of office: July 27, 2021 to July 26, 2024. Three meetings of the Remuneration Committee were held in the period from January 1, 2022 to the Annual Report publication date. The attendance of committee members is as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in person (B)	Attendance by proxy	Expected attendance in person (A)	Attendance rate (%) (B/A)	Note
Convener	Edward Way	3	0	3	100%	
Committee member	Eugene You-Hsin Chien	3	0	3	100%	
Committee member	Mei-Xue Lin	3	0	3	100%	

Other details that need to be recorded in the meeting minutes:

- (1) If the Board of Directors does not adopt or amend the recommendations of the Remuneration Committee, it shall state the date of the Board of Directors, the date, the content of the proposal, the results of the resolutions of the Board of Directors and the Company's handling of the opinions of the Remuneration Committee (if the remuneration and remuneration approved by the Board of Directors are better than the recommendations of the Remuneration Committee, The differences and reasons should be stated): None.
- (2) For the resolutions of the Remuneration Committee, if members have objections or reservations and have records or written statements, the Remuneration Committee's date, period, proposal content, all members' opinions, and the handling of their opinions should be stated: None.

4. In the most recent year, the reasons for discussion and resolution of the Remuneration Committee of the Company, and the Company's handling of members' opinions are as follows

Remuneration Committee	Agenda content	Resolution result	The Company's opinion on the Remuneration Committee
March 4, 2022 (2nd meeting of the 5th committee)	2021 Distribution of employee and director remuneration	Passed by all attending committee members	Presented in the board meeting and passed by all attending directors as proposed
November 10, 2022 (3rd meeting of the 5th committee)	2022 Performance Evaluation of the Board of Directors	Passed by all attending committee members	Handle as resolved by the Remuneration Committee
March 2, 2023 (4th meeting of the 5th committee)	2022 Distribution of employee and director remuneration	Passed by all attending committee members	Presented in the board meeting and passed by all attending directors as proposed

5. Performance of Corporate Social Responsibility and deviations from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes

Evaluation Item	Operating status			Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.
	Yes	No	Summary	
1. Does the Company have a governance structure for sustainability development and a dedicated (or ad-hoc) sustainable development organization with Board of Directors authorization for senior management, which is reviewed by the Board of Directors?	V		<p>1. In line with the vision of sustainable corporate development, the Company set up the "Corporate Social Responsibility Committee" in 2015, and renamed as "Corporate Sustainability Committee" in 2022. It is the highest-level internal decision-making center for sustainable development, in which the President serves as the chairman of the committee, and the Vice President of Management Department and Chief Financial Officer serves as the chief executive officer of the committee. Moreover, an executive office has also been set up to implement strategy development, offer event proposals and prepare ESG reports.</p> <p>2. There are eight functional committees under the Corporate Sustainability Committee, which hold regular monthly meetings to report and track the progress of each project.</p> <p>3. Major decisions and the execution status regarding corporate sustainability are reported to the Board Meetings every quarter. In 2022, the Board of Directors passed 59 resolutions.</p> <p>4. Since the 2nd quarter in 2022, the Company has reported to the Board of Directors the result of execution about the greenhouse gas inspections and its schedule of verification. After listening the report, the Board of Directors has examined the description and direction of work, and provided suggestions if necessary, and supervised the management team to adjust in due course. The Company conducted reporting three times in the Board of Directors in 2022.</p>	No material difference.
2. Does the Company perform risk assessments in environmental, social, and corporate governance issues relevant to its business activities according to the materiality principle and devise risk management policies and strategies accordingly?	V		<p>1. The Company has long used a sound risk management mechanism to identify potential risks and threats based on the principle of the materiality and has established functional committees and power and responsibility departments to manage and control, to ensure that the Company engages in various business developments under a comprehensive risk management system to reduce the impact of business activities on the environment, society, and corporate governance.</p> <p>2. Various types of risks are managed by the internal authority and responsibility units of the organization to formulate management rules for the front-line prevention and management. Through consistent standards, all levels of the Company can identify, measure, monitor and control risks when engaging in various businesses. The audit office also regularly performs various audit operations and projects to ensure the effective operation of the risk management system of each unit, and regularly reports to the Board of Directors.</p>	No material difference.

Evaluation Item	Operating status		Summary	Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.										
	Yes	No												
			<p>3. From the perspective of "systematic risk" and "non-systematic risk", the Company regularly assesses possible changes in the risks that the Company may face in the course of its business operations, and the management and countermeasures thereof are as follows. For more details, please refer to the Sustainability Report.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Risk type</th> <th>Control focus</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Commodity safety risks</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the labels and effective period of the merchandise sold and displayed in the stores, and the quality and safety of food in restaurants and supermarkets in accordance with the latest laws and regulations and news in due course </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Department store operational risks</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the operation safety, and fire and public safety in department stores and assist in the inspection of department store renovation, the change of counter and acceptance of construction projects in order to provide the customers safe and comfortable shopping environment. Carry out inventory sampling and supervision of inventory counting on self-operating cosmetics, self-operating supermarket inventories, inventory of gifts, fixed assets, and equipment, to reduce the risk of loss of operating assets. Conduct spontaneous inspections on the issuance of invoices of branch offices, recording of counter sales, and deduction of contract fees to fulfil business integrity and ensure revenue. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Human resources management risk</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the correctness of attendance, number of employees, and application for leave, making sure they comply with legal regulations and fairness. Conduct spontaneous inspections on the actual attendance of outsourced security personnel, check on duty attendance status, insurance operations and check the manpower quality of outsourced suppliers. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase and inspection payment management risk</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise and audit the purchase price of various company branches, review the reasonableness of the unit price of the changed projects during and after the change of shopping malls and counters, and ensure the acceptance documents meet the payment requirements. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Risk type	Control focus	Commodity safety risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the labels and effective period of the merchandise sold and displayed in the stores, and the quality and safety of food in restaurants and supermarkets in accordance with the latest laws and regulations and news in due course 	Department store operational risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the operation safety, and fire and public safety in department stores and assist in the inspection of department store renovation, the change of counter and acceptance of construction projects in order to provide the customers safe and comfortable shopping environment. Carry out inventory sampling and supervision of inventory counting on self-operating cosmetics, self-operating supermarket inventories, inventory of gifts, fixed assets, and equipment, to reduce the risk of loss of operating assets. Conduct spontaneous inspections on the issuance of invoices of branch offices, recording of counter sales, and deduction of contract fees to fulfil business integrity and ensure revenue. 	Human resources management risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the correctness of attendance, number of employees, and application for leave, making sure they comply with legal regulations and fairness. Conduct spontaneous inspections on the actual attendance of outsourced security personnel, check on duty attendance status, insurance operations and check the manpower quality of outsourced suppliers. 	Purchase and inspection payment management risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise and audit the purchase price of various company branches, review the reasonableness of the unit price of the changed projects during and after the change of shopping malls and counters, and ensure the acceptance documents meet the payment requirements. 	No material difference.
Risk type	Control focus													
Commodity safety risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the labels and effective period of the merchandise sold and displayed in the stores, and the quality and safety of food in restaurants and supermarkets in accordance with the latest laws and regulations and news in due course 													
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Evaluation Item	Operating status			Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.
	Yes	No	Summary	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling checks on the authenticity of quotation manufacturers' business information, supplier maintenance and management, branch construction company entry management, and various capital expenditure acceptance inspections to ensure supplier quality. • 7,862 cases of purchase price negotiation, audit acceptance and payment cases in 2022. 	No material difference.
		Information security management risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interface the digital audit project system with the database, test the acceptance of system, and inspect the safety protection of server. • Supervise the acceptance and payment of information soft-and hardware and FEDS's APP, and assist the audit of information equipment disposal. • Check the environment safety of information room and computer room space in branches. • Check the management of IT assets in Head Quarter in order to control effectively in the acquirement, storage and disposition of IT assets. 	
		Legal compliance risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with regulations issued by the competent authorities, implement the annual audit plan and internal audit reporting operations. • In response to digital management, plan the revision of the internal control system and internal audit implementation rules. • Monthly summarize law and regulation revisions and letter orders in Financial Supervisory Commission R.O.C., and Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation, etc. to keep up to date with the latest news from the competent authority, and perform inspections in accordance with the latest regulations in a timely manner. 	
		Financial management risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remind and advise the financial management unit to comply with the requirements of the competent authority in due course. • Remind the subsidiaries to implement relative processes of financial management in comply with the regulation of Competent Authority in due course. • Perform audits on financial and accounting operations in 	

Evaluation Item	Operating status			Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.
	Yes	No	Summary	
			<p>accordance with laws and regulations, including capital loans, guarantees/endorsement, asset acquisition and disposal, related party transactions, the procedures for preparation of financial statements, derivatives, and operation of functional committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the accounting and financial units' supervision of counting of securities, sampling counting of the branches' financial revolving funds, gifts coupons and control of the treasury. 	No material difference.
		Risks of subsidiary supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise and manage financial and business information of subsidiaries in accordance with laws and regulations, and to compile quarterly reports and analysis of subsidiaries' supervision. Supervise the annual audit plan of the subsidiaries Far Eastern Department Stores and Ya Tung Department Store Co., Ltd., and review operations, financial security, seal management, welfare fund management, contract deduction, catering and food safety, etc. Revise the internal control system of subsidiaries according to the plan in line with the audit supervision of the parent company. 	
3. Environmental issues				
(1) Has the Company developed an appropriate environmental management system based on its distinctive characteristics?	V		The Company its subsidiaries actively promote various energy management and energy conservation goals, including: (1) water chiller switch control, (2) reduced backstage lighting, (3) reduced elevator-usage during off-peak hours, and (4) addition of automatic escalator speed control devices and replacement of old equipment in order to follow government policies, slow global climate change, and fulfill the corporate social responsibility of protecting the environment.	No material difference.
(2) Is the Company committed to improving resource efficiency and to the use of renewable materials with low environmental impact?	V		In order to properly protect the natural environment, the Company actively promotes the implementation of a code of practice that strives to improve the efficiency of various resources. Ecological impacts are always considered before any operating activity is conducted to reduce the Company's environmental impact.	No material difference.
(3) Does the Company evaluate current and future climate change potential risks and opportunities and take measures related to climate related topics?	V		Global warming has caused the gradual rise of annual average temperatures. In response to relevant risks and opportunities, the Company's energy team referenced the internal control charts "indoor air-conditioning temperature limits" and "air-conditioning on/off timetable" as well as the operating hours, region, and category of different stores to establish standards for indoor temperature range and air-conditioning on/off	No material difference.

Evaluation Item	Operating status		Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.																									
	Yes	No		Summary																								
			hours. The Company also introduced the ISO 50001 energy management system to the FEDS Head Office and Mega City Banqiao and the ISO 14064-1:2018 to the Hualien Store to conduct greenhouse gas inspections, Taoyuan Store tied-in ISO14046 water footprint, constantly achieving its goal to improve energy efficiency and carbon-emission management.	No material difference.																								
(4) Does the Company take inventory of its greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and total weight of waste in the last two years, and implement policies on greenhouse gas reduction, water reduction, or waste management?	V		<p>1. Hualien Heping Store of FEDS obtained the ISO 14064-1 greenhouse gas emissions inventory certification and a third party verification between 2020 and 2022. In addition, FEDS has conducted an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions of each branch in the province by stages in 2022 and will continue to complete the verification in 2023. The main greenhouse gas emission source of FEDS is purchased electricity, accounting for more than 85% of the total emissions, so FEDS's GHG reduction plan is mainly reducing electricity consumption.</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions of Hualien Branch over the past 3 years:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Scope 1 (Metric Tons CO2e)</th> <th>Scope 2 and Scope 3 (Metric Tons CO2e)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>85.04</td> <td>6,079.28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>164.72</td> <td>5,851.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>258.56</td> <td>4,953.66</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. FEDS's management target refers to the average EUI of the department store industry, and the EUI is tracked and managed by the energy conservation team on a weekly basis. The EUI has decreased from 333 in 2017 to 314 in 2022, showing a decrease of 5.7% and an average annual energy saving rate >1%, which is better than the standard and requirement of the regulation. We also set short- and medium-term power saving targets to achieve the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 5% in 2025 and 20% in 2030. There are large-scale cinemas in over half of FEDS stores, and the daily opening hours of FEDS stores are longer than other department stores. Yet, our energy use is more efficient than the average performance in the department store industry, demonstrating the excellent energy-saving performance of FEDS.</p> <p>EUI of FEDS over the past three years:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total Electricity Consumption (MWh)</th> <th>EUI(kWh/(m2*yr))</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>203,870</td> <td>320</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>184,418</td> <td>290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>226,189</td> <td>314</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note 1: In 2021, the business hours were shortened due to the severe epidemic Note 2: In 2022, the Zhubei Store was put into operation and its consumption was 33,697MWh</p> <p>3. FEDS Banqiao Xinzhan Branch took the lead in obtaining ISO 50001 energy management system certification in 2017, and ISO 50001 was introduced to</p>	Year	Scope 1 (Metric Tons CO2e)	Scope 2 and Scope 3 (Metric Tons CO2e)	2020	85.04	6,079.28	2021	164.72	5,851.00	2022	258.56	4,953.66	Year	Total Electricity Consumption (MWh)	EUI(kWh/(m2*yr))	2020	203,870	320	2021	184,418	290	2022	226,189	314	No material difference.
Year	Scope 1 (Metric Tons CO2e)	Scope 2 and Scope 3 (Metric Tons CO2e)																										
2020	85.04	6,079.28																										
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Evaluation Item	Operating status		Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.												
	Yes	No		Summary											
			<p>Tainan Branch in 2021. The energy management policy of FEDS's branches throughout the province also takes into account the spirit of ISO 50001 and sets up the "Internal Control Table of Indoor Air Conditioning Temperature Limits" and the "Internal Control Table of Air Conditioner Switching Schedule" to set the control range of indoor temperature and the standard of air conditioner switching time according to the different conditions of each branch such as business hours, business area and business type.</p> <p>Latest certificate expiration date: Xinzhan Branch: 2021/01/07~2024/01/06. Tainan Branch: 2021/11/08~2024/11/07</p> <p>4.FEDS headquarters and branch offices strive to implement water-saving measures:</p> <p>(1)The Company set water resource management indicators in 2019, began to track and manage the effectiveness of water consumption in branches on a monthly basis and from 2020, and incorporated counter water consumption into internal control items in 2022 to manage the counter water consumption by regular tracking and analysis.</p> <p>(2)Water-saving measures implemented at each store include installation of water-saving equipment, adjustment of the conductivity of the cooling tower to reduce water consumption of the air conditioners, detection of pipeline leaks, etc.</p> <p>(3)Mega City Banqiao Store, Top City Taichung Store, FEDS Xinyi A13 Store, and FEDS Zhubei Store (trial-operated in 2022) are equipped with a rainwater recovery system. Through proper management and equipment upgrades, FEDS effectively implement water conservation efforts to maximize the use of water resources.</p> <p>(4)FEDS took the Taoyuan Store as a model store and obtained the ISO14046 water footprint certification in 2020. The first water footprint inventory was completed in 2021, and the continued certification was completed in 2022. Through analyzing the water usage data, FEDS expects to improve the performance of water-saving management at each store.</p> <p>(5)In 2022, more than 90% of each store's water consumption came from air conditioning cooling water, kitchen water, and toilet water. Considering the fact that kitchen and drinking water is used for food safety reasons, we primarily focus on conserving water used for air conditioning cooling towers and toilets.</p> <p>Water consumption of FEDS over the past 3 years:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total water consumption (thousand kiloliters)</th> <th>Water consumption per unit area (liters/(m²*day))</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>1,964</td> <td>8.45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>1,570</td> <td>6.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>2,075</td> <td>7.91</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Total water consumption (thousand kiloliters)	Water consumption per unit area (liters/(m ² *day))	2020	1,964	8.45	2021	1,570	6.75	2022	2,075	7.91
Year	Total water consumption (thousand kiloliters)	Water consumption per unit area (liters/(m ² *day))													
2020	1,964	8.45													
2021	1,570	6.75													
2022	2,075	7.91													

Evaluation Item	Operating status		Summary	Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.
	Yes	No		
			<p>Note 1: In 2021, the business hours were shortened due to the severe epidemic</p> <p>Note 2: In 2022, the Zhubei Store was put into operation and its water consumption was 345 thousand kiloliters</p> <p>5. In recent years, the structural changes in department stores have attracted large-scale food vendors, contributing to the increase in waste; in order to effectively control the weight, we implement the following measures:</p> <p>(1)Goals:</p> <p>(a) Set the zero waste growth as the annual target.</p> <p>(b) Continuously increase the amount of recycling.</p> <p>(c) Ban single-use utensils.</p> <p>(2)Activity: Recycling items _ paper, iron, aluminum, PET bottles; conduct monthly efficacy reviews.</p> <p>(3)Results:</p> <p>(a) General wastes was 6,776 tons in 2021 years and 8,316 tons in 2022, which increased due to the opening of the Zhubei Store, but the original existing stores maintained “zero” growth;</p> <p>(b) Resource recovery increased by 36% from 967 tons in 2021 to 1,315 tons in 2022.</p>	No material difference.
4. Social issues				
(1) Does the Company comply with relevant laws and regulations and internationally recognized covenants on human rights, and have related management policies and procedures in place?	V		<p>In order to protect the basic human rights of employees and create an environment that protects the human rights of employees, the Company agrees with the principles of the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles for Multinational Enterprises and Social Policies, the Guiding Principles for Multinational Enterprises of the Economic Cooperation and Development Organization, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of the United Nations Global Covenant the Company’s labor policies and regulations are formulated in accordance with labor laws and gender-work equality related laws and regulations. Check regularly every month to ensure compliance with all laws and regulations.</p> <p>In order to ensure a good labor-management relationship, labor-management meetings are held regularly, and any matters related to employee rights can be decided after full communication between labor and management. At the same time, in order to motivate employees' morale, ensure their legal rights and interests, and promote harmonious labor-management relations, we have specially formulated the Company's employees' opinions handling methods, and employees whose rights have been violated or unfair events can submit appeals.</p> <p>The Company complies with the relevant regulations of the occupational safety and health laws and regulations, and the Company's most senior management signs an occupational safety and health policy declaration to demonstrate the Company's determination to promote occupational safety and health management matters. Occupational safety and health committee meetings are held regularly every quarter to discuss and review the Company's safety and health management related matters and work rules, management regulations, occupational safety and health management plan revisions, and record</p>	No material difference.

Evaluation Item	Operating status		Summary	Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.
	Yes	No		
			keeping.	
(2) Does the Company establish and implement reasonable employee benefits (including remuneration, leave, and other benefits), and ensure business performance or results are reflected adequately in employee compensation?	V		<p>The Company's articles of incorporation are disclosed in the Annual Report and the Company's official website, which clearly stipulate the provision of employee compensation. If the Company makes a profit during the year, it shall allocate 2% to 3.5% as employee compensation. For this purpose, the actual distribution ratio, amount, method and number of shares shall be decided by the Board of Directors and shall be processed after reporting to the shareholders meeting.</p> <p>In addition, in addition to setting up a "Remuneration Committee", the Company strengthens corporate governance and improves the salary and remuneration system. It also takes into account the salary standards of relevant peers and listed companies, formulates reasonable remuneration policies for employees, and clearly establishes incentive bonus systems such as monthly performance appraisal bonuses and weekly rewards. Bonuses for the achievement of celebration activities and year-end bonuses are all issued in conjunction with individual or departmental performance to promote overall business performance. At the same time, it also accelerates the promotion of key talents through annual appraisal, performance and salary adjustments, and promotes performance improvement. In 2022, the salary will not be adjusted comprehensively, and the salary will be adjusted according to the needs of the business. The average salary adjustment is about 1%~3%. Other working conditions, such as vacations and other welfare matters, are given in accordance with the law or even better than the law, to ensure the employees' legal and reasonable welfare measures.</p>	No material difference.
(3) Does the Company provide its employees with safe and healthy workplaces, and organize training on safety and health for its employees on a regular basis?	V		<p>The Company follows occupational safety and health regulations and establishes policies based on the principle of "safety first, health first". Under the support and leadership of senior management, we implement the "Occupational Safety and Health Policy" and meet the requirements of occupational safety and health to build a warm, healthy and happy work environment.</p> <p>【Implementation of Safe Environment】</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review occupational safety and health related rules and measures in accordance with laws and regulations on an annual basis to comply with the items stipulated in the laws and regulations. 2. We regularly implement the work environment monitoring program every six months and conduct work environment monitoring (carbon dioxide and noise); the test results are in compliance with the legal standards, thus ensuring the safety of work environment. 3. The Company conducts indoor air quality inspection every two years; the test items are in compliance with legal standards, thus providing a high-quality shopping environment. 4. Drinking water quality inspection is conducted regularly every three months. The test results showed that drinking quality met the standards, so employees can drink water with relief. 	No material difference.

Evaluation Item	Operating status		Summary	Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.
	Yes	No		
			<p>5. The Company regularly conducts fire drills once every six months, and regularly conducts Group A personnel drills every month, so that coworkers are familiar with handling firefighting tasks and emergency response.</p> <p>6. Every year, we draw up an education and training plan to arrange safety and health education and advocacy for new employees, employees in-service and with professional certificates to enhance their safety and health knowledge and emergency response capabilities:</p> <p>(1) Implement safety and health education, training, and exercises for new employees when they register.</p> <p>(2) Regularly promote safety and health and workplace health issues for in-service employees every year.</p> <p>(3) Implement professional training and regular retraining for personnel with safety and health related licenses (e.g. first aid personnel, fire protection managers, indoor air quality maintenance and management professionals and AED managers, etc.).</p> <p>7. Create a zero-accident workplace. In 2022, the Company's Paoching Store, Panhsin Store, Banqiao Store, Hsinchu Store, Taichung Store, Chiayi Store, Kaohsiung Store, and Hualien Store were awarded the "Zero-Accident Time Record Certification" from the Ministry of Labor, and established a safe and healthy work environment.</p> <p>8. The Company implements self-management and meets automatic inspection programs, and establishes safety and health inspection procedures to inspect the implementation of self-management of each branch in accordance with the occupational safety and health management plan:</p> <p>(1) The General Management Office will visit each branch semiannually to inspect the safety and health operations, and review and improve together with the branch in the same month, and track the improvement results.</p> <p>(2) The branch performs monthly self-management, and the General Management Office tracks the improvement results and implements the principle of "irregular inspection and immediate improvement of deficiencies" to significantly reduce the occurrence of accidents.</p> <p>【Employee Healthcare】</p> <p>1. In order to protect the health of all workers, the Company has established the "Health Management Regulations", and set up a dedicated unit for health management, occupational disease prevention and health promotion, and other programs and contents for the protection of the physical and mental health of workers.</p> <p>2. Every year, the Company implements a questionnaire evaluation on the physical and mental health protection plan (musculoskeletal injury prevention, overwork prevention, workplace violence prevention, and maternal health protection) to track and care for medium- and high-risk groups and maintain the</p>	No material difference.

Evaluation Item	Operating status		Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.
	Yes	No	
			<p>physical and mental health of employees in the workplace.</p> <p>3. The Company organizes health promotion activities every year. In 2022, we held the “Healthy Diet Online Contest”, hoping to share our daily diet through the concept of healthy dishes and encourage our employees to cook their own meals. Through the dietitian's explanation and evaluation and open online voting, all employees can vote for the most convenient, delicious, healthy and nutritious dishes. In the future, the Company will also continue to promote the establishment and maintenance of proper diet and good exercise habits among employees to jointly enhance immunity and maintain good health.</p> <p>4. To encourage employees to actively participate in health promotion activities, we have held the “Forever Health Card” point collection activity for two consecutive years, and each time you participate in the activity, you can accumulate points and get a lottery ticket after collecting nine points, which will be drawn at the end of the year. The proportion of employees participating in health promotion activities increased by 64%.</p> <p>5. The Company has set up a health station with common medical devices (e.g. blood pressure meter, blood glucose meter and body fat meter, etc.), epidemic prevention articles, cold-proof supplies, rainy day supplies, stress relief articles (e.g. massage guns and stress relief articles) and physical and mental health books or magazines for employees to borrow.</p> <p>6. The “Health Information Zone” in the EIP Action Office will provide more than two health information messages every month, including the latest epidemic prevention information and safety and health information, and update the digital board health posters in the bulletin area from time to time to provide employees with the latest safety and health information.</p> <p>7. The Company sets up AED (Automated External Cardiac Defibrillator) and AED administrators, and more than 70% of colleagues participate in AED+CPR training. In 2022, Xinyi Store, Baoqing Store, Banqiao Store, Banqiao Xinzhan Store, Taoyuan Store, Hsinchu Store, Taichung Store, Chiayi Store, Tainan Chenggong Store, Tainan Park Store, Kaohsiung Store and Hualien Store have all received the "AED Safe Place Certification", suggesting that we provide high-quality store safety</p> <p>8. The Company sets up first-aid personnel with a number 50% higher than the specified number by regulations, to ensure that first-aid services are available immediately in case of emergency.</p> <p>9. In order to prevent employees from occupational disease or accidental injury at work, the Company is committed to protecting the safety and health of employees in the workplace. In 2022, the general management office, Xinyi Store, Baoqing Store, Banxin Store, Banqiao Store, Taoyuan Store, Hsinchu Store, Taichung Store, Chiayi Store, Tainan Store,</p>

Evaluation Item	Operating status			Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.
	Yes	No	Summary	
			<p>Kaohsiung Store and Hualien Store have obtained the "Healthy Workplace-Health Promotion Mark" certification.</p> <p>10. The Company organizes more than 6 safety and health lectures each year, with diversified course contents. Due to the impact of the COVID-19, we also offer online courses for such lectures, so that both online and offline courses can be held concurrently to increase employee participation and enhance health awareness.</p> <p>11. Employees are encouraged to set up clubs, such as badminton club, yoga club, aerobics club, walking club and table tennis club. Through voluntary groups, employees can exercise together in the Company or nearby sports centers after work to maintain good physical strength and health. The Company's Welfare Committee provides monthly club subsidies to encourage employees to achieve work-life balance.</p> <p>12. Human rights-related education and training held in 2022 include labor-related, labor safety and health management, with a total of 5,134 person-times and 5,967.5 hours.</p>	No material difference.
(4) Does the Company offer its employees effective occupational empowerment training programs?	V		According to personal work needs, performance appraisal results and career development needs, provide diversified learning channels and development resources, and strive to create a learning environment, including on-the-job training, classroom training, job guidance and job rotation, etc., so that employees can advance their personal careers and continue to learn happily with the development of the Company.	No material difference.
(5) Does the Company comply with relevant laws and international standards in relation to customer health and safety, customer privacy, marketing, and labeling of products and services, and has it established relevant consumer protection policies and grievance procedures?	V		<p>Products are provided by ethically and legitimately operated counters and exhibit the terms of use, country of origin, and certification labels which indicate that they comply with national standards. All products are in compliance with laws and regulations. In the event of any damage to their rights or interests, customers may report the problem to the customer service center of each store, our customer service hotline, or customer service mailbox. Complaints will be addressed and handled within 3 days.</p> <p>Mega City values the protection of consumers' personal data and privacy. Internally, the Company controls its personnel's use of consumers' personal data according to the Information Security Management Regulations. Externally, the Company discloses its consumer personal data protection clauses and provides avenues for consumers to delete their personal data and make complaints, appointing dedicated personnel to answer consumers' questions or delete their data. The Company also conducts irregular audits based on the aforementioned regulations to protect consumers' personal data. Customers may report any damages to their rights or interests to the customer service center at each store, customer service hotline/mailbox, the Mega City official website, or Mega City app. Complaints will be addressed and handled within 3 days.</p>	No material difference.
(6) Has the Company established supplier management policies, which require	V		1. In order to ensure that suppliers meet social and ethical standards in the process of providing products and services, understand and abide by laws, actively respond to environmental protection and social-related	No material difference.

Evaluation Item	Operating status			Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.
	Yes	No	Summary	
suppliers to observe relevant regulations on environmental protection, occupational safety and hygiene, or labor and human rights? If so, describe the implementation results.			<p>issues, and have the courage to assume corporate social responsibility and continue to improve, the Company has established "Contractor Management Regulations" "Regulate the operation of suppliers in terms of occupational safety and health.</p> <p>In addition to selecting suppliers by referring to supplier evaluation records, the Company also requires suppliers to sign the "Supplier Social Responsibility Commitment", instructing suppliers to continue to pay attention to "labor and human rights, health and safety, environmental protection, and business ethics." Standard" and use this as one of the supplier selection criteria.</p> <p>2. The Company has set up "Contractor Management Regulations" to comply with safety and health related laws and regulations, fulfill the obligation of notification of hazards, implement safety and health management and effectively implement safety and health work, reduce the incidence of disasters, and ensure personal safety.</p> <p>3. The Company's contracts with various suppliers have detailed the management of building environment, shopping mall management, product quality, store safety, personnel management, accounting treatment, customer service and other related matters, in order to achieve the goal of jointly enhancing corporate social responsibility. If the supplier violates it, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the law.</p>	No material difference.
5. Does the Company adopt internationally widely recognized standards or guidelines when producing corporate sustainable reports and reports disclosing the Company's non-financial information? Does the Company obtain a third-party assurance or verification for such reports?	V		The report was compiled with reference to the GRI Standards (2021 Edition) issued by Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI), as well as the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD), SASB Standards, the "Rules Governing the Preparation and Declaration of Sustainability Reports for Listed Companies", the spirit of the Integrated Report (IR) framework and other sustainability standards. The report is guaranteed by a third-party verification unit to confirm that it complies with the Type 1 Moderate Level of AA 1000 AS v3 guarantee standards, and is disclosed on the Company's website.	No material difference.
<p>6. If the Company has established sustainable development best practice principles based on the "Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies", please describe any discrepancy between the principles and the implementation:</p> <p>The Board of Directors resolved to formulate the Company's "Corporate Social Responsibility Policy" in March 2015, and amended the policy and renamed it as "Corporate Sustainable Development Policy" in March 2022 to strengthen and implement sustainable development of the Company. The Company regularly reviews the implementation of this policy and makes improvements on this basis, and there has been no discrepancy in its implementation to date.</p>				

Evaluation Item	Operating status		Summary	Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEx Listed Companies and their causes.
	Yes	No		
<p>7. Please state any other important information that would facilitate a better understanding of the Company's status in the promotion of sustainable development:</p> <p>(1) Leading the industry in green energy, and it is expected to generate 1.14 million kWh of green electricity per year: FEDS cooperates in the government's energy policy and promotes green power projects with high standards. In addition to the two solar power generating sets in Top City Taichung Store and FEDS Xinyi A13 Store, FEDS has further launched its green power project in 2022 by constructing solar photovoltaic facilities in Hualien and Taitung, which is expected to produce 1.14 million kWh of green electricity upon completion in 2024, which can satisfy the annual electricity consumption of a 1,000-ping (3,300 square meters) store.</p> <p>(2) Leader of environmentally friendly department store that build 5 green buildings: As a trailblazer of department stores, FEDS was the first to incorporate the concepts of green building into the design of department stores, using the four main principles of "Ecology, energy saving, waste reduction, and health" to create a new environmentally-friendly and energy-saving department store. Since 2011, FEDS has been using green buildings in its newly opened stores, thus moving toward low-carbon and environmentally friendly operations. The FEDS Zhubei Store trial-operated in 2022 obtained the "Gold Level Green Building" qualification</p> <p>(3) Enhancing department store's technology power and moving towards mobile management: FEDS established the "Smart Property Management App Team" in 2018 to introduce the concept of big data and IoT into the management of department stores. It hopes to provide more real-time management through the setting up of the app platform, effectively reduce the labor and time required for the inspection of various equipment and assets, and enhance the operating efficiency of the organization. In 2022, the management APP has completed the five functions of "electromechanical equipment management, asset management, company car management, security service, and cleaning inspection", improving the asset management efficiency by 67% and the car management time efficiency by 38%.</p> <p>(4) The department store with the largest number of public benefit activities FEDS makes good use of the channel advantages and forces throughout Taiwan to turn its 12 sales outlets into local "public benefit platforms". In the past five years, FEDS has held more than 2,600 public benefit activities and given shoes to nearly 3,000 children in remote areas, and encouraged its employees to devote themselves to one-day volunteer services, which have accumulated more than 3,000 hours.</p> <p>(5) Accelerated growth with operating performance reaching a new peak in 55 years: FEDS has established a "new business model with low operating leverage" and promoted 35 management innovation projects to give play to management benefits and boost operating performance. In addition, the FEDS Zhubei Store was put into trial operation in January 2022. Driven by the success of the new stores and the growth of existing stores, FEDS's sales in 2022 reached a new peak in its 55-year history, amounting to NT\$58.3 billion, increasing by 24% compared with last year, and continuing to achieve excellent business results.</p> <p>(6) Categories of Social Welfare Events Organized by FEDS:</p>				

Evaluation Item	Operating status		Summary	Deviation from the Corporate Sustainable Development Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and their causes.
	Yes	No		



4.6 The state of the company's performance in the area of ethical corporate management, any variance from the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, and the reason for any such variance

Assessment Items	Operating status (Note)			Deviation from Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons for deviation
	Yes	No	Summary	
1. Establishment of ethical corporate management policy and approaches				
(1) Has the Company implemented a board-approved business integrity policy and stated in its regulations and external correspondence its business integrity policy and practices, as well as the active commitment of the Board of Directors and management towards enforcement of such policy?	V		The Company adopted the resolution of the Board of Directors to formulate the "Code of Ethical Conduct" and the "Code of Integrity Management" to regulate the Company's personnel to operate various business activities in accordance with the principle of integrity, and clearly stipulate that "bribery and acceptance of bribes" and "illegal political contributions are prohibited" "", "Prohibition of improper charitable donations or sponsorships", "Prohibition of unreasonable gifts, entertainment or other improper benefits" and other behavioral norms matters, of which the "Code of Integrity Management" applies to the Company's subsidiaries. In order to ensure the implementation of the policy, the Company's website (http://www.feds.com.tw) and Annual Report have clearly stated the policy of honest operation. The Board of Directors and senior management should commit to actively implement it and implement it in internal management and business activities. Through internal publications, various meetings and other channels, the ethical code of conduct and the concept of ethical management are implemented to all employees' daily business execution, and the Company's stakeholders are reminded to observe and respect the Company's ethics and integrity standards.	No material difference.
(2) Does the Company have mechanisms in place to assess the risk of unethical conduct and perform regular analysis and assessment of business activities with a higher risk of unethical conduct within the scope of business? Does the Company implement programs to prevent unethical conduct based on the above and ensure the programs cover at least the matters described in Paragraph 2, Article 7 of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies?	V		The Company shall establish effective accounting systems and internal control systems for business activities possibly at a higher risk of being involved in unethical conduct, not have under-the-table accounts or keep secret accounts, and conduct reviews regularly so as to ensure the continued effectiveness of the design and enforcement of the systems.	No material difference.

Assessment Items	Operating status (Note)			Deviation from Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons for deviation
	Yes	No	Summary	
(3) Did the Company specify operating procedures, guidelines for conduct, punishments for violation, and complaint filing systems in the unethical conduct prevention plan? Does it implement and periodically review and revise the plan?	V		In order to implement the ethical management policy, the "Ethical Corporate Management Operating Procedures and Code of Conduct" has been formulated to specifically regulate the matters that the Company's personnel should pay attention to when performing business, establish a punishment and reporting appeal system for violations, and announce internal and external independent reporting mailboxes, with a view to Restrict the abuse of dishonesty and implement the policy of honest operation.	No material difference.
2. Implementation of ethical corporate management (1) Does the Company evaluate credit records of its counterparts and specify good faith terms and conditions in the contracts entered into?	V		<p>1. The Company has been deeply cultivated and developed in the country for many years. With the entrepreneurial spirit of "honesty, diligence, simplicity, prudence and innovation" as the highest guiding principle of business development, it will require stakeholders who have business dealings with the Company, such as suppliers and contractors. Suppliers or other partners must comply with the same ethical standards as the managers and colleagues of the Company. For example, the Company has gradually required suppliers, contractors or other partners to sign the "Supplier" in the service contract since October 2016. "Social Responsibility Commitment" includes the integrity behavior clause, and is committed to complying with the content of the commitment, or clearly stipulates the integrity behavior clause in the important contract, and continues to seize the opportunity to communicate with stakeholders and continue to remind and promote, to avoid unethical behavior.</p> <p>2. The Company asks the supplier to provide product-related inspection records before dealing with suppliers, and carefully evaluates and understands the supplier's past information. The Company's contract with each supplier lists various management measures to achieve common and mutually beneficial operations, and against breach of contract and the contract suspension and confidentiality are all listed. If the supplier violates it, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the law.</p>	No material difference.

Assessment Items	Operating status (Note)			Deviation from Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons for deviation
	Yes	No	Summary	
(2) Did the Company establish a dedicated unit under the Board of Directors to promote ethical corporate management and periodically (at least once a year) report to the Board of Directors about the supervision and implementation of the ethical corporate management policy and unethical conduct prevention plan?	V		In order to improve the management of ethical management, the Company's corporate governance director and the human resources department under the Board of Directors are responsible for the formulation, supervision and implementation of ethical management policies and prevention plans, and report to the Board of Directors on a regular basis (at least once a year). At the same time, internal audits conduct annual self-assessment operations in accordance with laws and regulations, include the implementation of ethical management in self-evaluation, summarize the results of self-evaluation by various departments, and report to the Board of Directors.	No material difference.
(3) Does the Company have policies that help prevent against conflict of interests and appropriate channels for filing related complaints in place and precisely enforce them?	V		When the directors, managers, or other personnel of the Company discover conflicts of interest with themselves, the legal persons or stakeholders they represent, etc., when performing the Company's business, the directors and managers shall be avoided when discussing and voting at the current Board of Directors. Other personnel should report the relevant situation to the direct supervisor and the Company's dedicated unit at the same time, and the direct supervisor should provide appropriate guidance.	No material difference.
(4) Does the Company have an effective accounting system and internal control systems set up to facilitate ethical corporate management? Does the internal auditing unit formulate audit plans based on unethical conduct risk assessment results? Does it audit compliance with the unethical conduct prevention plan or commission an accountant to perform the audit?	V		The Company clearly stipulates the "Ethical Corporate Management Operating Procedures and Code of Conduct" and "Reporting and Disciplinary Measures for Violating Ethical Behaviors and Ethical Business Operations". If any personnel violates the ethical management regulations, they will be punished according to the rewards and punishments measures based on the severity of the circumstances. The Company has a complaint system to provide remedies for violators in accordance with relevant regulations. The Company's internal audit personnel irregularly, without warning, reviews the status of the Company's compliance with the foregoing provisions according to the Company's administrative measures of each individual department, accounting system, and internal control system, and prepare audit reports for submission to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.	No material difference.

Assessment Items	Operating status (Note)			Deviation from Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons for deviation
	Yes	No	Summary	
(5) Does the Company organize internal and external educational trainings periodically to help enforce honest operations?	V		<p>In order to implement education and publicity, the code and other documents are posted on the Company's website. In addition to the education of new colleagues on ethical behavior and integrity requirements, the establishment of internal regulations, internal management requirements, education and training are also used to implement the ethical management policy.</p> <p>In 2022, the Company has held internal and external education and training related to ethical management issues and forbid of insider trading (including courses related to ethical management regulations and compliance, accounting systems, and internal control), and had a total of 288 participants and 373 course-hours.</p>	No material difference.
<p>3. Implementation status of the Company's reporting system</p> <p>(1) Does the Company have a substantial reporting and reward system as well as a convenient reporting channel in place with appropriate personnel to be assigned to assist the party being reported on?</p> <p>(2) Has the Company established standard operating procedures for investigating and processing reports, as well as follow-up actions and relevant post-investigation confidentiality measures?</p> <p>(3) Does the Company adopt measures to prevent reporters from improper treatment for filing the report?</p>	V		<p>The Company has specified relevant normative matters in the "Code of Ethical Conduct", "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles", "Ethical Corporate Management Operating Procedures and Code of Conduct", and "Report and Disciplinary Measures for Violations of Ethical Behavior and Ethical Management".</p> <p>The Company's personnel should proactively report to the Audit Committee, managers, internal audit supervisors, corporate governance supervisors, human resources department, or other appropriate supervisors if they find any violations of the regulations on ethical management. Upon investigation, if the violation of the regulations on ethical management is confirmed, the Company will punish them according to the rewards and punishments based on the severity of the circumstances. The Company will keep the identity of the informant and the content of the report confidential, and promises to protect the informant from being improperly handled due to the report.</p>	No material difference.
<p>4. Enhance information disclosure</p> <p>Has the Company disclosed its Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles and progress onto its website and MOPS?</p>	V		<p>In order to implement the "Code of Ethical Conduct", "Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles" and "Report and Disciplinary Measures for Violation of Ethical Behavior and Ethical Management" set by the Company, the regulations are posted on the Market Observation Post System (http://www.feds.com.tw), as the code of conduct followed by every Far Eastern employee.</p>	No material difference.
<p>5. If the Company has established Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles in accordance with the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies, please describe any discrepancies between the principles and their implementation:</p> <p>No discrepancies</p>				

Assessment Items	Operating status (Note)		Summary	Deviation from Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/TPEX Listed Companies and reasons for deviation
	Yes	No		
6	Other important information to facilitate a better understanding of the Company's implementation of ethical corporate management (such as the Company's review and revision of the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles): The Company abides by the Company law, securities exchange law, commercial accounting law, listing-related regulations and other business conduct related laws and regulations, and reviews the Company's internal regulations at any time to ensure the implementation of ethical management			

4.7 If the Company has established the Corporate Governance Principles and the related regulations, it shall disclose the inquiry method:

4.7.1 The corporate website: <http://www.feds.com.tw>

4.7.2 Market Observation Post System: <http://mops.twse.com.tw>

4.8 Other information relating to corporate governance:

4.8.1 The Company's intellectual property management plan

- (1) Intellectual property strategy, management policies, possible risks, and countermeasures: The Company's intellectual property strategy is to register new trademarks, protect existing trademarks, and train intellectual property management talents. Currently, the legal unit is responsible for the relevant procedures and management of trademarks, including the registration of new trademarks, and maintaining the validity of existing trademarks. The legal unit searches for trademark counterfeiting or imitations. In case of such an event, the legal affair unit is responsible for the subsequent matters. For the licensing of trademarks to a third party, the individual contract shall include the methods of licensing, and violation penalties, in order to achieve risk control.
- (2) Status in 2022: The Company has obtained 146 domestic trademarks and 31 foreign trademarks. In 2022, 30 trademarks were renewed. In February 2021, “遠百” (Far Eastern) has been determined as a registered trademark by the Intellectual Property Office, Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C.

4.8.2 The "Procedures for Handling Material Inside Information", which was established to manage the Company's material inside information, has been announced to all directors, managers, and employees and published on the corporate website (<http://www.feds.com.tw>) for all personnel to follow in order to avoid violations or instances of insider trading.

4.8.3 Insiders such as newly appointed directors and managers shall be given the latest edition of "Regulations and Directions Governing Insiders' Equity at TWSE Listed Companies" formulated by TWSE for insiders to comply with.

4.8.4 The Company irregularly educates insiders about information regarding insider trading published on the TWSE website.

4.9 Implementation of Internal Control System

4.9.1. The declaration of internal control system

Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd.

The Declaration of Internal Control System

Date: 2 March 2023

Based on the self-examination results of the internal control system for the year of 2022, Far Eastern New Century Corporation (the Company) therefore declares the following:

1. Board of Directors and the management of the Company understand that it is their responsibility to establish, implement, and maintain an internal control system, and such a system has been established. The purpose to establish the aforesaid system is to reasonably assure (1) the operating results and operating efficiencies (including profit, performance, and the safeguard of assets); (2) the reliability, instantaneity and transparency of the financial reports, and (3) the compliance of the relevant laws and regulations.
2. An internal control system, regardless how perfectly the system is being designed, can have its defects. A system that can reasonably assure the achievements of the three purposes mentioned in the preceding paragraph is considered as effective and useful. In addition, changes in the business environment and situation may, as a result, hinder the effectiveness of an adequate system. However, the internal control system of the Company has included a self-examination mechanism; the Company will make immediate corrections considering the materiality when material errors are detected.
3. The evaluation of effectiveness of the internal control system design and implementation is made in accordance with “Guidelines for the Establishment of Internal Control Systems by Public Companies” (the Guidelines). The Guidelines are made to exam the following five items during the internal control process: (1) Control Environment, (2) Risk Evaluation and Management, (3) Control Activities, (4) Information and Communication, and (5) Monitoring processes. Details of each area being examined can be found in the Guidelines.
4. Based on the items mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Company has evaluated the design of the internal control system and the effectiveness of the implementation of the aforesaid system.
5. The Company management declares that the internal control system (including Subsidiary Governance) as of 31 Dec. 2022 has effectively assured that the following objectives have been reasonably achieved during the assessment period:
 - (1) The effectiveness and efficiency of business operations; (2) The reliability, timeliness, transparency, and regulatory compliance of the financial reports; (3) The compliance of the relevant laws/regulations.
6. This Declaration is a significant content in the annual report and prospectus of the Company, and it is available to the general public. If it contains false information or conceals any material contents, the Company is in violation of Article 20, Article 32, Article 171 and Article 174 set forth in the ROC Securities and Exchange Act.
7. The Board of Directors has approved the Declaration of Internal Control System in the board meeting held on 2 March 2023. All of 7 Directors present consented to the Declaration, and no dissenting opinion was expressed.

Far Eastern Department Stores Ltd

Chairman: Douglas Tong Hsu

President: Nancy Hsu

4.9.2 Independent Auditor’s Review Report: The Company did not contract an independent auditor to review the internal control system, therefore, this is not applicable. : None.

4.10 Penalty on the Company and its personnel, punishment imposed by the Company on personnel in violation of internal control system regulations, major deficiencies and improvement in the most recent year and during the current fiscal year up to the date of publication of the Annual Report:

None.

4.11 Major resolutions of shareholders' meetings and Board meetings in the recent year and up to the Annual Report publication date

4.11.1 Resolutions in the Annual Shareholders' Meeting

Date: June 24, 2022

Location: Taipei Hero House, No. 20, Sec. 1, Changsha St., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Resolutions of Shareholders' Meeting	
Reported Items	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2021 Business Report. 2. 2021 Financial Report. 3. The Audit Committee's review report of the 2021 financial statements. 4. 2021 employees' compensation and Directors' remuneration. 5. The amendment to the provisions of "Sustainability Principles"
Approving Items	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2021 Financial Statements. Resolution: The number of votes in favor has exceeded the statutory amount, resolution passed. 2. The Company's 2021 distribution of earnings proposal. Resolution: The number of votes in favor has exceeded the statutory amount, resolution passed. Implementation status: 2021 distribution of earnings. Cash dividend was NT\$0.9 per share. The ex-dividend date was settled as July 20, 2022, and cash dividends were distributed by August 12, 2022.
Discussions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amended certain provisions in the Company's Articles of Incorporation. Resolution: The number of votes in favor has exceeded the statutory amount, resolution passed Implementation Status: Executed according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting. Approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on July 12, 2022 and published on the corporate website. 2. Amended certain provisions in the Company's Rules of Procedure for Shareholders' Meetings. Resolution: The number of votes in favor has exceeded the statutory amount, resolution passed. Implementation Status: Executed according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, operated based on amended procedures, and announced on the Company website. 3. Amended certain provisions in the Company's Regulations Governing the Election of Directors. Resolution: The number of votes in favor has exceeded the statutory amount, resolution passed. Implementation Status: Executed according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, operated based on amended procedures, and announced on the Company website. 4. Amended certain provisions in the Company's "Procedures for Acquisition and Disposition of Assets". Resolution: The number of votes in favor has exceeded the statutory amount, resolution passed. Implementation Status: Executed according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, operated based on amended procedures, and announced on the Company website.

	<p>5. Amended certain provisions in the Company’s “Procedures for Lending of Capital to Others” and “Procedures for Endorsements and Guarantees”.</p> <p>Resolution: The number of votes in favor has exceeded the statutory amount, resolution passed.</p> <p>Implementation Status: Executed according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting, operated based on amended procedures, and announced on the Company website.</p>
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4.11.2 Important Resolutions of Board Meetings until the annual report being published

Term	Date	Important Resolutions
3rd Board Meeting of the 19 th term	2022/03/04	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the 2021 employee compensation and director remuneration. 2. Approved the Company's 2021 consolidated financial statements and individual financial statements. 3. Approved the Company's 2021 distribution of earnings proposal. 4. Approved the Company's 2022 operating budget. 5. Approved the amendments to certain provisions in the Company's "Procedures for the Acquisition of Disposal of Assets." 6. Approved the amendments to certain provisions in the Company's "Procedures for Extending Loans to Others," and "Procedures for Endorsements and Guarantees." 7. Approved the Company's 2021 "Statement on Internal Control System". 8. Approved the amendments to certain provisions in the Company's "Sustainability Principles." 9. Approved the amendments to certain provisions in the Company's "Election Procedures of Directors." 10. Approved the amendments to certain provisions in the Company's Articles of Incorporation. 11. Approved the date of the 2022 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting and relevant matters.
4th Board Meeting of the 19 th term	2022/05/11	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved Company's 2022 1st quarter financial statements. 2. Approved the Company's 2021 business report. 3. Approved the amendment to the Company's "Rules of Procedures of Stockholders Meeting". 4. Approved the proposal to change the convening method of the 2022 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting and add additional items to the agenda.
5th Board Meeting of the 19 th term	2022/08/11	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved Company's 2022 2nd quarter financial statements. 2. Approved the amendments to certain provisions in the Company's "Internal Audit Implementation Rules"
6th Board Meeting of the 19 th term	2022/11/10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved 2022 3rd quarter financial statements. 2. Approved the Company's 2023 Audit Plan. 3. Approved the amendments to the Company's "Internal Control System". 4. Approved the capital increase of the Company's subsidiary, Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd. 5. Approved the capital increase of the Company's subsidiary, Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd. 6. Approved the amendment to the Company's "Meeting Rules of Board of Directors" 7. Approved the amendment to the Company's "Corporate Governance Principles " 8. Approved the amendment to the Company's "Procedures for Handling Material Inside Information " 9. Approved the appointment of chief officer and the establishment of a dedicated information security unit.
7th Board Meeting of the 19 th term	2023/03/02	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved the 2022 employee compensation and director remuneration. 2. Approved the Company's 2022 consolidated financial statements and individual financial statements. 3. Approved the Company's 2022 distribution of earnings proposal. 4. Approved the Company's 2023 operating budget. 5. Approved the change of auditing CPA from Deloitte & Touch since 2023 1st quarter. 6. Approved the Company's 2022 "Statement on Internal Control". 7. Approved the date of the 2023 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting and relevant matters.

8th Board Meeting of the 19 th term	2023/05/10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approved Company's 2023 1st quarter financial report. 2. Approved the Company's 2022 business report. 3. Approved the nullification registration of FEDS Taipei Branch.
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4.12 **In recent years until the annual report being published, Dissenting Comments On Major Board of Director Resolutions from Directors and Supervisors:** None

4.13 **Any resignation or dismissal of the Company's Chairman of the Board, President, Accounting Director, Financial Director, internal audit manager, corporate governance manager, and research and development manager in the most recent year up to the publication date of this report:** None.

5. Audit Fees

5.1 Professional Fees of CPA in Recent Year:

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Accounting Firm	CPA name		Audit Period	Audit fee	Non-audit Fees	Total
Deloitte & Touche	Shu-Chuan Yeh	Ming-Hsing Cho	2022/01/01-2022/12/31	7,100	345	7,445
Remarks	Non-audit Fees are mainly for services such as transfer pricing.					

5.2 If accounting firm was replaced and if the audit fees paid for the fiscal year in which such replacement took place are lower than those for the previous year, the fees before and after the change and the reason(s) should be disclosed: the Company has not changed its accounting firm.

5.3 If the audit fee is more than 10% less than that paid in the previous year, the amount and percentage of decrease and reason shall be disclosed: None.

6. Information For Change of CPA:

6.1 About the previous CPA:

Replacement Date	May 2023		
Replacement reasons and explanations	The original CPAs Shu-Chuan Yeh and Ming-Hsing Cho were replaced by accountants Chih-Ming Shao and Kuo-Ning Huang due to the internal organization adjustment of Deloitte Taiwan.		
Describe whether the Company terminated or the CPA did not accept the appointment	Party		The Company
	Situation		CPA
	Termination of appointment		Not applicable
	No longer accepted (continued) appointment		Not applicable
Audit opinions other than unqualified opinions in the most recent two years and reason	None		
Has different opinion from the Company	Yes		Accounting principles or practices
			Disclosure of Financial Statements
			Audit scope or steps
			Others
	None	✓	
	Description		
Other disclosures Supplementary Disclosure (Disclosures Specified in Article 10.6.1.4~7 of the Standards)	None		

6.2 About the successor CPA:

Name of accounting firm	Deloitte & Touche
CPA name	Chih-Ming Shao, Kuo-Ning Huang
Date of appointment	May 2023
Consultation results and opinions on accounting treatments or principles with respect to specified transactions and the company's financial reports that the CPA might issue prior to the engagement	Not applicable
Succeeding CPA's written opinion of disagreement toward the former CPA	Not applicable

6.3 Reply of the predecessor auditor regarding Article 10, Subparagraph 6, Item 1 and Point 3 of Item 2 of the Guidelines: Not applicable.

7. The Company's Chairman, President and Managers Responsible for Finance or Accounting Who Have Held a Position in Company's Audit Firm or its Affiliations in the Last Year: None

8. Shareholding Transferred or Pledged by Directors, Management, and Major Shareholders Who Holds 10% of the Company Shares or More:

8.1 Shareholding Variation

Unit: share

Title	Name	2022		From Jan. 1 to Apr. 23, 2023	
		Shares Increased (Decreased)	Pledged Shares Increased (Decreased)	Shares Increased (Decreased)	Pledged Shares Increased (Decreased)
Chairman	Douglas Tong Hsu	0	0	0	0
Director	Ding & Ding Management Consultants Co.	0	0	0	0
	Representative : Nancy Hsu	0	0	0	0
	Far Eastern New Century Corporation	0	0	0	0
	Representatives : Nicole Hsu	0	0	0	0
	Yuli Investment Corporation	0	0	0	0
	Representative : Philby Lee	(18,000)	0	0	0
Independent Director	Edward Way	0	0	0	0
	Eugene You-Hsin Chien	0	0	0	0
	Dong, Ding Yu	0	0	0	0
Manager	Nancy Hsu	0	0	0	0
	Chang-Li Lin	0	0	0	0
	Chris Liu	0	0	0	0
	James Tang	0	0	0	0
	Lily Y. T. Liu	0	0	0	0
	Cho-Cheng Lan	0	0	0	0
	Chih-Yao Shih	0	0	0	0
	Peter Chen	0	0	0	0
	Hwa-Ling Hsu	0	0	0	0
	Greg Tseng	0	0	0	0
	Tian-Zuo Jiang	0	0	0	0
	Rebecca Chan	0	0	0	0
	Wei- Hsing Hsu	0	0	0	0
	Sophia Yu	0	0	0	0
	Shawn Cheng	0	0	0	0
Jack Chang(Note)	0	0	0	0	
Major shareholder with more than 10% shareholding	Far Eastern New Century Corporation	0	0	0	0

Note: Effective on Feb. 1, 2023

8.2 Shareholding Transferred: None

8.3 Shareholding Pledged: None

9. Relationships Between Top 10 Shareholders:

April 23, 2023

Name	Current Shareholding		Spouse & Minor Children's Shareholding		Shareholding in Name of Others		Name, relationship of top ten shareholders are Spouses of within 2 degrees of consanguinity to each other		Note
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Share	%	Name	Relationship	
Far Eastern New Century Corporation Representative: Douglas Tong Hsu	241,769,702	17.06	0	0	0	0	Asia Cement Corporation, Yuan Ze University, Yuan Ding Investment Co., Ltd Tranguil Enterprise Ltd Yuan Tong Investment Co., Ltd	The same Chairman The same Chairman The same Chairman The same Chairman Invested by evaluated by Far Eastern New Century Corporation and evaluated by equity method	N/A
Yuan Ding Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Douglas Tong Hsu	139,785,985	9.87	0	0	0	0	Far Eastern New Century Corporation Asia Cement Corporation Yuan Ze University Tranguil Enterprise Ltd. Yuan Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	The same Chairman The same Chairman The same Chairman The same Chairman Invested by evaluated by Far Eastern New Century Corporation and evaluated by equity method	N/A
Asia Cement Corporation Representative: Douglas Tong Hsu	80,052,950	5.65	0	0	0	0	Far Eastern New Century Corporation Yuan Ze University Yuan Ding Investment Co., Ltd. Tranguil Enterprise Ltd Yu Yuan Investment Co., Ltd.	The same Chairman The same Chairman The same Chairman The same Chairman Invested by evaluated by Asia Cement Corporation and evaluated by equity method	N/A
Yuan Tong Investment Co., Ltd Representative: Jian Cheng Wang	79,699,530	5.62	0	0	0	0	Far Eastern New Century Corporation Yuan Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Invested by evaluated by Far Eastern New Century Corporation and evaluated by equity method	N/A
Yuan Ze University Representative: Douglas Tong Hsu	67,373,794	4.75	0	0	0	0	Far Eastern New Century Corporation Asia Cement Corporation Yuan Ding Investment Co., Tranguil Enterprise Ltd	The same Chairman	N/A

PJ Asset management Co., Ltd. Representative: Chen Hai Lin	63,997,000	4.52	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chia Yuan Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Su Ciou Wu	36,354,000	2.57	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Labor Pension Fund of Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd.	29,926,799	2.11	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yu Yuan Investment Co., Ltd. Representative: Chun Ming Chen	29,130,476	2.06	0	0	0	0	Asia Cement Corporation	Invested by evaluated by Asia Cement Corporation and evaluated by equity method	N/A
Tranguil Enterprise Ltd Representative: Douglas Tong Hsu	28,956,421	2.04	0	0	0	0	Far Eastern New Century Corporation Asia Cement Corporation Yuan Ze University Yuan Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	The same Chairman	N/A

10. The combined shareholding ratio of the Company, Director, Supervisor, President and the Business that is controlled by the Company directly or indirectly on the Invested Company:

31 Dec, 2022 Unit: Thousand shares; %

Affiliated Company (Note 1)	Investment of the Company		Directors, Supervisors, Managements and Direct or Indirect Investment of the Affiliated company		Consolidated Investment	
	Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%
Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.	87,744	100	0	0	87,744	100
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	119,981	67	60,019	33	180,000	100
Bai Yang Investment Co.	1,204,991	100	0	0	1,204,991	100
Yu Ming Advertising agency Co., Ltd	3,500	100	0	0	3,500	100
Ya Tung Department Store Ltd.	51,000	100	0	0	51,000	100
Far Eastern Hon Li Do CO., Ltd.	1,571	56	1,259	44	2,830	100
Asians Merchandise Company	950	100	0	0	950	100
FEDS Development Ltd.	218	54	185	46	403	100
Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd	281,734	35	308,050	38	589,784	73
Far Eastern City Super Ltd.	47,827	96	2	0	47,829	96
Oriental Securities Corporation	141,980	20	240,902	33	382,882	53
Ding Ding Integrated Marketing Services. Ltd.	3,631	10	3,631	10	7,262	20
Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd.	6,171	9	10,407	15	16,578	24

Note 1: Long-term investment accounted for using equity method

IV. Capital Overview

1. Capital and shareholding of the Company

1.1 Issued Shares

April 23, 2023 unit: shares; NT\$

Month/Year	Par Value (NT\$/share)	Authorized Capital		Paid-in Capital		Remark		
		Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Sources of Capital	Capital Increased by Assets Other than Cash	Other
12/2015	10	1,750,000,000	17,500,000,000	1,416,940,589	14,169,405,890	Capital reduction by treasury shares	None	None

Note : 2015.12.3 MOEA Ruling Reno. 10401255720

Type of Stock	Authorized Capital			Remarks
	Outstanding issued shares	Un-issued Shares	Total Shares	
Common Shares	1,416,940,589 (Listed)	333,059,411	1,750,000,000	None

1.2 Composition of Shareholders

April 23, 2023

Shareholder Structure Amount	Government Institutions	Financial Institutions	Other Institutional Shareholders	Individual Shareholders	Foreign Institutions and Individual Shareholders	Total
Head count	10	11	160	60,790	213	61,184
Number of shares held	441	6,953,609	1,003,326,526	251,578,988	155,081,025	1,416,940,589
Shareholding (%)	0.00	0.49	70.81	17.76	10.94	100

1.3 Distribution Profile of Share Ownership

April 23, 2023

Shareholder Ownership	Number of Shareholders	Number of shares held	%
1 - 999	30,733	6,640,394	0.47
1,000 - 5,000	21,826	46,317,956	3.27
5,001 - 10,000	4,274	30,498,873	2.15
10,001 - 15,000	1,583	19,062,484	1.35
15,001 - 20,000	748	13,260,557	0.94
20,001 - 30,000	721	17,607,151	1.24
30,001 - 40,000	319	11,138,550	0.79
40,001 - 50,000	173	7,942,602	0.56
50,001 - 100,000	382	26,780,171	1.89
100,001 - 200,000	192	26,831,970	1.89
200,001 - 400,000	97	26,557,223	1.87
400,001 - 600,000	37	17,546,720	1.24
600,001 - 800,000	16	11,057,277	0.78
800,001 - 1,000,000	10	9,052,453	0.64
1,000,001 - 999,999,999	73	1,146,646,208	80.92
Total	61,184	1,416,940,589	100

1.4 Major Shareholders

April 23, 2023

Major Shareholders	Shares	Shares	%
Far Eastern New Century Corporation		241,769,702	17.06
Yuan Ding Investment Co., Ltd.		139,785,985	9.87
Asia Cement Corporation		80,052,950	5.65
Yuan Tong Investment Co., Ltd		79,699,530	5.62
Yuan-Ze University		67,373,794	4.75
PJ Asset management Co., Ltd.		63,997,000	4.52
Chia Yuan Investment Company		36,354,000	2.57
Labor Pension Fund of Far Eastern Department Stores Ltd.		29,926,799	2.11
Yu Yuan Investment Co., Ltd.		29,130,476	2.06
Tranquil Enterprise Ltd		28,956,421	2.04

1.5 Stock price, net worth, earnings, and dividends for the most recent two years

Item	Year	2021	2022	From 1 Jan., 2023 to 31 Mar., 2023	
Market Price per Share	High	25.25	22.00	23.00	
	Low	20.70	17.45	21.10	
	Average	22.60	20.16	22.17	
Net Value per Share	Before distribution	22.02	22.39	23.07 (Note 1)	
	After distribution	21.13	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	
Earnings per Share	Weighted Average Shares (thousand shares)		1,408,734	1,408,734	1,408,734
	Earnings per share	Before adjustment	0.86	1.37	0.56(Note 1)
		After adjustment	0.86	(Note 2)	-
Dividends per Share (Note 3)	Cash dividend		0.90	1.10	-
	Stock dividend	From retained earnings	-	-	-
		From capital surplus	-	-	-
	Accumulated un-distributed dividend (NT\$ '000)		37,807	39,952	41,698
Return on Investment Analysis	Price/Earnings Ratio (Note 4)		26.28	14.72	9.90
	Price/Dividend Ratio (Note 5)		25.11	18.33	-
	Cash dividend yield (Note 6)		3.98	5.46	-

Note 1: The numbers is calculated based on 2023 Q1 financial report reviewed by CPA.

Note 2: Earnings distribution shall be resolved by Shareholders' Meeting in the subsequent year.

Note 3: Distribution of profit generated from the preceding year.

Note 4: Price/Earnings Ratio = Average closing share price of the period/Earnings per share.

Note 5: Price/Dividend Ratio = Average closing share price of the period/Cash dividend per share.

Note 6: Cash dividend yield = Cash dividend per share/average closing share price of the year.

1.6 Dividend policy and implementation status

1.6.1 The Company's dividend policy declared in the Articles of Incorporation:

If there is a surplus in the Company's annual final accounts, after paying the income tax for profitable businesses in accordance with the law, it shall first make up for the previous years' losses. Ten percent of the legal earnings reserve is set aside, and the special surplus reserve is set aside according to laws and regulations, together with the accumulated undistributed surplus of the previous year, as the surplus available for distribution, but a portion may be reserved depending on the business situation, share dividends to shareholders evenly based on all shares, but in case of capital increase, the dividends that should be distributed to the new shares in the current year shall be handled in accordance with the resolutions of the shareholders meeting.

The Company's dividends shall be distributed with the objective of maintaining stable dividends, taking into account the characteristics of the business climate change, considering the impact of the life cycle of each product or service on the future demand for funds and the tax system. The distribution of dividends shall not be less than the balance of the current year's after-tax net profit after deducting the amount of loss, the legal earnings reserve and the special surplus reserve, except for the improvement of the financial structure and the capital needs to support transfer investment, capacity expansion or other major capital expenditure 50%, the cash dividend shall not be less than 10% of the shareholder dividend for the year.

Taking the dividends paid by the Company in the last three years as an example, the dividend payout rates for 2020, 2021 and 2022 are 80%, 105% and 80%, respectively. The distribution of cash dividends is in line with the cash dividends in the Company's Articles of Incorporation and is not less than 10% of the shareholders' dividends for the year. The calculation method is as follows

Year	EPS (A)	Cash Dividend (B)	Stock Dividend (C)	Dividend Per Share (D=B+C)	Payout Ratio (D/A)	Cash Payout Ratio (B/D)
2020	1.38	1.10	0.00	1.10	80%	100%
2021	0.86	0.90	0.00	0.90	105%	100%
2022	1.37	1.10	0.00	1.10	80%	100%

1.6.2 Current year dividend distribution proposal to the shareholders' meeting: A cash dividend of NT\$1.1 per share will be distributed.

1.7 Effects on Business Performance and EPS Resulting from Stock Dividend Distribution Proposed by 2023 Annual General Shareholders' Meeting: Not applicable due to no stock dividend distribution.

1.8 Remuneration to Employees and Directors

1.8.1. Description regarding compensation for employees and Directors in the Articles of Incorporation:

The standard is set according to Articles of Incorporation of the Company: "If there is profit for the current year, the Company shall set aside 2%~3.5% of it as compensation for employees and, shall set aside not more than 2.5% of it as compensation for Directors. If there is accumulated loss on the books of the Company, portion of the profit equaling the loss shall first be set aside to cover the latter.

The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-third of the total number of Directors, determine the actual ratio, amount, form (in the form of shares or in cash) and the number of shares of the profit distributable as employees' compensation, and, in addition, thereto report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting. The actual ratio and amount of the profit distributable as Directors' remuneration shall also be determined by Board of Directors, and a report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

1.8.2. The accounting treatment for the differences between actual and accrued amount of compensation for employees and Directors:

The estimated amount of compensation for employees and directors is based on the employee's remuneration and director's remuneration from 2% to 3.5% and not more than 2.5%, respectively, prior to the pre-tax benefit of the deduction of staff and directors' compensation. The 2022 annual estimates are based on 3.2% and 2.4% of the pre-tax benefits mentioned above. These amounts were allotted in cash on March 2, 2023. If the amount of the annual financial report is significantly changed by the resolution of the Board of Directors before the date of issuance, the change will be adjusted to the original annual cost. If the amount of the annual financial report still changes after the date of publication, it will be adjusted according to the accounting estimate and adjusted in the next year.

1.8.3. Proposed employees' compensation and Directors' remuneration:

The 2022 employees' compensation and Directors' remuneration was resolved on 2 March 2023 by 7th Board Meeting of the 19th term. The amounts and forms are listed below:

(1) The amount of employees' compensation and Directors' remuneration in cash or in shares:

The Board of Directors of the Company resolved to distribute employees' compensation of NT\$75.934 million in 2022 and directors' compensation is NT\$56.951 million. These amounts are not different from the amount recognized in the 2022 accounts.

(2) Proposed employee compensation by shares as percentages of net income and total employee compensation: None

1.8.4. Remuneration to employees and Directors of Year 2021. The discrepancy, if there is any, between the total amount being actually paid as employees' compensation, remuneration for Directors for 2021 (including number of shares, dollar amount, and share price) and the amount of such compensation and remuneration being recognized should be stated, and the reason for such discrepancy:

(1) The Board of Directors resolved to allot employees for NT\$47.003 million and actually issued NT\$45.682 million for 2021.

(2) The Board of Directors resolved to allot 2021 directors' compensation for NT\$35.252 million and actually issued NT\$45.500 million for 2021.

The number of differences will be released in the following years or supplemented with the remaining years of the previous year.

1.9 Shares buyback by the Company: The Company did not buy back share during year 2021 until the annual report being published.

2. Corporate Bonds:

- (1) Corporate Bond Issued and Outstanding: None
- (2) **Convertible Bond:** None
- (3) **Exchangeable Bond:** None
- (4) **Shelf Registrations for Issuing Corporate Bonds:** None
- (5) **Bond with Warrants:** None

3. Preferred Shares: None

4. Issuance of Overseas Depository Receipts: None

5. Employee Stock Options: None

6. Employee Restricted Stock Options: None

7. Share Issued for Merger or Acquisition: None

8. Fund Utilization Plans and Status

8.1 Plan: Uncompleted bond issues, private placement of securities, completed bond issues or private placement of securities in recent 3 years whose return of investment has not emerged:
None

8.2 Implementation Status: None

V. Business Overview

1. Business activities

1.1 Business Scope

1. The Company's main business activity is as follows:
The Company and its subsidiaries are single industries that operate retail department stores and supermarkets.
2. Main business content and proportion: Refer to page 90 for sales volume and value during the most recent two years.
3. New product development plan: None.

1.2 Industry Overview

1. The industry's current status and developments

In the first half of 2022, the department store market in Taiwan continued to be affected by the epidemic, which reduced people's willingness to go out, resulting in a decrease in mall traffic and impacting operations of department stores. In the second half of the year, as the epidemic prevention and control became normalized, consumers gradually returned, and the consumer confidence gradually recovered, which significantly boosted revenue growth of department stores. The annual growth rate of the business performance of department stores reached up to 15.2% compared with convenience stores (5.7%), supermarkets (2.7%) and variety stores (2.1%), with a total turnover of NT\$394.6 billion. In the face of rapid changes in the market environment, the department store industry should actively consider how to build a more resilient business model to respond to the new normal retail market after the epidemic.

According to the survey report released by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the top three major operational predicaments of the department stores are: "Operations being affected by the epidemic" (92.6%), "domestic e-commerce companies grabbing market share" (68.5%), and "changing consumer demands" (57.4%). The epidemic has not only affected the operations of department store, but also driven a change in the shopping patterns of the public, with consumption channels gradually shifting from physical to online, significantly challenging the operations of department store. In response to the changing consumption trends, the department store industry accelerated the integration of online and offline resources and adopted the sales model of "based on physical stores, assisted by online channels" in order to establish an omni-channel sales network that is more in line with the consumption trends to respond to the changing consumer demands.

In order to satisfy the retail market in the post-epidemic era, the department store industry has invested a lot of resources in developing digital services. In addition to launching online shopping platforms, we also continue to upgrade APPs to provide multi-functional services such as convenient parking, promotional sales information, digital gift coupons, and point rewards. At the same time, we combine APPs with mobile payment systems to encourage customers to bind to department stores' exclusive APPs through convenient shopping model, and then analyze customer consumption behavior through the user information collected by APPs to achieve precise marketing; then, through the integration of physical and online channels, we will build more complete customer experience.

The department store industry is deeply affected by the development of digital technology, and major department stores have been reshaping their operation models from the perspective of customer needs and convenience, including: Strengthen online shopping through APPs and provide "Fast and Convenient" take-away services to meet customer needs. Furthermore, the development of digitalization also gave rise to mobile payment. In recent years, the percentage of non-cash payments

has exceeded that of cash payments and has also become the priority payment method at department stores. Therefore, many department stores are actively introducing non-cash payment methods so as to build a convenient omni-channel consumption pattern to provide perfect services that are close to customer needs.

2. Relationship between the industry's up-, mid-, and down-stream

According to the definition of the industry classification, department stores belong to retail sale in non-specialized stores, which refers to the business model of engaging in a wide range of products and retailing by department. Therefore, the relevance of the upper, middle and lower reaches of the department store industry is mainly composed of the manufacturers (or counters) that provide products in the upstream, the department stores that provide sales places in the midstream, and the customers who come to buy the products from the downstream. Various factors, including the location of department stores, the characteristics of business district, the consumer crowd, and convenience in public transportation, are closely related to the performance of department stores.

3. Product development trends and competition

In the post-epidemic era, in order to satisfy the changing consumption behaviors of people due to the epidemic, including: With the increased frequency of online shopping and the reliance on delivery platforms, the department stores must adjust their business strategies. As consumers gradually shift to online shopping, the department stores must actively establish an omni-channel sales network to increase the contact with consumers, and accelerate digital innovation to improve shopping convenience, enhance brand competitiveness, and take a firm stand in the new retail market after the epidemic through digital facilities and services.

In response to the changes in consumer behavior, major department stores continue to upgrade their digital services. In addition to optimizing their online shopping systems to reduce breakpoints in the shopping process, they also use big data application and analysis to accurately grasp each customer's consumption preferences and meet their needs before they are asking or even aware of their needs, thus creating new business opportunities. In addition, with the rise of the new business model of live sales, department stores are also making good use of this method to maintain communication and interaction with the public, thus breaking through time and space limitations and increasing customer stickiness.

Traditional retail business models are challenged by strong competition from e-commerce. The department stores must reshape their physical stores, deepen the market differentiation between physical shopping malls and e-commerce channels, and provide unique services and shopping experience different from e-commerce to beat e-commerce through differentiation. Due to the shift in the consumption pattern from "purchase what is needed" to "consumption experience comes first", customers now regard shopping as an interesting leisure and entertainment activity, and attach more importance to the experience of five senses during the shopping process, as well as customized services and products. Therefore, we believe that "experiential marketing" and "innovative service" will be the two main directions of future development, and we will enrich the experience effect of department stores and satisfy diversified consumption needs.

In 2022, the three major chain department stores including Far East Department Store, Far East SOGO, and Shin Kong Mitsukoshi totaled more than NT\$190.6 billion in sales, with a market share of over 48%, indicating that the development trend of Evergrande, a major department store market, is quite obvious. As the channel is king, chain groups with abundant resources have the greatest advantages in investment promotion and operation. The competitive situation of department store operations moving towards large-scale and chain-oriented businesses will continue and will not be easy to change.

1.3 Overview of technology and R&D

According to different professional needs, Far Eastern Department Store plans complete courses for employees, so that employees' functions can continue to grow. The total number of education and training hours in 2022 will be 20,207 hours, with new recruits, professionals and management personnel at different levels as the three main axes. The courses plan for the basic training, professional core training, and self-development training, the annual investment in education and training is more than NT\$650 thousand. Through the physical and online courses, the staff's professionalism and knowledge can be continuously improved, and the staff can show their core values and growing steadily with Far East Department Store.

As a leading domestic listed department store company, Far Eastern Department Store is the only representative of Taiwan to become a member of IGDS (Intercontinental Group of Department Stores). In Taiwan, it also joined 47 department store business associations and other related public associations, including the Republic of China Department Store Retailers Association, the Republic of China Chamber of Commerce and Industry Association, and Taiwan Enterprise Sustainability Research and Training Center, aiming to promote the booming development of the domestic department store retail industry and enhance its own management capabilities, and contribute to the prosperity of the industrial economy, and lay the key cornerstone of a sustainable enterprise.

1.4 Long-term and short-term business development plans

1. Short term:

- (1) To enhance growth momentum, each branch company will continue to adjust the brand lineup and industry segments in response to market trends and the local characteristics of the business district to enhance the merchandise power and characteristics of the mall.
- (2) Organize special events, organize international exhibitions and various activities in accordance with festivals, seasons and popular topics, increase interaction with customers, and strengthen malls' ability to gather customers and operate.
- (3) Optimize APP digital tools, strengthen social marketing, combine data analysis, provide customers with warm service and experience, use CRM big data to carry out more detailed and in-depth segmentation, design various types of unique experience activities, and provide more refined and intelligent personal services.
- (4) Embracing digital technology, developing online shopping, constructing all-customer channels, optimizing customer shopping experience, and moving towards innovative and smart new retail.
- (5) Cross-industry and different industry integration, co-operating with industry players to launch a series of merchandise or exhibition activities to create topical department stores and increase shopping retention rate.

2. Long term:

- (1) Deeply cultivate local operations, continue to build a new type of digital shopping mall, expand the scale of operation and grow niche.
- (2) Develop the mainland market, optimize the types of existing stores in mainland China, and develop new operating bases.
- (3) Create a smart shopping mall with technology and environmental protection, create customer-specific happiness and fashion, become a sustainable retail leading brand, and fulfill corporate social responsibilities.

2. Market, production and sales

2.1 Market analysis

1. The main regions where our products (services) are sold (provided):
Taiwan and China.
2. Domestic market share of main products (KPI value):
The Company's market share in Taiwan (including Far Eastern SOGO Department Store and Ya Tung Department Store) is 26%.
3. Supply and demand and growth potential of the market:
In the next three years, the department store market will continue to have new shopping malls opening, which will become a driving force to boost market revenue, but it is also expected to bring more fierce market competition.
4. Main competitor:
Shinkong Mitsukoshi Department Store.
5. Competitive niche and favorable and unfavorable factors for long-term growth and response strategies:
 - (1) Competitive niche
 - ① Long-term accumulation of professional industry knowledge and experience.
 - ② Decent, pragmatic, forward-looking and innovative business philosophy and strategy.
 - ③ Excellent management team, loyal customer base.
 - ④ Good corporate reputation, all suppliers fully support and cooperate
 - (2) Favorable conditions for future development
 - ① The two sides of the Taiwan Strait continue to exhibit stores, expand the market scale, and increase revenue and profits.
 - ② With abundant resources, the Group will develop smart retail in conjunction with related companies and move towards omni-channel operations.
 - (3) Unfavorable conditions for future development
 - ① E-commerce, chain convenience stores, and retail sales grew strongly.
 - ② Competitors in the same industry in department stores are aggressively selling drugs for promotion, which significantly increases operating costs.
 - ③ Large shopping malls and outlet malls have opened successively to increase market competition.
 - (4) Countermeasures
 - ① According to the conditions of each store's business circle, adjust the product structure, screen the target audience, and carry out differentiated marketing.
 - ② Strengthen experience marketing and create a more interactive and experience shopping service.
 - ③ Develop online shopping and jointly innovate mobile marketing with the group to provide a more convenient consumer experience.
 - ④ Expand the integration of virtual and real, move towards mutual guidance of virtual and real, and develop high-quality OMO.
 - ⑤ Create management efficiency, increase revenue and reduce expenditure, and save costs.

2.2 Important applications and manufacturing processes of major products: Not applicable because the Company is in the department store industry.

2.3 State of supply of major raw materials: Not applicable because the Company is in the department store industry.

2.4 The names of customers who have accounted for more than 10% of the total purchases (sales) in any of the most recent two years, their purchases (sales) amount and proportion, and the reasons for the increase or decrease. However, because of the contractual agreement, the name of the customer or the transaction partner, if it is an individual and not a related party, can be codenamed.

1. Procurements: None.
2. Sales: None.

2.5 Production volumes and values for the most recent two years: Not applicable because the Company is in the department store industry.

2.6 Sales volume and value during the most recent two years

Unit: NT\$ Thousand

Item	Year	2021		2022	
		Amount	Weight (%)	Amount	Weight (%)
Sales revenue		22,093,160	63	20,830,135	58
Commission revenue		10,301,121	29	11,971,682	34
Advertising revenue		737,065	2	793,800	2
Rent revenue		1,435,287	4	1,479,847	4
Others		741,831	2	788,446	2
Total		35,308,464	100	35,863,910	100

Note: Department of Consolidated Statement Data

3. Employee Information in Recent 2 Years up to the Annual Report being Published

Year		2021		2022		As of March 31, 2023	
		The Company	All companies in the Financial Report	The Company	All companies in the Financial Report	The Company	All companies in the Financial Report
Number of employees	Management	458	1,431	437	1,375	428	1,374
	Other personnel	938	3,801	937	3,636	925	3,544
	Total	1,396	5,232	1,374	5,011	1,353	4,918
Average age		38.6	40.5	39.4	41.1	39.4	41.3
Average years of service		12.7	12.2	13.1	12.3	13.2	12.4
Education distribution	Ph.D.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	Masters	4.8%	3.3%	4.8%	3.6%	4.8%	3.6%
	College	79.7%	68.1%	79.6%	67.7%	78.4%	67.4%
	High School	15.1%	26.9%	15.2%	26.1%	16.4%	26.4%
	High School and below	0.4%	1.7%	0.4%	2.5%	0.4%	2.5%

4. Environmental protection expenditure information

In the most recent year and up to the publication date of the Annual Report, losses suffered due to environmental pollution (including compensation and environmental protection inspection results that violate environmental protection laws and regulations, the date of punishment, the type of punishment, the violation of laws and regulations, the content of violations, and the content of punishment should be listed), It also discloses the estimated amount and corresponding measures that may occur at present and in the future. If it cannot be reasonably estimated, the fact that it cannot be reasonably estimated shall be explained: Not applicable (the consolidated company is a single industry operating retail department stores and supermarkets, not a production institution).

5. Labor relations

5.1 Current employee welfare measures and systems:

1. Employee benefits measures

(1) The Company:

- ① Establish an employee welfare committee to allocate welfare funds to handle various employee welfare measures. In addition to bonuses, year-end, and three festival bonuses, there are also birthdays, marriages, childbirth, hospitalization, funerals, children's school allowances, and employee travel subsidies, etc. A number of welfare measures.
- ② Staff shopping discounts at the Company and related companies' consumption discounts.
- ③ Employee group insurance guarantees the safety of employees' lives.

(2) Affiliated enterprises:

Following the Group's spirit of labor-management harmony, various employee welfare measures have also been planned to provide employees with a safe and secure working environment.

2. Staff training and training:

(1) The Company:

- ① In order to meet the work needs of various positions and levels, the Company also plans to handle relevant professional training in operation management, marketing services, and product information to meet the needs of colleagues at work. In 2022, a total of 32,352 person-times and a total of 33,171 hours were handled.
- ② Each year, according to the needs of colleagues' business and work, and in line with their personal development potential, suitable colleagues are selected to participate in various training courses conducted by the Far East Group's Human Development Center. In 2022, there will be a total of 200 person-times and 1,447 training hours.
- ③ In order to enhance the professional ability of colleagues and absorb the latest information to increase work efficiency, we recommend that colleagues participate in various professional courses conducted by professional institutions from time to time. In 2022, there will be a total of 223 person-times and 1,172 hours of training.
- ④ The average training hours per person in 2022 is 14.7 hours, and the training expenses are about NT\$ 657 thousand.

(2) Affiliated enterprises:

According to the management needs of each company, complete and diversified education and training courses are planned to cultivate various professional and career development capabilities of employees.

3. Retirement plan:

(1) The Company:

The Company has established employee retirement policies and established a labor retirement reserve supervision committee in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Standards Law. The old retirement reserve is allocated at 2% of the salary every month and deposited in the special account of the Taiwan Bank for the management of the labor retirement reserve. After the

implementation of the New Labor Retirement Regulations, for employees who choose the new system, the Company also contributes 6% of their wages to the special account of the Labor Insurance Bureau on a monthly basis, and appoints a consulting company to conduct the actuarial calculation of the old retirement reserve every year. Ensure the pension rights of all employees.

(2) Affiliated enterprises:

In accordance with the Labor Standards Law, Labor Pension Regulations and local laws and regulations, or better than the laws and regulations, the relevant matters concerning the allocation and payment of employee pensions are handled.

5.2 The Company's various administrative measures strive to be fair and reasonable. If colleagues have different opinions, they can reach communication and coordination through complaint channels such as suggestion boxes and e-mails. Both employers and employees can coexist in harmony and communicate rationally to establish mutual benefits. Virtuous circle.

5.3 Losses due to labor-management disputes during in the most recent year and up to the Annual Report publication date:

Company	Disposition dates	Disposition reference numbers	Violated article	Violation	The content of the dispositions	Improvements
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	July 12, 2022	Kaohsiung Labor Affairs Inspection No. 11134460700	Article 30-6, 34-2, 36 and 39 of Labor Standards Act	1. Staff attendance records in minutes should be recorded on a daily basis. 2. Day and night shift replacement work shifts were not given the proscribed rest. 3. There is one day off every seven days as an official holiday; holiday wages are not paid or wages are not paid according to regulations for working on holidays.	Set a fine of NT\$170,000	1. Record the attendance of employees. 2. Make stricter scheduling, ensuring 11 hours between shifts. 3. Implementing the position substitute system and strictly prohibiting working on holidays

6. Information security management

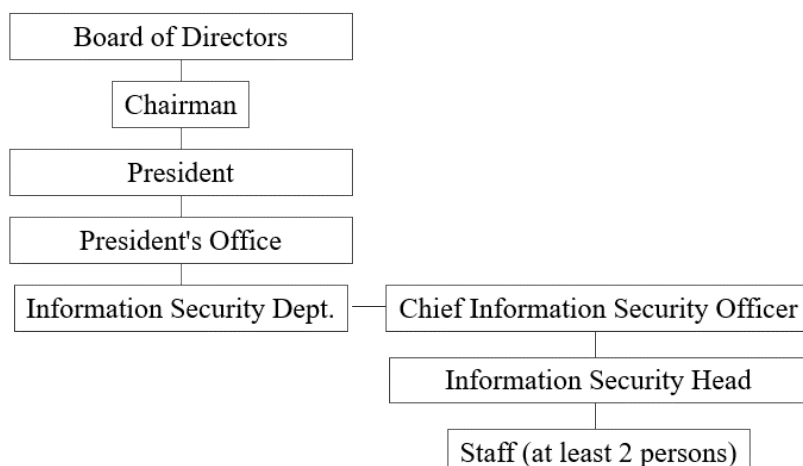
(I) Describe the information security risk management framework, information security policies, specific management plans and resources devoted to information security management, etc.

1. Information security risk management framework:

(1) In 2022, the Company established the “Information Security Department” to be responsible for promoting, coordinating, monitoring and reviewing information security management matters. The relevant information security policies and implementation targets are approved by the Vice President or higher executives, and the information security management performance, information security-related issues or future implementation plans will be reported to the President, Directors, Board of Directors or Audit Committee on a regular basis. In order to meet the information security needs changing with the times, the Information Security Department, together with the Information Center, holds inter-departmental meetings on a regular basis to properly review and adjust information security and information protection policies and guidelines from the perspective of technology, procedures, operations, legal compliance and

risk control, in order to effectively implement the information security management measures.

(2) Information security organization structure of the Company:



2. Information security policy

(1) Purpose of the Company's information security policy:

Through the information security management system, the Company will analyze and manage the threats to the information environment according to the industrial characteristics of close and real-time interaction between the department stores and customers, as well as from the perspective of system, technology, operation and legal compliance, and establish appropriate information security management regulations to improve the accuracy (including integrity) and availability (ensure that authorized personnel can use the information they need immediately and without interruption) and confidentiality (ensure that only authorized personnel have access to that information) in the process of information generation and circulation, so as to maintain all of the Company's intangible and tangible assets, fulfill the Company's commitment to attaching importance to customer trust and privacy, and practice the Company's philosophy and spirit of "sustainable management".

(2) Information security management objectives and contents:

- A. The information security policies and operation and management processes shall be in compliance with national laws and regulations.
- B. Establish an information security organization to be responsible for establishing and promoting the Company's information security system.
- C. All employees of the Company shall be responsible for maintaining information security and shall comply with the relevant information security management regulations.
- D. Carry out information security education and training, and publicize information security policy and related implementation regulations.
- E. Regulate the permissions for using network systems and prevent unauthorized access.
- F. Establish a management mechanism for the use of hosts and networks to achieve coordinated allocation and effective use of resources.
- G. Establish security protection measures for information rooms and the environment, and carry out regular maintenance.

H. Before new equipment is built, risk and security factors are considered to prevent the occurrence of situations that endanger system security

(3) Revision and announcement:

This policy shall be announced periodically and evaluated annually, or reevaluated when significant changes occur, in order to comply with relevant laws and regulations and the latest developments of technology, organization and operation.

3. Specific management plans

Scope	Item
Control measures, systems and specifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * User account and permission inspection and management * Mandatory regular change of core information system password * Encrypted communication verification for telecommuting core information system * Specifications for employees using IT equipment and information software * PC management methods and management details * Network management regulations * Machine room management regulations * Procedures for scrapping and disposal of information equipment and storage devices
Information security technology enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Anti-virus software upgrade * Network firewall and network control * Email filtering mechanism * Intrusion detection and defense mechanism * Prevention measures for continuous threats and attacks * Information security threat detection and management mechanism * Data redundancy storage and control
Information security awareness and professional ability enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Education, training and advocacy * Join the information security information sharing organization to obtain information security early warning information, information security threat and vulnerability information.

4. The resource of devoting in Information security policy

- (1) Since the establishment of the Information Security Department, the Company will hold at least two meetings per week to closely discuss the establishment and implementation of the Company's information security system with the MIS Center, the Legal Department, the Digital Transformation Office, and other departments highly correlated to information security.
- (2) In 2022, information security-related supervisors and personnel have received more than 200 hours of information security training and professional courses, and all new employees have been instructed on information equipment and information software regulations, as well as confidentiality obligations for sensitive data, and have been required to sign relevant letter of commitment.
- (3) We have joined the TWCERT/CC information security notification organization to keep abreast of the latest information on information security and evaluate the appropriate control measures and the need to buy information security insurance for various high-risk issues.
- (4) We upgrade our information security control technologies such as firewall, anti-virus software, monitoring software, analysis software, and backup equipment to respond to the global and up-to-date information security attack techniques.

(II) For the most recent year up to the publication date of this annual report, the loss, possible impact and response measures of major information security incidents, if not reasonably estimated; however, there are no reasons they could not be reasonably estimated: None.

7. Important contracts

Nature of contract	Company	Party	Start and end date of the contract	Main items covered	Restriction clauses
Commercial Real Estate Lease Contract	Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.	Hsinchu Chemical Company	11/2001 to present	Land leasing and construction of wholesale stores	None
	Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Ministry of Education	4/2006 to 4/2027	Lease of state-owned school property land located at Nos. 89 and 91 in Huiguo Section, Xitun District, Taichung City	None
	Pacific SOGO Department Store. Co., Ltd.	Taipei City Government MRT Engineering Bureau Taipei City Government Finance Bureau Hong Tong Commercial Development Company	1/2007 to present	Public real estate lease of joint development building at Zhongxiao Fuxing Station (BR4) of MRT Muzha Line	None
	Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.	10/2009~10/2029	B1 & 3F, No. 581, Heping Road, Hualien City storage area lease	None
	Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd.	FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	10/2016~10/2036	B5 - 18F, No. 21, Sanduo 4th Road, Kaohsiung City real estate lease	None
	Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Taoyuan City Farmers' Association	5/2018 to 5/2033	Commercial building lease in front of Taoyuan City Farmers' Association Station	None
	Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.	Far Eastern Construction Co., Ltd	3/2020 to present	Land leasing and construction of wholesale stores	None
Set up a superficies contract	FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	Asia Cement Corporation	1/1998 to present	Land leasing construction and operation of Kaohsiung Asia Corporate Finance Center Building (Far Eastern Department Store Asia Pacific Shopping Center)	None
	Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Taipei City Government	10/2003 to present	Obtaining superficies by the Taipei City Government, Taipei City Xinyi Project District No. A13	None
	Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd.	Hsinchu County Government	7/2015 to present	Entrusting private participation in the construction and operation of Tanba Parking Lot in Zhubei City, Hsinchu County	None
Joint venture contract	Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Malaysia City Super Limited	7/2004 to present	To develop the integrity of the retail system in food and everyday products	None
Building in charge contract	Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Far Eastern Construction Co., Ltd	6/2011~12/2026	Utilization and management of B4 to 13F of lots 8, 9, 10, 14, 14-1 and B1 to 3F of lot 8 at Subsection 2, Xinban Section, Banqiao District, New Taipei City.	None
Long-term borrowings	Far Eastern Department	Mega Bank	9/2022~9/2024	borrowings	None
		Bank of Taiwan	11/2022~11/2025		

Nature of contract	Company	Party	Start and end date of the contract	Main items covered	Restriction clauses
Long-term borrowings Long-term borrowings	Stores Co., Ltd.	Hua Nan Bank	8/2022~8/2024	borrowings	None
		CTBC Bank	11/2021~10/2023		
		Bank of China	7/2022~7/2024		
		Mizuho Bank	8/2022~8/2024		
		KGI Bank	1/2021~1/2024		
	Pacific Sogo Department Store	Mizuho Bank	9/2022~9/2024		
		Bank of China	7/2022~7/2024		
		Bank SinoPac	4/2022~4/2024		
		First Commercial Bank	1/2022~1/2024		
		Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	8/2022~8/2024		
		Mega Bank	8/2022~8/2024		
		Yuanta Bank	12/2021~12/2024		
		KGI Bank	2/2022~2/2024		
		Hua Nan Bank	2/2022~2/2024		
		Taiwan Cooperative Bank	12/2022~12/2024		
		BNP Paribas	8/2022~8/2024		
		SK Bank	8/2022~8/2024		

VI. Financial Information

1. Financial Summary for The Last Five Years and Independent Auditors' Report

1.1 Condensed Balance Sheets & Statements of Comprehensive Income

1.1.1. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item	Year	Five-Year Financial Summary					2023/3/31
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Current Assets		25,052,856	20,746,075	21,116,116	26,435,715	25,309,057	19,787,047
Property, plant and equipment		43,532,941	34,323,257	33,945,566	33,782,868	33,279,076	33,099,692
Intangible assets		3,449,258	2,477,815	2,581,127	2,428,534	2,413,602	2,413,982
Other assets		31,711,286	72,963,958	70,780,960	68,080,194	65,899,819	65,476,201
Total assets		103,746,341	130,511,105	128,423,769	130,727,311	126,901,554	120,776,922
Current liabilities	Before distribution	46,630,770	47,667,701	45,683,684	47,972,617	52,528,674	42,828,589
	After distribution	47,835,170	48,801,253	47,242,319	49,247,864	-	-
Non-current liabilities		19,425,181	43,939,597	42,951,797	42,919,536	33,825,616	36,064,020
Total liabilities	Before distribution	66,055,951	91,607,298	88,635,481	90,892,153	86,354,290	78,892,609
	After distribution	67,260,351	92,740,850	90,194,116	92,167,400	-	-
Equity attributed to owners of parent		29,523,906	30,790,406	31,193,920	31,048,630	31,539,543	32,494,504
Common stock		14,169,406	14,169,406	14,169,406	14,169,406	14,169,406	14,169,406
Capital surplus		3,315,420	3,327,466	3,338,791	3,340,982	3,341,024	3,341,051
Retained earnings	Before distribution	7,904,938	8,095,475	8,828,962	8,447,321	9,185,557	9,973,875
	After distribution	6,700,538	6,961,923	7,270,327	7,172,074	-	-
Other equity		4,231,252	5,295,169	4,953,871	5,188,031	4,940,666	5,107,282
Treasury stocks		(97,110)	(97,110)	(97,110)	(97,110)	(97,110)	(97,110)
Non-controlling interests		8,166,484	8,113,401	8,594,368	8,786,528	9,007,721	9,389,809
Total equity	Before distribution	37,690,390	38,903,807	39,788,288	39,835,158	40,547,264	41,884,313
	After distribution	36,485,990	37,770,255	38,229,653	38,559,911	-	-

1.1.2 Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Unit: NT\$ thousands, except earnings per share

Item	Year	Five-Year Financial Summary					2023/1/1 ~ 2023/3/31
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Operating Revenues		39,242,551	37,896,062	37,287,949	35,308,464	35,863,910	9,285,620
Gross Profit		20,150,967	19,642,613	18,707,278	17,410,066	19,319,485	5,164,174
Operating Profit		4,187,329	4,538,651	4,084,964	3,632,646	4,446,366	1,652,224
Total Non-Operating Income And Expenses		(1,638,214)	(1,435,713)	(1,084,193)	(1,196,251)	(937,806)	(150,193)
Profit Before Income Tax		2,549,115	3,102,938	3,000,771	2,436,395	3,508,560	1,502,031
Net Profit For The Year		1,650,495	2,152,269	2,544,897	1,905,316	2,705,166	1,171,843
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income For The Year, Net Of Income Tax		907,277	1,237,650	(429,988)	208,259	(156,297)	165,175
Total Comprehensive Income For The Year		2,557,772	3,389,919	2,114,909	2,113,575	2,548,869	1,337,018
Owners Of The Company		1,318,150	1,781,843	1,939,139	1,208,100	1,930,174	788,174
Non-Controlling Interests		332,345	370,426	605,758	697,216	774,992	383,669
Owners Of The Company		2,029,426	3,044,048	1,525,741	1,411,154	1,766,118	954,934
Non-Controlling Interests		528,346	345,871	589,168	702,421	782,751	382,084
EPS (NT\$/Share)		0.94	1.26	1.38	0.86	1.37	0.56

1.1.3. Condensed Balance Sheets (Stand-alone)

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item		Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current assets		2,519,024	2,061,664	2,077,748	2,571,184	2,202,971
Property, plant and equipment		25,314,067	18,724,837	18,176,915	17,627,670	17,083,127
Intangible assets		50,207	55,892	69,628	59,660	60,986
Other assets		33,674,667	58,596,823	57,701,949	57,751,316	58,281,656
Total assets		61,557,965	79,439,216	78,026,240	78,009,830	77,628,740
Current liabilities	Before distribution	18,588,427	20,207,931	17,726,400	17,649,586	22,152,830
	After distribution	19,792,827	21,341,483	19,285,035	18,924,833	—
Non-current liabilities		13,445,632	28,440,879	29,105,920	29,311,614	23,936,367
Total liabilities	Before distribution	32,034,059	48,648,810	46,832,320	46,961,200	46,089,197
	After distribution	33,238,459	49,782,362	48,390,955	48,236,447	—
Common stock		14,169,406	14,169,406	14,169,406	14,169,406	14,169,406
Capital surplus		3,315,420	3,327,466	3,338,791	3,340,982	3,341,024
Retained earnings	Before distribution	7,904,938	8,095,475	8,828,962	8,447,321	9,185,557
	After distribution	6,700,538	6,961,923	7,270,327	7,172,074	—
Other equity		4,231,252	5,295,169	4,953,871	5,188,031	4,940,666
Treasury stocks		(97,110)	(97,110)	(97,110)	(97,110)	(97,110)
Total equity	Before distribution	29,523,906	30,790,406	31,193,920	31,048,630	31,539,543
	After distribution	28,319,506	29,656,854	29,635,285	29,773,383	—

1.1.4. Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Income (Stand-alone)

Unit: NT\$ thousands, except earnings per share

Item		Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Operating Revenues		10,781,588	10,614,744	11,037,055	10,013,982	11,287,323
Gross Profit		6,496,456	6,445,982	6,631,224	6,095,355	7,622,289
Operating Profit		2,089,339	2,125,167	1,986,745	1,744,186	2,428,857
Total Non-Operating Income And Expenses		(455,490)	69,386	243,534	(357,599)	(188,796)
Profit Before Income Tax		1,633,849	2,194,553	2,230,279	1,386,587	2,240,061
Net Profit For The Year		1,318,150	1,781,843	1,939,139	1,208,100	1,930,174
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income For The Year, Net Of Income Tax		711,276	1,262,205	(413,398)	203,054	(164,056)
Total Comprehensive Income For The Year		2,029,426	3,044,048	1,525,741	1,411,154	1,766,118
EPS (NT\$/Share)		0.94	1.26	1.38	0.86	1.37

1.2 Auditors and opinions in the most recent five years

Auditor		Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Deloitte & Touche		Shu-Chuan Yeh Ming-Hsing Cho	Shu-Chuan Yeh Ming-Hsing Cho	Shu-Chuan Yeh Ming-Hsing Cho	Shu-Chuan Yeh Ming-Hsing Cho	Shu-Chuan Yeh Ming-Hsing Cho
Opinions		Unqualified Opinion	Unqualified Opinion	Unqualified Opinion	Unqualified Opinion	Unqualified Opinion

2. Financial analysis of the most recent 5 years

2.1 Financial Ratio Analysis (Consolidated)

Year (Note 1)		Five-Year Financial Summary					2023/3/31
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Item (Note 2)							
Financial structure	Ratio of liabilities to assets (%)	63.67	70.19	69.01	69.52	68.04	65.32
	Ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment (%)	131.20	241.36	243.74	244.96	223.48	235.49
Liquidity analysis	Current ratio (%)	53.72	43.52	46.22	55.10	48.18	46.20
	Quick ratio (%)	45.59	36.62	40.33	49.33	43.04	39.44
	Interest coverage ratio (times)	6.82	4.71	4.52	4.05	5.03	7.61
Operating ability	Receivables turnover(times)	26.32	28.62	45.63	34.01	26.92	34.90
	Average collection period (days)	13.86	12.75	7.99	10.73	13.55	10.45
	Inventory turnover (times)	7.03	6.49	7.06	7.28	6.71	6.62
	Payables turnover (times)	1.03	1.08	1.17	1.06	0.94	1.11
	Average sales days (days)	51.92	56.24	51.69	50.13	54.39	55.13
	Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)	0.89	1.11	1.09	1.04	1.06	1.11
	Total assets turnover (times)	0.37	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.29
Profitability analysis	Return on total assets (%)	1.91	2.14	2.49	1.96	2.64	4.37
	Return on equity	4.42	5.67	6.46	4.78	6.73	11.37
	Pre-tax income to paid-in capital (%) (Note 6)	17.99	21.89	21.17	17.19	24.76	42.40
	Ratio of net income to sales (%)	4.20	5.67	6.82	5.39	7.54	12.61
	EPS (NT\$/share)	0.94	1.26	1.38	0.86	1.37	0.56
Cash flow	Cash flow ratio (%)	9.62	16.54	23.39	21.61	20.33	-
	Cash flow adequacy ratio (%)	148.96	166.06	210.85	224.56	240.99	265.85
	Cash reinvestment ratio (%)	4.92	7.82	11.40	10.05	11.90	-
Leverage	Operating leverage	1.65	2.23	2.44	2.47	2.26	1.78
	Financial leverage	1.11	1.22	1.26	1.28	1.24	1.15

Please describe the reasons for changes in financial ratios in recent two years. (Not necessary if the change does not reach 20%)

1. Increase in Interest coverage ratio : It was caused by the increase in the profit before interest expenses.
2. Decrease in account receivable turnover rate and increase in average collection days: This is due to the increase in the balance of receivables.
3. Increase in return on total assets, return on equity and ratio of net income to sales: It was caused by the increase in after-tax profit and loss.

2.2 Financial Ratio Analysis (Stand-alone)

Item (Note 2)		Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Financial structure	Ratio of liabilities to assets (%)	52.03	61.24	60.02	60.19	59.37
	Ratio of long-term capital to property, plant and equipment (%)	169.74	316.32	331.73	342.41	324.74
Liquidity analysis	Current ratio (%)	13.55	10.20	11.72	14.56	9.94
	Quick ratio (%)	10.16	6.27	7.98	10.87	7.12
	Interest coverage ratio (times)	10.66	6.80	5.78	4.16	5.73
Operating ability	Receivables turnover(times)	16.79	17.60	29.53	20.64	17.90
	Average collection period (days)	21.73	20.73	12.36	17.68	20.39
	Inventory turnover (times)	11.54	8.89	9.66	9.73	9.10
	Payables turnover (times)	0.81	0.91	1.11	0.90	0.76
	Average sales days (days)	31.62	41.05	37.78	37.51	40.10
	Property, plant and equipment turnover (times)	0.42	0.58	0.59	0.55	0.65
	Total assets turnover (times)	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.14
Profitability analysis	Return on total assets (%)	2.37	2.70	2.93	1.99	2.96
	Return on equity	4.50	5.96	6.25	3.88	6.16
	Pre-tax income to paid-in capital (%) (Note 6)	11.53	15.48	15.74	9.78	15.80
	Ratio of net income to sales (%)	12.22	16.78	17.56	12.06	17.10
	EPS (NT\$/share)	0.94	1.26	1.38	0.86	1.37
Cash flow	Cash flow ratio (%)	14.93	13.62	24.50	25.49	24.25
	Cash flow adequacy ratio (%)	146.46	140.45	156.98	171.65	181.04
	Cash reinvestment ratio (%)	3.16	2.61	5.32	4.87	7.38
Leverage	Operating leverage	1.49	1.79	2.04	2.15	1.79
	Financial leverage	1.08	1.21	1.30	1.33	1.24

Please describe the reasons for changes in financial ratios in recent two years. (Not necessary if the change does not reach 20%)

1. Decrease in current ratio and quick ratio: Mainly due to the increase in current liabilities.
2. Increase in interest coverage ratio: Mainly due to the increase in pre-tax income.
3. Increase in return on assets, return on equity and net income ratio: Mainly due to the increase in after-tax profit and loss.
4. Increase in pre-tax income to paid-in capital: Mainly due to the increase in pre-tax income.
5. Increase in EPS: Mainly due to the increase in profit and loss attributable to owners of the Company.
6. Increase in cash reinvestment ratio: Mainly due to the increase in net cash flow provided by operating activities.

Note 1: The numbers is calculated based on 2023 Q1 financial report reviewed by CPA..

Note 2: At the end of the annual report, the following formula should be listed.:

1. Financial structure

- (1) Liabilities to assets ratio = Total liabilities / Total assets
- (2) Long-term capital to fixed assets ratio = (Total shareholders' equity + Long-term liabilities) / Net fixed assets

2. Liquidity analysis

- (1) Current ratio = Current assets / Current liabilities
- (2) Quick ratio = (Current assets - Inventory - Prepaid expenses) / Current liabilities
- (3) Interest coverage ratio = Net income before income tax and interest expenses / Interest expenses

3. Operating ability

- (1) Receivables turnover (including accounts and notes receivable) = Net sales / Average accounts receivable (including accounts and notes receivable)
- (2) Average collection days = 365 / Accounts receivable turnover
- (3) Inventory turnover = Costs of goods sold / Average inventory
- (4) Average sales days = 365 / Inventory turnover
- (5) Payables turnover (including accounts and notes payable) = Costs of goods sold / Average accounts payable

- (including accounts and notes payable)
- (6) Fixed assets turnover ratio = Net sales / Net fixed assets
 - (7) Total assets turnover ratio = Net sales / Total assets

4. Profitability analysis

- (1) Return on total assets = [Net income + Interest expenses × (1 - Tax rate)] / Average total assets
- (2) Return on shareholders' equity = Net income / Average shareholders' equity
- (3) Net income to sales ratio = Net income / Net sales
- (4) Earnings per share = (Net income - Preferred stock dividend) / Weighted-average number of outstanding shares.

5. Cash flow

- (1) Cash flow ratio = Cash flows from operating activities / Current liabilities
- (2) Cash flow adequacy ratio = Net cash flow from operating activities for the past 5 years / (Capital expenditures + Increase in inventory + Cash dividends) for the past 5 years
- (3) Cash reinvestment ratio = (Net cash flow from operating activities - Cash dividends) / (Gross fixed assets + Long-term Investment + Other assets + Working capital)

6. Leverage

- (1) Operating leverage = (Net sales - Variable operating costs and expenses) / Operating income
- (2) Financial leverage = Operating income / (Operating income - Interest expenses)

3. The Audit Committee's Review Report

The Audit Committee's Review Report

To the 2023 General Shareholders Meeting of Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.

In accordance with Article 14-4 of Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Law, we have examined the Business Report, the Resolution for Distribution of Surplus Earning, and Financial Statements which had been certified by Deloitte & Touche, submitted by the Board of Directors for the year ending 2022 and found them in order.

The Convener of the Audit Committee: Edward Wei

10 May, 2023

- 4. If the Company and affiliated enterprises encountered any financial difficulties in the most recent year and up to the Annual Report publication date, specify the impact on the Company's financial situation: None.**

5. 2022 Financial Report (Consolidated)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matter identified in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 is stated as follows:

Assessment of Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Right-of-use Assets

The department store and hypermarket industries in which the Group is engaged in are highly competitive, and in recent years, the public tends to spend on e-commerce platforms or nearby retail channels to instantly address their needs. Due to the rising threat from external competition, some of our cash-generating units have been in the red in recent years. Management estimates and makes judgments about the expected future economic benefits and recoverable amounts of the assets of the cash-generating units in accordance with IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets," in order to assess whether they are impaired. The assessment of impairment of the Group's property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets is considered to be a key audit matter for the current year because of the high percentage of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets in the total assets of the cash-generating units, which is material to the consolidated financial statements as a whole. Please refer to Notes 4 (m), 5, 14, and 15 to the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policies and important descriptions of impairment of property, plant and equipment.

The key audit procedures that we performed in respect of the impairment loss of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are as follows:

1. We obtained an assessment of impairment of assets for each cash-generating unit as assessed by management.
2. We assessed the reasonableness of the assumptions and methods used in the valuation.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Shu-Chuan Yeh and Ming-Hsing Cho.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 2, 2023

Notice to Readers

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

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

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	\$ 17,254,680	14	\$ 19,532,090	15
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Note 7)	284,762	-	434,650	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (Notes 8 and 34)	840,485	1	262,709	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 9 and 34)	2,210,526	2	1,184,222	1
Notes receivable (Note 10)	471	-	671	-
Trade receivables (Note 10)	1,162,412	1	1,178,651	1
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 10 and 33)	152,611	-	169,643	-
Other receivables (Notes 10 and 33)	703,143	-	904,572	1
Current tax assets (Note 27)	2,746	-	991	-
Inventories (Note 11)	2,372,926	2	2,441,255	2
Prepayments (Note 33)	267,762	-	265,776	-
Other current assets (Notes 19 and 33)	56,533	-	60,485	-
Total current assets	<u>25,309,057</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>26,435,715</u>	<u>20</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 8 and 34)	4,627,437	4	4,815,595	4
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 9 and 34)	123,200	-	123,000	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 13 and 34)	9,749,294	8	10,151,421	8
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 14, 34 and 35)	33,279,076	26	33,782,868	26
Right-of-use assets (Note 15)	39,630,425	31	39,551,296	30
Investment properties (Notes 16 and 34)	8,971,146	7	8,978,133	7
Intangible assets (Note 17)	2,413,602	2	2,428,534	2
Deferred tax assets (Note 27)	542,784	-	597,004	1
Net defined benefit assets (Note 23)	285,329	-	196,769	-
Long-term prepayments for lease (Notes 18, 33 and 34)	-	-	1,844,391	1
Other non-current assets (Notes 19 and 33)	1,970,204	2	1,822,585	1
Total non-current assets	<u>101,592,497</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>104,291,596</u>	<u>80</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 126,901,554</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 130,727,311</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Notes 20, 33 and 34)	\$ 13,722,144	11	\$ 9,868,799	8
Short-term bills payable (Notes 20 and 34)	1,590,845	1	3,190,706	3
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 25 and 33)	10,279,939	8	9,659,984	7
Notes payable	3,500	-	5,830	-
Trade payables	17,050,545	13	16,806,804	13
Trade payables to related parties (Note 33)	116,859	-	96,397	-
Other payables (Notes 21, 24 and 33)	4,089,361	3	3,768,878	3
Current tax liabilities (Note 27)	626,356	1	470,027	-
Provisions - current (Note 22)	3,000	-	3,000	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 15 and 33)	3,191,599	3	3,189,336	3
Advance receipts (Note 33)	509,317	-	517,771	-
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Notes 20 and 34)	950,000	1	-	-
Other current liabilities (Notes 21 and 33)	395,209	-	395,085	-
Total current liabilities	<u>52,528,674</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>47,972,617</u>	<u>37</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings (Notes 20 and 34)	9,900,000	8	17,589,721	13
Provisions - non-current (Note 22)	25,500	-	25,272	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 27)	2,308,498	2	2,295,710	2
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 15 and 33)	20,489,572	16	21,763,708	17
Net defined benefit liabilities (Note 23)	581,832	1	718,441	1
Other non-current liabilities (Notes 21 and 33)	520,214	-	526,684	-
Total non-current liabilities	<u>33,825,616</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>42,919,536</u>	<u>33</u>
Total liabilities	<u>86,354,290</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>90,892,153</u>	<u>70</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	<u>14,169,406</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>14,169,406</u>	<u>11</u>
Capital surplus	<u>3,341,024</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3,340,982</u>	<u>3</u>
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	3,729,018	3	3,611,319	3
Special reserve	2,657,978	2	2,619,569	2
Unappropriated earnings	<u>2,798,561</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2,216,433</u>	<u>1</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>9,185,557</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8,447,321</u>	<u>6</u>
Other equity	<u>4,940,666</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5,188,031</u>	<u>4</u>
Treasury shares	<u>(97,110)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(97,110)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	31,539,543	25	31,048,630	24
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS				
	<u>9,007,721</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8,786,528</u>	<u>6</u>
Total equity	<u>40,547,264</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>39,835,158</u>	<u>30</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 126,901,554</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 130,727,311</u>	<u>100</u>

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

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 25 and 33)	\$ 35,863,910	100	\$ 35,308,464	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 11, 26 and 33)	<u>16,544,425</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>17,898,398</u>	<u>51</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>19,319,485</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>17,410,066</u>	<u>49</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 26 and 33)				
Selling and marketing expenses	896,918	2	868,950	2
General and administrative expenses	13,977,027	39	12,908,103	37
Expected credit (gain) loss	<u>(826)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>14,873,119</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>13,777,420</u>	<u>39</u>
OPERATING PROFIT	<u>4,446,366</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3,632,646</u>	<u>10</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest income (Note 26)	92,888	-	57,683	-
Other income (Note 26)	357,816	1	318,847	1
Other losses (Notes 26 and 33)	(347,821)	(1)	(748,359)	(2)
Finance costs (Notes 26 and 33)	(869,978)	(2)	(796,860)	(2)
Share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>(170,711)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(27,562)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>(937,806)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(1,196,251)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	3,508,560	10	2,436,395	7
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 27)	<u>803,394</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>531,079</u>	<u>2</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>2,705,166</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1,905,316</u>	<u>5</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 23, 24 and 27)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(105,862)	-	169,399	1
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	128,947	-	(48,000)	-

(Continued)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	\$ (79,295)	-	\$ 79,079	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(25,499)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,648</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(81,709)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>210,126</u>	<u>1</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(48,973)	-	4,859	-
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income of associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>(25,615)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,726)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(74,588)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,867)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	<u>(156,297)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>208,259</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 2,548,869</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 2,113,575</u>	<u>6</u>
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 1,930,174	5	\$ 1,208,100	3
Non-controlling interests	<u>774,992</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>697,216</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>\$ 2,705,166</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 1,905,316</u>	<u>5</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	\$ 1,766,118	5	\$ 1,411,154	4
Non-controlling interests	<u>782,751</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>702,421</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>\$ 2,548,869</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 2,113,575</u>	<u>6</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 28)				
Basic	<u>\$1.37</u>		<u>\$0.86</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$1.37</u>		<u>\$0.86</u>	

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

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company											
	Share Capital (Note 24)	Capital Surplus (Note 24)	Retained Earnings (Note 24)			Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Other Equity (Note 24)			Non-controlling Interests (Note 24)	Total Equity	
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings		Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Gain on Property Revaluation	Treasury Shares (Note 24)			Total
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	\$ 14,169,406	\$ 3,338,791	\$ 3,424,615	\$ 2,709,263	\$ 2,695,084	\$ 68,550	\$ 2,714,351	\$ 2,170,970	\$ (97,110)	\$ 31,193,920	\$ 8,594,368	\$ 39,788,288
Appropriation of 2020 earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	186,704	-	(186,704)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(89,694)	89,694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(1,558,635)	-	-	-	-	(1,558,635)	-	(1,558,635)
Cash dividends distributed by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(510,016)	(510,016)
	-	-	186,704	(89,694)	(1,655,645)	-	-	-	-	(1,558,635)	(510,016)	(2,068,651)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	1,208,100	-	-	-	-	1,208,100	697,216	1,905,316
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(27,314)	(2,615)	226,789	6,194	-	203,054	5,205	208,259
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	1,180,786	(2,615)	226,789	6,194	-	1,411,154	702,421	2,113,575
Adjustments resulting from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	2,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,191	(245)	1,946
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income by associates	-	-	-	-	(3,792)	-	3,792	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	14,169,406	3,340,982	3,611,319	2,619,569	2,216,433	65,935	2,944,932	2,177,164	(97,110)	31,048,630	8,786,528	39,835,158
Appropriation of 2021 earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal reserve	-	-	117,699	-	(117,699)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	38,409	(38,409)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	(1,275,247)	-	-	-	-	(1,275,247)	-	(1,275,247)
Cash dividends distributed by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(561,569)	(561,569)
	-	-	117,699	38,409	(1,431,355)	-	-	-	-	(1,275,247)	(561,569)	(1,836,816)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	1,930,174	-	-	-	-	1,930,174	774,992	2,705,166
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	87,848	(10,169)	(241,735)	-	-	(164,056)	7,759	(156,297)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	2,018,022	(10,169)	(241,735)	-	-	1,766,118	782,751	2,548,869
Adjustments resulting from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	11	53
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income by associates	-	-	-	-	(4,539)	-	4,539	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	\$ 14,169,406	\$ 3,341,024	\$ 3,729,018	\$ 2,657,978	\$ 2,798,561	\$ 55,766	\$ 2,707,736	\$ 2,177,164	\$ (97,110)	\$ 31,539,543	\$ 9,007,721	\$ 40,547,264

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

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	\$ 3,508,560	\$ 2,436,395
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	5,534,369	5,230,418
Amortization expense	70,246	79,021
Expected credit gain recognized on receivables	212,589	367
Loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	8,510	163
Finance costs	869,978	796,860
Interest income	(92,888)	(57,683)
Dividend income	(357,816)	(318,847)
Share of loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	170,711	27,562
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	14,660	5,242
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	1,090	28
Gain on lease modifications	-	(73)
Gain on disposal of investments	(3,266)	(4,330)
Impairment loss recognized on intangible assets	-	437,462
Impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) on property, plant and equipment	(64,393)	252,499
Impairment loss recognized on right-of-use assets	432,343	231,371
Unrealized gain on physical and slow-moving inventories	(10,271)	(2,463)
Loss on changes in fair value of investment properties	8,083	44,277
Amortization of prepayments	36,100	61,219
Concession on lease liabilities	(149,877)	(227,979)
Recognized (reversal) of unrealized purchase discounts	917	389
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair value through profit or loss	144,644	(18,979)
Notes receivable	200	1,193
Trade receivables	16,261	(581,023)
Trade receivables from related parties	17,999	(42,437)
Other receivables	(14,790)	83,609
Inventories	77,683	(64,722)
Prepayments	(32,298)	(25,076)
Other current assets	3,952	43,402
Contract liabilities - current	619,955	1,538,250
Notes payable	(2,330)	(796)
Trade payables	243,741	962,332
Trade payables to related parties	20,462	28,296
Other payables	89,027	194,707
Advance receipts	167,831	157,659

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FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2022	2021
Other current liabilities	\$ 124	\$ 15,687
Net defined benefit assets	(88,560)	9,094
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>(18,158)</u>	<u>(51,700)</u>
Cash generated from operations	11,435,388	11,241,394
Dividends received	508,921	441,004
Interest paid	(772,109)	(746,919)
Interest received	92,081	51,314
Income tax returned	214	287
Income tax paid	<u>(585,121)</u>	<u>(616,711)</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>10,679,374</u>	<u>10,370,369</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(539,724)	(37,894)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	45,134	66,595
Purchase of financial assets amortized at cost	(5,580,738)	(3,785,778)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	4,557,744	3,672,710
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(42,358)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	38,542
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(1,480,356)	(2,317,029)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	148	13,793
Payments for intangible assets	(56,385)	(156,329)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	(383,089)	(152,185)
Acquisition of investment properties	(1,096)	(803)
Increase in other non-current assets	<u>(134,260)</u>	<u>(311,585)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(3,572,622)</u>	<u>(3,012,321)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	115,930,553	102,360,062
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(112,170,593)	(101,516,029)
Proceeds from short-term bills payable	19,553,794	22,533,679
Repayments of short-term bills payable	(21,153,655)	(23,071,976)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	109,760,279	126,399,960
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(116,500,000)	(124,250,000)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(2,969,151)	(2,990,437)
Decrease in other non-current liabilities	(10,364)	(42,940)
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	(1,273,077)	(1,556,294)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	<u>(554,934)</u>	<u>(495,016)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(9,387,148)</u>	<u>(2,628,991)</u>

(Continued)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	2022	2021
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$ <u>2,986</u>	\$ <u>11,599</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(2,277,410)	4,740,656
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>19,532,090</u>	<u>14,791,434</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 17,254,680</u>	<u>\$ 19,532,090</u>

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

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd. (the “Company” or “FEDS”) was incorporated in the Republic of China (ROC) on August 31, 1967, and operates a nationwide chain of department stores. The Company’s shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since October 11, 1978.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as the “Group”, are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 2, 2023.

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

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

The initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Group’s accounting policies.

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

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

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

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

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

1) Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”

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

- Accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed;
- The Group may consider the accounting policy information as material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial; and
- Not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

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

- a) The Group changed its accounting policy during the reporting period and this change resulted in a material change to the information in the financial statements;
- b) The Group chose the accounting policy from options permitted by the standards;
- c) The accounting policy was developed in accordance with IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” in the absence of an IFRS that specifically applies;
- d) The accounting policy relates to an area for which the Group is required to make significant judgements or assumptions in applying an accounting policy, and the Group discloses those judgements or assumptions; or
- e) The accounting is complex and users of the financial statements would otherwise not understand those material transactions, other events or conditions.

2) Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”

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

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group has assessed that the application of other standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Group’s financial position and financial performance.

- c. IFRSs that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16 “Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”	January 1, 2024

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

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

Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current” (referred to as the “2020 amendments”) and “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants” (referred to as the “2022 amendments”)

The 2020 amendments clarify that for a liability to be classified as non-current, the Group shall assess whether it has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. If such rights are in existence at the end of the reporting period, the liability is classified as non-current regardless of whether the Group will exercise that right.

The 2020 amendments also stipulate that, if the right to defer settlement is subject to compliance with specified conditions, the Group must comply with those conditions at the end of the reporting period even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date. The 2022 amendments further clarify that only covenants with which an entity is required to comply on or before the reporting date should affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Although the covenants to be complied with within twelve months after the reporting period do not affect the classification of a liability, the Group shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the Group that may have difficulty complying with the covenants and repay its liabilities within twelve months after the reporting period.

The 2020 amendments stipulate that, for the purpose of liability classification, the aforementioned settlement refers to a transfer of cash, other economic resources or the Group’s own equity instruments to the counterparty that results in the extinguishment of the liability. However, if the terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by a transfer of the Group’s own equity instruments, and if such option is recognized separately as equity in accordance with IAS 32 “Financial Instruments: Presentation”, the aforementioned terms would not affect the classification of the liability.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

Current assets include:

- Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorized for issue; and
- Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period. 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.

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

d. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Group and the entities controlled by the Group (i.e., its subsidiaries). When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the shareholders of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to shareholders of the parent.

See Note 12 and Table 8 for details on subsidiaries, including the percentages of their ownership and main businesses.

Refer to Table 1 for the diagram of intercompany relationships of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

e. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

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

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations (including the subsidiaries and associates in other countries or subsidiaries which use currencies that are different from the Group) are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income (as appropriate attributed to owners of the Group and non-controlling interests, respectively).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e., a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Group are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary and is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

f. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, using the retail method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

g. Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. The Group uses the equity method of accounting to recognize its investments in associates.

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

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

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

The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which its investment ceases to be an associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. The Group accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the Group continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

When the Group transact with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

h. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of the property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss for the year.

i. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties include right-of-use assets and properties under construction that meet the definition of investment properties. Investment properties also include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

Freehold investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Investment properties acquired through leases are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. All investment properties are subsequently measured using the fair value model. Changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

Investment properties under construction, of which the fair value is not reliably measurable, are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss until such time as either the fair value becomes reliably measurable or construction is completed (whichever comes earlier).

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

For a transfer of classification from property, plant and equipment to investment properties at the end of owner-occupation, any difference between the fair value of an item of property at the transfer date and its previous carrying amount is recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

j. Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is measured at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment loss.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributable goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the entity disposes of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal, and is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

k. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

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

When the Group has a right to charge for the usage of concession infrastructure (as a consideration for providing construction services in a service concession arrangement), it recognizes this as an intangible asset. The intangible asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss.

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

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

Concession assets

The Company is engaged in the construction of the Tingba Carpark in Zhubei City, Hsinchu County based on the construction and operation contract and is entrusted with the right to collect a parking fare from car owners who park at the parking lot during the concession period in accordance with the “intangible assets” mode stipulated in IFRIC 12 “Service Concession Arrangements.” The cost related to the said concession includes the parking lot and related auxiliary facilities that are directly related to the operating activities and need to be relocated free of charge at the end of the concession period, the construction works of the affiliated entities (operating assets and construction in progress), and the operating royalties paid to Hsinchu County Government for the operating period according to the construction and operation contract. The operating royalties for the construction are discounted on the operating date and recognized as concession assets while the relative liabilities are recognized as concession liabilities.

The concession assets are amortized at the cost net of the residual value on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives: 45 years for the concession.

Concession assets are subsequently measured at the cost and amortized over the concession period. Significant additions, improvements, and updates are included in the capital expenditures, while maintenance and repairs are included in the current expenses. The profit or loss from the disposal of the concession assets shall be recognized in the profit and loss.

l. Concession liability

The Company pays royalties to Hsinchu County Government during the operating period in accordance with the construction and operation contract as a necessary cost for obtaining the concession, which is discounted up to the operating date and recognized as a concession liability; also, interest expenses are calculated subsequently in accordance with the effective interest method.

m. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets (except for goodwill)

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews for any indication of impairment loss pertaining to the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets (except for goodwill). If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

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

n. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

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

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified or designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 32: Financial Instruments.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables at amortized cost and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset.

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

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Without taking the collateral held into consideration, pertinent to the objectives of the credit risk management, the Group determines that a default has occurred for a financial asset when internal or external information indicates that the borrower can no longer repay the liability, unless there is reasonable and substantiated information to recognize the default at a later time.

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

When derecognizing financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognized and the consideration paid (including the transfer of any non-cash asset or liability undertaken) is recognized in profit or loss.

o. Provisions

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

p. Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from the sale of goods are recognized as revenue when the goods are shipped or delivered because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence. Trade receivables are recognized concurrently.

When other party participates providing in goods or services to customers, the Group obtains control of the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customers and, therefore, is acting as a principal in the transaction. On the contrary, the other party is acting as an agent. As the principal, the total amount of the consideration that is expected to be obtained in exchange for the transfer of goods or services is recognized as income. As an agent, the amount of any fees or commissions that the other party expected to obtain in exchange for the provision of goods or services, recognized as income. The charge or commission of the Group may be the net amount of the consideration. The income retained by the Group in exchange for goods or services is the amount retained after payment to the other party.

The Group offers award credits which can be used for future purchases when the customer shops (customer loyalty program). The award credits provide a material right to the customer. The transaction price allocated to the award credits is recognized as a contract liability when collected and will be recognized as revenue when the award credits are redeemed or have expired.

q. Leases

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

1) The Group as lessor

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

When the Group subleases a right-of-use asset, the sublease is classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. However, if the head lease is a short-term lease that the Group, as a lessee, has accounted for applying recognition exemption, the sublease is classified as an operating lease.

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

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as income in the periods in which they are incurred.

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Group assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the lessee. The lease payments are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of a contract. If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

2) The Group as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets, except for those that meet the definition of investment properties. With respect to the recognition and measurement of right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment properties, refer to Note 9 for the accounting policies for investment properties.

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

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

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

The Group and the lessor conducted rent negotiations directly related to COVID-19, and adjusted the rent due before December 31, 2021, resulting in a decrease in rent. As these negotiations did not significantly change other lease terms, the Group chooses to adopt a practical and expedient approach to all rent negotiations that meet the aforementioned conditions. It does not assess whether the negotiation is a lease modification, but recognizes a reduction of lease payment in the profit or loss when the concession event or situation occurs (booked as a deduction in variable lease payments) and reduces the lease liability accordingly.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

r. Borrowing costs

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

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

Other than that which is stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

s. Government subsidies

The government subsidies are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to the subsidies, and the grants will be received.

The government subsidies that are related to profit making and aim to compensate the Group are recognized as current income on a systematic basis for the period in which the related costs are booked as expenses.

If the nature of the government subsidies is to compensate for the expenses incurred by the Group or as a form of financial support to the Group and not related to the related future expenses, the government subsidies shall be recognized in the profit or loss when received.

t. Retirement benefit costs

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

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and rereasurement) under the defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost and past service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expenses when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses (the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

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

u. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

The current payable (recoverable) income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the country where the Group operates and generates taxable income (loss).

According to the Income Tax Act of the ROC, the recognition of annual unappropriated earnings that are taxable, is subject to the resolution passed in the shareholders' meeting.

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

2) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

3) Current and deferred tax for the year

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

When current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The Group considers the possible impact of the recent development of the COVID-19 and its economic environment implications when making its critical accounting estimates on cash flows, growth rates, discount rates, profitabilities, etc. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

Key Sources of Estimation and Uncertainty

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets is assessed on the basis of the recoverable amount of those assets (i.e. the higher of the fair value of those assets less costs to sell and their value in use). Changes in market prices, future cash flows or discount rates will affect the recoverable amount of those assets, which may result in the Group recognizing an additional impairment loss or reversing an impairment loss already recognized. In addition, the uncertainty of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the volatility of the financial markets, the estimated cash flows, growth rates and discount rates are subject to a high degree of uncertainty.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 160,595	\$ 205,825
Checking accounts and demand deposits	7,106,743	7,768,813
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)		
Time deposits	9,757,488	6,600,102
Repurchase agreements	229,854	299,494
Quintuple stimulus vouchers	-	62,729
Commercial papers	-	4,595,127
	<u>\$ 17,254,680</u>	<u>\$ 19,532,090</u>

The market interest rate interval for bank deposits, repurchase agreements, and commercial papers on the balance sheet date is as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Deposits in bank	0.050%-3.000%	0.001%-2.100%
Repurchase agreements	0.880%-0.900%	0.250%
Commercial papers	-	0.330%-0.340%

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - CURRENT

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL</u>		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Beneficiary certificates	\$ 205,265	\$ 347,960
Listed and over-the-counter (OTC) shares	<u>79,497</u>	<u>86,690</u>
	<u>\$ 284,762</u>	<u>\$ 434,650</u>

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI</u>		
Domestic investments		
Listed and OTC shares	\$ 4,868,424	\$ 4,431,551
Unlisted shares	<u>581,465</u>	<u>630,337</u>
	5,449,889	5,061,888
Foreign investments		
Unlisted shares	<u>18,033</u>	<u>16,416</u>
	<u>\$ 5,467,922</u>	<u>\$ 5,078,304</u>
Current	\$ 840,485	\$ 262,709
Non-current	<u>4,627,437</u>	<u>4,815,595</u>
	<u>\$ 5,467,922</u>	<u>\$ 5,078,304</u>

- a. These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.
- b. Refer to Note 34 for information relating to investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI pledged as security.
- c. Yuanshi Digital Technology Co., Ltd. implemented a capital reduction in November 2022 to make up for the losses, resulting in a decrease in the Company's shareholding percentage by 281 thousand shares, proportional to its shareholding percentage.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	\$ 2,116,926	\$ 1,074,852
Pledged deposits	<u>216,800</u>	<u>232,370</u>
	<u>\$ 2,333,726</u>	<u>\$ 1,307,222</u>
Current	\$ 2,210,526	\$ 1,184,222
Non-current	<u>123,200</u>	<u>123,000</u>
	<u>\$ 2,333,726</u>	<u>\$ 1,307,222</u>
Gross carrying amount	\$ 2,333,726	\$ 1,307,222
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 2,333,726</u>	<u>\$ 1,307,222</u>

- a. The credit risk of financial instruments such as bank deposits is measured and monitored by the accounting department. The counterparties are creditworthy banks and financial institutions with good credit rating.
- b. The interest rate interval of the financial assets measured at amortized cost as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 was 0.25%-2.25% and 0.30%-1.95%, respectively.
- c. Refer to Note 34 for information relating to investments in financial assets at amortized cost pledged as security.

10. NOTES RECEIVABLE, TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES)

- a. Notes receivable

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Operating	\$ 471	\$ 671
Non-operating	1,794	1,794
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(1,794)</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>
	<u>\$ 471</u>	<u>\$ 671</u>

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 471	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,794	\$ 2,265
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 471</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 471</u>

December 31, 2021

	Not Past Due	Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 671	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,794	\$ 2,465
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 671</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 671</u>

b. Trade receivables

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 1,440,504	\$ 1,474,826
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(125,481)</u>	<u>(126,532)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,315,023</u>	<u>\$ 1,348,294</u>

The Group's trade receivables pertained to revenue on credit cards and gift certificates. The average credit period for revenue from credit cards and gift certificates was 2 to 3 days and 15 days, respectively.

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considered any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable since the date credit was initially granted to the end of the reporting period. Allowances for impairment loss were recognized against trade receivables based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined with reference to past default experience of the counterparties and an analysis of their current financial position.

The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix approach considering the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecasted direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Group's different customer base.

The Group writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Group's provision matrix.

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.0000%	0.0800%	2.8400%	10.2000%	7.8398%- 100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 1,310,471	\$ 4,213	\$ 333	\$ 14	\$ 125,473	\$ 1,440,504
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	(1)	(10)	(2)	(125,468)	(125,481)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 1,310,471</u>	<u>\$ 4,212</u>	<u>\$ 323</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 1,315,023</u>

December 31, 2021

	Not Past Due	Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.0000%	0.1200%	5.0800%	10.4300%	18.88%-100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 1,342,023	\$ 5,445	\$ 763	\$ 92	\$ 126,503	\$ 1,474,826
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	(5)	(19)	(9)	(126,499)	(126,532)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 1,342,023</u>	<u>\$ 5,440</u>	<u>\$ 744</u>	<u>\$ 83</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 1,348,294</u>

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

	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 126,532	\$ 127,662
Add: Impairment losses recognized	-	146
Less: Impairment losses reversed	(989)	-
Less: Amounts written off	(62)	(1,276)
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 125,481</u>	<u>\$ 126,532</u>

c. Other receivables

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
<u>At amortized cost</u>		
Gross carrying amount		
Loans receivable	\$ 203,233	\$ -
Others	731,650	1,185,625
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(231,740)	(281,053)
	<u>\$ 703,143</u>	<u>\$ 904,572</u>

As of December 31, 2022, the funds lent by Shanghai Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd. to Shanghai Xujiahui Centre Group amounted to \$203,233 thousand.

The following table details the loss allowance of other receivables based on the Group's provision matrix.

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 703,107	\$ 36	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 231,740	\$ 934,883
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	-	-	(231,740)	(231,740)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 703,107</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 703,143</u>

December 31, 2021

	Not Past Due	Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 904,379	\$ 157	\$ 36	\$ -	\$ 281,053	\$ 1,185,625
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	-	-	(281,053)	(281,053)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 904,379</u>	<u>\$ 157</u>	<u>\$ 36</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 904,572</u>

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

	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 281,053	\$ 281,805
Add: Impairment losses recognized	213,578	221
Less: Impairment losses reversed	(266,183)	-
Foreign exchange gains and losses	<u>3,292</u>	<u>(973)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 231,740</u>	<u>\$ 281,053</u>

11. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Merchandise	<u>\$ 2,372,926</u>	<u>\$ 2,441,255</u>
Allowance for inventory write-down	<u>\$ 59,577</u>	<u>\$ 69,945</u>
Allowance for losses on physical inventory	<u>\$ 21,857</u>	<u>\$ 21,760</u>
Allowance for unrealized purchase discounts	<u>\$ 4,133</u>	<u>\$ 3,216</u>

The nature of the cost of goods sold is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold	\$ 16,183,871	\$ 17,542,074
Reversed unrealized loss on physical inventory and slow-moving inventory	(10,271)	(2,463)
Reversed unrealized purchase discounts	<u>917</u>	<u>389</u>
	<u>\$ 16,174,517</u>	<u>\$ 17,540,000</u>

12. SUBSIDIARIES

a. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

The detailed information of the subsidiaries at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Investor	Investee	Main Businesses	Proportion of Ownership (%)		Remark
			2022	2021	
Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.	Hypermarket	100	100	
	Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	100	100	
	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	67	67	
	Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd.	Advertising and importation of certain merchandise	100	100	
	Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd.	Building rental	56	56	
	FEDS Development Ltd.	Investment	54	54	
	Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd.	Department store	100	100	
	Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd.	Hypermarket	96	96	
	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	35	35	
	Asians Merchandise Company	Trading	100	100	
Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	2	2	
	FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	Shopping mall	70	70	
	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	33	33	
	FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd.	Shopping mall	100	100	
	FEDS Development Ltd.	Investment	46	46	
	Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	Investment	40	40	
	Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	Department store	40	40	
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	13	13	
	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Department store	1	1	
	Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd.	Building rental	44	44	
	Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd.	Hypermarket	-	-	
Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	-	-	
Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	-	-	
FEDS Development Ltd.	Shanghai Bai Ding Consultant & Management Co., Ltd.	Consulting service	100	100	
Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd.	Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	Department store	100	100	
	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	1	1	
	FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	Investment	2	2	
	FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd.	Investment	2	2	
	Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd.	Department store	100	100	
Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Department store	79	79	
	Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	Investment	60	60	
	Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	Department store	60	60	
Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	Pacific China Holdings Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Investment	100	100	
	Pacific China Holdings Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Department store	73	73	
Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Chengdu Quanxing Mansion Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Department store	100	100	1)
	Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Department store	100	100	
	Chongqing Pacific Consultant & Management Co., Ltd.	Consulting service	100	100	
	Bai Fa China Holdings (HK) Ltd.	Investment	100	100	2)
	Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	100	100	
	Chengdu FEDS Co., Ltd.	Department store	100	100	3)
Dalian Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Department store	100	100		

- 1) The board of directors resolved to discontinue operations starting from April 2019 and the entity was liquidated on December 29, 2020.
- 2) As there was no further business planning for the entity, the operation was suspended in June 2017.
- 3) Due to an oversupply of department stores in the market, Chengdu FEDS Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Chengdu FEDS”) decided to reconstruct the operational plan and transform the business management to improve the overall effectiveness. As such, the operation was discontinued since December 23, 2017.

b. Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statements

Investor	Investee	Main Businesses	Proportion of Ownership (%)		Remark
			December 31 2022	December 31 2021	
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Lian Ching Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	50	50	

The investment amount of Lian Ching Investment Co., Ltd. had been written off to zero by the Group and it has not undertaken any liabilities. Therefore, it is not included in the consolidated financial statements as one of the entities.

13. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

Investments in Associates

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Associates that are not individually material	\$ 9,749,294	\$ 10,151,421

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
The Group's share of:		
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (170,711)	\$ (27,562)
Other comprehensive income	<u>(104,910)</u>	<u>72,353</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	\$ <u>(275,621)</u>	\$ <u>44,791</u>

Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd. implemented a capital reduction in July 2021 to make up for the losses, resulting in a decrease of the Group's shareholding by 4,110 thousand shares, proportional to its shareholding percentage.

Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd. had a cash capital increase arranged in August 2021. The Group had shares subscribed proportionally to the shareholding ratio with a resulting investment amount of NT\$42,358 thousand and a shareholding ratio of 35.3%.

On January 31, 2023, Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd. obtained the dissolution approval from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the liquidators have been selected to perform the subsequent liquidation procedures.

Chongqing Pacific Consultant & Management Co., Ltd. (CPCM) invested its equity of RMB75,000 thousand and acquired 33% shareholding in Chengdu Baiyang Industry Co., Ltd. (CDBI). To secure a stable and long-term cooperation, CPCM entered into a contract with Chengdu Department Emporium Group Co., Ltd. (CDEG, a joint venture partner in Mainland China), whereby CPCM agreed to provide funding to CDBI of RMB425,000 thousand. The earnings distribution shall be conducted as per the percentage provided in the cooperation contract and not as per their respective percentages of ownership. The contract further states that where CDBI is not under liquidation or CPCM decides to transfer its shareholding, the aforementioned funding of RMB425,000 thousand shall be capitalized in stages and become the equity of CDBI. As such, the funding is recognized as a long-term investment prepayment. However, if CDEG requires an earnings distribution percentage that exceeds the contractual agreement, CPCM may simultaneously request to recover 50% of the earnings distribution exceeding the agreement and the aforementioned security deposit. As of December 31, 2022, CDBI had paid back a total amount of RMB108,308 thousand to CPCM.

The “profit or loss” and “other comprehensive income” of the affiliated companies under the equity method other than Ding Ding Integrated Marketing Service Co., Ltd. and Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd. for 2022 and Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd. for 2021 were recognized according to the financial reports of each affiliated company for the same period that were not audited by independent auditors. However, the Company’s management believes that the aforementioned financial reports of the invested companies that were not audited by independent auditors have no significant impact.

Refer to Note 34 for the information on the carrying amounts of investments in associates accounted for using the equity method that were pledged as security.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Buildings and Facilities	Decorative Facilities	Plant, Transportation and Miscellaneous Equipment	Property under Construction	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 13,720,139	\$ 21,485,565	\$ 11,202,163	\$ 13,134,394	\$ 3,218,541	\$ 1,788,669	\$ 64,549,471
Additions (deductions)	-	(77,818)	483,687	858,692	168,542	32,166	1,465,269
Disposals	-	-	(51,587)	(460,279)	(114,063)	-	(625,929)
Reclassification	-	-	1,086,074	808,083	82,381	(1,789,283)	187,255
Effect of exchange differences	-	19,558	-	21,911	1,110	(163)	42,416
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 13,720,139</u>	<u>\$ 21,427,305</u>	<u>\$ 12,720,337</u>	<u>\$ 14,362,801</u>	<u>\$ 3,356,511</u>	<u>\$ 31,389</u>	<u>\$ 65,618,482</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ -	\$ (9,120,664)	\$ (8,299,934)	\$ (10,954,373)	\$ (2,391,632)	\$ -	\$ (30,766,603)
Disposals	-	-	50,572	449,352	113,103	-	613,027
Impairment losses	-	64,393	-	-	-	-	64,393
Depreciation expense	-	(436,930)	(644,742)	(897,115)	(231,365)	-	(2,210,152)
Effect of exchange differences	-	(18,509)	-	(20,599)	(963)	-	(40,071)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (9,511,710)</u>	<u>\$ (8,894,104)</u>	<u>\$ (11,422,735)</u>	<u>\$ (2,510,857)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (32,339,406)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 13,720,139</u>	<u>\$ 11,915,595</u>	<u>\$ 3,826,233</u>	<u>\$ 2,940,066</u>	<u>\$ 845,654</u>	<u>\$ 31,389</u>	<u>\$ 33,279,076</u>
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 13,720,139	\$ 21,491,814	\$ 10,868,726	\$ 12,976,520	\$ 3,214,048	\$ 691,696	\$ 62,962,943
Additions (deductions)	-	-	364,589	412,643	118,609	1,113,405	2,009,246
Disposals	-	(663)	(63,702)	(279,160)	(124,996)	-	(468,521)
Reclassification	-	-	32,550	30,857	11,190	(16,432)	58,165
Effect of exchange differences	-	(5,586)	-	(6,466)	(310)	-	(12,362)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 13,720,139</u>	<u>\$ 21,485,565</u>	<u>\$ 11,202,163</u>	<u>\$ 13,134,394</u>	<u>\$ 3,218,541</u>	<u>\$ 1,788,669</u>	<u>\$ 64,549,471</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ -	\$ (8,428,013)	\$ (7,730,837)	\$ (10,562,737)	\$ (2,295,790)	\$ -	\$ (29,017,377)
Disposals	-	201	51,865	275,236	123,722	-	451,024
Impairment losses	-	(252,499)	-	-	-	-	(252,499)
Depreciation expense	-	(445,612)	(620,962)	(672,878)	(219,824)	-	(1,959,276)
Effect of exchange differences	-	5,259	-	6,006	260	-	11,525
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (9,120,664)</u>	<u>\$ (8,299,934)</u>	<u>\$ (10,954,373)</u>	<u>\$ (2,391,632)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (30,766,603)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 13,720,139</u>	<u>\$ 12,364,901</u>	<u>\$ 2,902,229</u>	<u>\$ 2,180,021</u>	<u>\$ 826,909</u>	<u>\$ 1,788,669</u>	<u>\$ 33,782,868</u>

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

Buildings	17-56 years
Buildings and facilities	3-20 years
Equipment under finance leases	2-20 years
Plant, transportation, and miscellaneous equipment	3-12 years

The Group's recoverable amount was higher than the carrying amount according to the evaluation of profitability; therefore, an impairment reversal gain in the amount of \$64,393 thousand was recognized for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2022. The impairment reversal gain was included in the other gains and losses account of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Group's recoverable amount was less than the carrying amount according to the evaluation of profitability; therefore, impairment losses in the amount of \$252,499 thousand were recognized for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021. The said impairment losses were included in the other gains and losses account of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Refer to Note 34 for the information on the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment that were pledged as collateral for long/short-term borrowings.

15. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Land	\$ 11,472,782	\$ 10,495,280
Buildings	28,152,064	29,048,046
Plant, transportation, and miscellaneous equipment	<u>5,579</u>	<u>7,970</u>
	<u>\$ 39,630,425</u>	<u>\$ 39,551,296</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 2,356,573</u>	<u>\$ 673,727</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 510,761	\$ 466,064
Buildings	2,989,256	2,954,864
Plant, transportation, and miscellaneous equipment	<u>2,391</u>	<u>2,114</u>
	<u>\$ 3,502,408</u>	<u>\$ 3,423,042</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Current	\$ 3,191,599	\$ 3,189,336
Non-current	\$ 20,489,572	\$ 21,763,708

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Land	1.09%-1.89%	1.09%-1.75%
Buildings	0.86%-4.35%	0.86%-4.35%
Plant, transportation, and miscellaneous equipment	0.86%-1.09%	0.86%-1.09%

The Group's recoverable amount was less than the carrying amount according to the evaluation of profitability; therefore, impairment losses in the amounts of \$432,343 thousand and \$231,371 thousand were recognized for the periods from January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Group's recoverable amount is the value in use; and the discount rate was 7.00% and 5.88% in 2022 and 2021, respectively. The impairment loss was recognized in other gains and losses of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Apart from the aforementioned additions, depreciation and impairment charges, the right-of-use assets of the Group from January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021 had not been subleased to a third party.

The land in Taoyuan leased to the Group has been subleased to a third party as an operating lease. For the right-of-use assets listed as investment properties, please see Note 16 on investment properties. The aforementioned right-of-use assets exclude right-of-use assets qualified as investment properties.

c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Group had the lease agreement negotiated with some lessors due to the severe impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2022 and 2021. The lessor agreed to have provided a rent concession for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The Group recognized the effect of the aforementioned rent concession for an amount of \$149,877 thousand and \$227,979 thousand, respectively (as a deduction in operating expenses).

The Group leases certain property and equipment for its retail business with a lease term of 1 to 50 years. In addition to fixed payments, a part of the lease contract also specifies variable lease payments with different conditions. Some stores are leased by acquiring land use rights to build buildings and transfer buildings to lessor unconditionally at the end of the lease terms.

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 44,155	\$ 40,916
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	\$ 70,078	\$ 64,839
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	\$ 14,120	\$ (86,857)
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (3,745,957)</u>	<u>\$ (4,148,023)</u>

The Group has elected to apply the recognition exemption for short-term leases and low-value assets leases and, thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

All lease commitments (the Group as a lessee) with lease terms commencing after the balance sheet dates are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Lease commitments	<u>\$ 17,963,488</u>	<u>\$ 3,886,028</u>

16. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Land	Buildings and Facilities	Investment Properties under Construction	Right-of-use Assets	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 5,153,758	\$ 3,391,368	\$ 14,254	\$ 418,753	\$ 8,978,133
Additions	-	1,096	-	-	1,096
Gain (loss) on changes in the fair value of investment properties	<u>148,365</u>	<u>(117,875)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(38,573)</u>	<u>(8,083)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 5,302,123</u>	<u>\$ 3,274,589</u>	<u>\$ 14,254</u>	<u>\$ 380,180</u>	<u>\$ 8,971,146</u>
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 5,756,795	\$ 2,792,754	\$ 14,254	\$ 457,804	\$ 9,021,607
Additions	-	803	-	-	803
(Loss) gain on changes in the fair value of investment properties	<u>(603,037)</u>	<u>597,811</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(39,051)</u>	<u>(44,277)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 5,153,758</u>	<u>\$ 3,391,368</u>	<u>\$ 14,254</u>	<u>\$ 418,753</u>	<u>\$ 8,978,133</u>

Right-of-use assets included in investment properties which are units of office spaces located in Taoyuan and subleased under operating leases to others.

Some of the Group's investment properties were leased out for 2 to 20 years. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the investment properties at the expiry of the lease periods.

Except for the minimum lease payments, some of the lease contracts also indicate that the lessees should make variable payments which shall be determined on the basis of the consumer price index.

In 2022 and 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic that severely affected the global market economy, the Group agreed to reduce the rent from January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties is as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Year 1	\$ 862,154	\$ 808,556
Year 2	736,757	703,610
Year 3	687,314	594,069
Year 4	625,384	573,928
Year 5	450,882	522,935
Year 6 onwards	<u>3,742,243</u>	<u>3,503,157</u>
	<u>\$ 7,104,734</u>	<u>\$ 6,706,255</u>

The fair values of the investment properties as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were based on the valuations carried out at those dates, on a recurring basis by independent qualified professional valuers, Hong-Kai Chang, Yi-Chih Chang, Yu-Fen Yeh and Kuang-Ping Tai from Savills Real Estate Appraiser Office, a member of certified ROC real estate appraisers.

Except for undeveloped lands, the fair values of investment properties were measured using the income approach and the significant assumptions used are the increase in the estimated future net cash inflows, or the decrease in discount rates that would result in increases in the fair values.

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Expected future cash inflows	\$ 22,032,097	\$ 21,238,122
Expected future cash outflows	<u>3,289,242</u>	<u>3,246,689</u>
Expected future cash inflows, net	<u>\$ 18,742,855</u>	<u>\$ 17,991,433</u>
Discount rate	4.220%-4.595%	3.595%-4.095%

The market rentals in the area where the investment properties are located were between \$1 thousand and \$2 thousand per ping (i.e., per 3.3 square meters). The market rentals for comparable properties were between \$1 thousand and \$4 thousand per ping (i.e., per 3.3 square meters).

The expected future cash inflows generated by investment properties include rental income, interest income on rental deposits and disposal proceeds at the end of the period. The rental income was extrapolated using the annual rental growth rate, based on the existing lease contracts of the Group and comparative market rentals. The income analysis covers a period between 5 and 10 years. The interest income on rental deposits was extrapolated using the one-year average deposit interest rate, while the disposal proceeds was determined using the direct capitalization method under the income approach. The expected future cash outflows on investment properties include expenditures such as property tax, land value tax, insurance premiums, management fees, maintenance costs and replacement allowances. These expenditures were extrapolated based on the current level of expenditures, while taking into account the construction cost indices, future adjustments to land value announced, the tax rate promulgated under the House Tax Act and construction costs.

The discount rate was determined with reference to the interest rate for two-year time deposits of Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd. plus 0.75% and the risk premium of investment properties of 2%-2.5%.

Part of the land located in the east of Taiwan that is owned by the Group, is yet to be developed. The fair value of the undeveloped land was measured using the land development analysis approach. The significant assumptions used are such that an increase in total estimated sales, an increase in rate of return, or a decrease in the overall capital interest rate would result in an increase in the fair value.

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Estimated total sales price	<u>\$ 2,076,696</u>	<u>\$ 1,750,756</u>
Rate of return	17%-20%	17%-20%
Overall capital interest rate	1.50%-3.21%	1.40%-2.68%

The total sales price is estimated on the basis of the most effective use of land or property available for sale after development is completed, taking into account the related regulations, optimism of domestic macroeconomic prospects, local land use, and comparable market prices.

Refer to Note 34 for the information on the carrying amounts of investment properties pledged as collateral for borrowings.

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	Computer Software	Franchise	Total
<u>Cost</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 7,631,973	\$ 566,206	\$ 556,245	\$ 8,754,424
Additions	-	35,226	2,045	37,271
Disposals	-	(18,203)	-	(18,203)
Reclassification	-	19,114	-	19,114
Effect of exchange differences	<u>-</u>	<u>711</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>711</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 7,631,973</u>	<u>\$ 603,054</u>	<u>\$ 558,290</u>	<u>\$ 8,793,317</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ (5,862,537)	\$ (459,210)	\$ (4,143)	\$ (6,325,890)
Amortization expense	-	(57,776)	(12,470)	(70,246)
Disposals	-	17,113	-	17,113
Effect of exchange differences	<u>-</u>	<u>(692)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(692)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ (5,862,537)</u>	<u>\$ (500,565)</u>	<u>\$ (16,613)</u>	<u>\$ (6,379,715)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 1,769,436</u>	<u>\$ 102,489</u>	<u>\$ 541,677</u>	<u>\$ 2,413,602</u> (Continued)

	Goodwill	Computer Software	Franchise	Total
<u>Cost</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 7,631,973	\$ 532,386	\$ 243,859	\$ 8,408,218
Additions	-	39,617	312,386	352,003
Disposals	-	(17,479)	-	(17,479)
Reclassification	-	11,927	-	11,927
Effect of exchange differences	-	(245)	-	(245)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 7,631,973</u>	<u>\$ 566,206</u>	<u>\$ 556,245</u>	<u>\$ 8,754,424</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ (5,425,075)	\$ (402,016)	\$ -	\$ (5,827,091)
Impairment losses recognized	(437,462)	-	-	(437,462)
Amortization expense	-	(74,878)	(4,143)	(79,021)
Disposals	-	17,451	-	17,451
Effect of exchange differences	-	233	-	233
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ (5,862,537)</u>	<u>\$ (459,210)</u>	<u>\$ (4,143)</u>	<u>\$ (6,325,890)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 1,769,436</u>	<u>\$ 106,996</u>	<u>\$ 552,102</u>	<u>\$ 2,428,534</u> (Concluded)

Goodwill arising on mergers or the acquisition of majority interests in companies is the acquisition cost in excess of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired.

The Group had evaluated the recoverable amount of goodwill in 2021 with goodwill impairment related to the Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. recognized for an amount of \$437,462 thousand. The root cause of impairments was that the profits generated in Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. did not meet the expectation.

The Group had evaluated the recoverable amount of goodwill for any possible impairment at the end of the reporting period and based the calculation of the recoverable amount on the value in use. The value in use is calculated according to the cash flow from each cash-generating unit's financial budget. It was calculated according to the estimated annual discount rate of 9.30% in 2021. The Group after having the recoverable amount of goodwill evaluated had recognized goodwill impairment loss related to the Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. for an amount of \$437,462 thousand.

For intangible assets pledged as collateral for loans, please see Note 34.

The following intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software	1-10 years
Franchise	45 years

18. PRE-PAYMENTS FOR LEASES

<u>December 31</u>	
<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
\$ _____	\$ <u>1,844,391</u>

On July 8, 2015, Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd. signed with Hsinchu County Government the “Build-Operate-Transfer Agreement for Tingba Carpark of Hsinchu County” with the Hsinchu County Government. As of December 31, 2021, the carpark is not yet open for operations. However, the lease payments and construction expenditure incurred had amounted to \$1,844,391 thousand. Pursuant to the agreement, the lease period starting from the transfer of superficies includes the construction and operation period and lasts for 50 years.

Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd. of the Group has had the trial operations on January 14, 2022; therefore, the related long-term prepaid rent is booked in the “right-of-use assets” account with amortization appropriated in accordance with the straight-line method over the lease period.

For long-term prepayment for leases pledged as collateral of loans, please see Note 34.

19. OTHER ASSETS

<u>December 31</u>		
<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	
Refundable deposits	\$ 1,426,384	\$ 1,309,188
Lease incentives	419,914	403,681
Others	<u>180,439</u>	<u>170,201</u>
	<u>\$ 2,026,737</u>	<u>\$ 1,883,070</u>
Current	\$ 56,533	\$ 60,485
Non-current	<u>1,970,204</u>	<u>1,822,585</u>
	<u>\$ 2,026,737</u>	<u>\$ 1,883,070</u>

20. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term borrowings

<u>December 31</u>		
<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	
Credit loans	\$ 8,235,047	\$ 8,211,228
Secured loans (Note 34)	<u>5,487,097</u>	<u>1,657,571</u>
	<u>\$ 13,722,144</u>	<u>\$ 9,868,799</u>

Interest rate intervals are as follows:

Credit loans	1.3500%-	0.7500%-
	4.6500%	4.5675%
Secured loans	1.6286%-	0.8300%-
	5.6692%	3.9900%

b. Short-term bills payable

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Commercial papers	\$ 1,592,000	\$ 3,192,000
Less: Unamortized discount on short-term bills payable	<u>1,155</u>	<u>1,294</u>
	<u>\$ 1,590,845</u>	<u>\$ 3,190,706</u>

Outstanding short-term bills payable are as follows:

December 31, 2022

Promissory Institutions	Nominal Amount	Discount Amount	Carrying Amount	Interest Rate	Collateral	Carrying Amount of Collateral
<u>Commercial papers</u>						
International Bills Finance	\$ 600,000	\$ 145	\$ 599,855	1.922%-2.038%	Shares	\$ 110,700
China Bills Finance	500,000	105	499,895	1.000%	Shares	102,500
Grand Finance	292,000	875	291,125	1.922%-1.950%	-	-
Mega Bills Finance	100,000	18	99,982	2.000%	Shares	636,587
Taiwan Finance	<u>100,000</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>99,988</u>	2.138%	-	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,592,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,155</u>	<u>\$ 1,590,845</u>			<u>\$ 849,787</u>

December 31, 2021

Promissory Institutions	Nominal Amount	Discount Amount	Carrying Amount	Interest Rate	Collateral	Carrying Amount of Collateral
<u>Commercial papers</u>						
Mega Bills Finance	\$ 1,212,000	\$ 488	\$ 1,211,512	0.562%-0.600%	Shares	\$ 705,333
China Bills Finance	932,000	86	931,914	0.230%-0.300%	Shares	110,750
Grand Finance	448,000	346	447,654	0.420%-0.510%	-	-
International Bills Finance	350,000	267	349,733	0.500%-0.590%	Shares	119,610
Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance	200,000	91	199,909	0.680%	-	-
Ta Ching Bill Finance	<u>50,000</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>49,984</u>	0.670%	-	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 3,192,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,294</u>	<u>\$ 3,190,706</u>			<u>\$ 935,693</u>

c. Long-term borrowings

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Secured loans	\$ 5,300,000	\$ 9,500,000
Credit loans	5,550,000	4,630,000
Syndicated loan (1)	-	1,960,000
Revolving commercial papers	<u>-</u>	<u>1,499,721</u>
Subtotal	10,850,000	17,589,721
Less: Listed as part due within 1 year	<u>950,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 9,900,000</u>	<u>\$ 17,589,721</u>

(Continued)

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
loan maturity	January 2023 to January 2024	January 2022 to January 2024
Interest rate intervals	1.375%-2.235%	0.302%-1.895% (Concluded)

The outstanding long-term bills payable are as follows:

December 31, 2021

Promissory Institutions	Nominal Amount	Discount Amount	Carrying Amount	Interest Rate	Collateral	Carrying Amount of Collateral
<u>Commercial papers</u>						
KGI Commercial Bank	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 279	\$ 1,499,721	0.302	-	\$ -

- 1) To support the development costs required for the “Build-Operate-Transfer Agreement for Tingba Carpark of Hsinchu County” (hereinafter referred to as the “Project”) in February 2016, Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd. entered into a medium-term syndicated loan agreement with Hua Nan Bank (lead bank), Taipei Fubon Bank, Chang Hwa Bank (three arrangers) and seven other banks for a loan of \$3,700,000 thousand. The Company serves as the joint guarantor.

The credit period lasts for five years starting from the first drawdown of the facility. The first drawdown is deemed to have been made two years after the loan agreement is signed even if there is no actual drawdown. During the credit period, the drawdown of the loan may be made multiple times. However, it shall not be drawn in a revolving basis. When the drawdown period expires, the unused credit facility is terminated automatically and cannot be drawn again.

According to the syndicated loans agreement, Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd. of the Group shall have the buildings and the affiliated facilities of this plan and the buildings of the affiliated enterprises mortgaged with first priority and a line of credit mortgage provided to the managing bank as collateral of the syndicated loans prior to the first-time use. In addition, the Company shall hold more than 50% shareholding of Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd. of the Group throughout the duration of the syndicated loans directly or indirectly and its managerial control.

21. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Other payables		
Payables for salaries and bonuses	\$ 913,805	\$ 862,210
Payables for purchases of equipment	763,374	634,220
Payables for rent	29,842	51,556
Others	<u>2,382,340</u>	<u>2,220,892</u>
	<u>\$ 4,089,361</u>	<u>\$ 3,768,878</u>

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Other liabilities		
Deposits received	\$ 293,608	\$ 298,042
Franchise liabilities	207,138	207,557
Others	<u>414,677</u>	<u>416,170</u>
	<u>\$ 915,423</u>	<u>\$ 921,769</u>
Current		
Other payables	<u>\$ 4,089,361</u>	<u>\$ 3,768,878</u>
Other liabilities	<u>\$ 395,209</u>	<u>\$ 395,085</u>
Non-current		
Other liabilities	<u>\$ 520,214</u>	<u>\$ 526,684</u>
		(Concluded)

22. PROVISIONS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Dismantling obligation	<u>\$ 28,500</u>	<u>\$ 28,272</u>
Current	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Non-current	<u>25,500</u>	<u>25,272</u>
	<u>\$ 28,500</u>	<u>\$ 28,272</u>
		Dismantling Obligation
Balance at January 1, 2022		\$ 28,272
Unwinding of discount		<u>228</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022		<u>\$ 28,500</u>

23. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

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

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries in mainland China are members of a state-managed retirement benefit plan operated by the local government of mainland China. The Group in mainland China are required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit plan is to make the specified contributions.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd. (YMAC), Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd. (FEHLD), FEDS, AIMAI, Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd. (YTDS) and SOGO of the Group in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company and aforementioned subsidiaries contribute amounts equal to 2%-6% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Group assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Group is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Group has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The pension costs of YMAC amounted to \$13 thousand and \$1,163 thousand in 2022 and 2021, respectively, and the accrued pension liabilities on December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to \$486 thousand for both years.

FEHLD terminated its trading business on July 1, 2000, and its employees were transferred to AIMAI. The length of services of the employees at FEHLD was carried forward and will serve as the calculation basis of the defined benefit plans at AIMAI. If the employees retire, the calculation of pension costs would include the length of service at FEHLD. The pension costs of FEHLD amounted to \$759 thousand in 2022, and the accrued pension liabilities on December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to \$0 and \$201 thousand, respectively. These accrued pension liabilities were provisions for the aforementioned pension.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans are as follows:

	FEDS	AIMAI	YTDS	SOGO
<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 614,928	\$ 217,130	\$ 9,090	\$ 600,533
Fair value of the plan assets	<u>(898,676)</u>	<u>(59,086)</u>	<u>(10,671)</u>	<u>(177,231)</u>
Net defined benefit (assets) liabilities	<u>\$ (283,748)</u>	<u>\$ 158,044</u>	<u>\$ (1,581)</u>	<u>\$ 423,302</u>
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 662,495	\$ 256,925	\$ 10,167	\$ 683,197
Fair value of the plan assets	<u>(859,196)</u>	<u>(43,199)</u>	<u>(10,235)</u>	<u>(179,169)</u>
Net defined benefit (assets) liabilities	<u>\$ (196,701)</u>	<u>\$ 213,726</u>	<u>\$ (68)</u>	<u>\$ 504,028</u>

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

	FEDS			AIMAI		
	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Assets	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 662,495	\$ (859,196)	\$ (196,701)	\$ 256,925	\$ (43,199)	\$ 213,726
Service cost						
Current service cost	3,586	-	3,586	692	-	692
Service costs of prior periods	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net interest expense (income)	3,312	(4,308)	(996)	1,285	(226)	1,059
Recognized in profit or loss	6,898	(4,308)	2,590	1,977	(226)	1,751
Remeasurement						
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(34,652)	(34,652)	-	(3,609)	(3,609)
Actuarial loss						
- changes in financial assumptions	(43,204)	-	(43,204)	(22,726)	-	(22,726)
- experience adjustments	32,240	-	32,240	363	-	363
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(10,964)	(34,652)	(45,616)	(22,363)	(3,609)	(25,972)
Contributions from the employer	-	(44,021)	(44,021)	-	(22,937)	(22,937)
Benefits paid	(43,501)	43,501	-	(10,885)	10,885	-
Company account paid	-	-	-	(8,524)	-	(8,524)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 614,928	\$ (898,676)	\$ (283,748)	\$ 217,130	\$ (59,086)	\$ 158,044
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 691,522	\$ (897,385)	\$ (205,863)	\$ 259,741	\$ (31,071)	\$ 228,670
Service cost						
Current service cost	4,298	-	4,298	897	-	897
Service costs of prior periods	-	-	-	1,299	-	1,299
Net interest expense (income)	3,458	(4,502)	(1,044)	-	(166)	(166)
Recognized in profit or loss	7,756	(4,502)	3,254	2,196	(166)	2,030
Remeasurement						
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	45,740	45,740	-	(513)	(513)
Actuarial loss						
- changes in demographic assumptions	13,493	-	13,493	6,341	-	6,341
- experience adjustments	(28,955)	-	(28,955)	2,316	-	2,316
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(15,462)	45,740	30,278	8,657	(513)	8,144
Contributions from the employer	-	(24,370)	(24,370)	-	(25,118)	(25,118)
Benefits paid	(21,321)	21,321	-	(13,669)	13,669	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 662,495	\$ (859,196)	\$ (196,701)	\$ 256,925	\$ (43,199)	\$ 213,726
	YTDS			SOGO		
	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit (Assets) Liabilities	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 10,167	\$ (10,235)	\$ (68)	\$ 683,197	\$ (179,169)	\$ 504,028
Service cost						
Current service cost	46	-	46	2,552	-	2,552
Net interest expense (income)	51	(51)	-	3,416	(944)	2,472
Recognized in profit or loss	97	(51)	46	5,968	(944)	5,024
Remeasurement						
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(810)	(810)	-	(13,798)	(13,798)
Actuarial loss						
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	2,551	-	2,551
- changes in financial assumptions	(566)	-	(566)	(62,088)	-	(62,088)
- experience adjustments	(72)	-	(72)	17,424	-	17,424
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(638)	(810)	(1,448)	(42,113)	(13,798)	(55,911)

(Continued)

	YTDS			SOGO		
	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit (Assets) Liabilities	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Contributions from the employer	\$ -	\$ (111)	\$ (111)	\$ -	\$ (18,774)	\$ (18,774)
Benefits paid	(536)	-	(536)	(35,454)	35,454	-
Company account paid	-	536	536	(11,065)	-	(11,065)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 9,090</u>	<u>\$ (10,671)</u>	<u>\$ (1,581)</u>	<u>\$ 600,533</u>	<u>\$ (177,231)</u>	<u>\$ 423,302</u>
Balance at January 1, 2021	<u>\$ 10,132</u>	<u>\$ (9,945)</u>	<u>\$ 187</u>	<u>\$ 671,639</u>	<u>\$ (163,729)</u>	<u>\$ 507,910</u>
Service cost						
Current service cost	92	-	92	2,814	-	2,814
Service costs of prior periods	413	-	413	-	-	-
Net interest expense (income)	<u>51</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3,358</u>	<u>(868)</u>	<u>2,490</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>556</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>6,172</u>	<u>(868)</u>	<u>5,304</u>
Remeasurement						
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(129)	(129)	-	(2,113)	(2,113)
Actuarial loss						
- changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	17,942	-	17,942
- changes in financial assumptions	146	-	146	-	-	-
- experience adjustments	<u>(254)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(254)</u>	<u>(6,014)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,014)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(108)</u>	<u>(129)</u>	<u>(237)</u>	<u>11,928</u>	<u>(2,113)</u>	<u>9,815</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(111)	(111)	-	(19,001)	(19,001)
Benefits paid	-	-	-	(6,542)	6,542	-
Company account paid	<u>(413)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(413)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 10,167</u>	<u>\$ (10,235)</u>	<u>\$ (68)</u>	<u>\$ 683,197</u>	<u>\$ (179,169)</u>	<u>\$ 504,028</u>

(Concluded)

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

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments of the plan assets.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated with reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salaries of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	FEDS	AIMAI	YTDS	SOGO
<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
Discount rates	1.500%	1.500%	1.375%	1.500%
Expected rates of salary increase	2.250%	1.000%	2.000%	2.250%
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
Discount rates	0.500%	0.500%	0.500%	0.500%
Expected rates of salary increase	2.000%	1.000%	2.000%	2.250%

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

	FEDS	AIMAI	YTDS	SOGO
<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
Discount rate(s)				
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (13,342)</u>	<u>\$ (5,194)</u>	<u>\$ (150)</u>	<u>\$ (14,193)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 13,786</u>	<u>\$ 5,381</u>	<u>\$ 155</u>	<u>\$ 14,703</u>
Expected rate(s) of salary increase				
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 13,437</u>	<u>\$ 5,299</u>	<u>\$ 151</u>	<u>\$ 14,326</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (13,071)</u>	<u>\$ (5,140)</u>	<u>\$ (147)</u>	<u>\$ (13,900)</u>
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
Discount rate(s)				
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (15,360)</u>	<u>\$ (6,593)</u>	<u>\$ (194)</u>	<u>\$ (17,917)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 15,906</u>	<u>\$ 6,847</u>	<u>\$ 201</u>	<u>\$ 18,606</u>
Expected rate(s) of salary increase				
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 15,395</u>	<u>\$ 6,685</u>	<u>\$ 194</u>	<u>\$ 17,966</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (14,947)</u>	<u>\$ (6,470)</u>	<u>\$ (189)</u>	<u>\$ (17,396)</u>

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

	FEDS	AIMAI	YTDS	SOGO
<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
The expected contributions to the plans for the next year	<u>\$ 5,283</u>	<u>\$ 3,878</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>	<u>\$ 18,719</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	8.9 years	9.7 years	6.7 years	9.6 years (Continued)

	FEDS	AIMAI	YTDS	SOGO
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
The expected contributions to the plans for the next year	<u>\$ 5,109</u>	<u>\$ 4,088</u>	<u>\$ 120</u>	<u>\$ 19,103</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	9.4 years	10.3 years	7.7 years	10.6 years (Concluded)

24. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>1,750,000</u>	<u>1,750,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 17,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 17,500,000</u>
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>1,416,941</u>	<u>1,416,941</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 14,169,406</u>	<u>\$ 14,169,406</u>

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

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (Note)</u>		
Issuance in excess of ordinary shares	\$ 2,142,074	\$ 2,142,074
Treasury share transactions	1,173,346	1,173,346
<u>May only be used to offset a deficit</u>		
Changes in percentage of ownership interest in associates	<u>25,604</u>	<u>25,562</u>
	<u>\$ 3,341,024</u>	<u>\$ 3,340,982</u>

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

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

According to the Articles of Incorporation, where the Company makes profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized to make its business income tax payments and offset deficit. From any remaining profit, out of the profit after tax for the current period plus other profit items adjusted to the current year's undistributed earnings other than profit after tax for the period, 10% will be appropriated as a legal reserve. After appropriating to the special reserve as required by government regulations, the remaining amount, along with any prior years' undistributed earnings, may be utilized for earnings distribution in the form of dividend based on shareholding percentage. However, the Company may retain a certain portion depending on the operating needs. In case of a capital increase during the year, dividend appropriated to new shareholders is subject to the resolution passed in the shareholders' meeting. For policies of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors stipulated by the Articles of Incorporation, please see Note 26(i).

The Company's distribution of dividends would be in consideration of on economic conditions, tax obligations, and operating requirements for cash. For an orderly system of dividend distribution, the dividends are distributed in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation. In addition, improvements of the financial structure and support for investment, capacity expansion or other major capital expenditures are needed. The cash dividends to be distributed should not be below 50% than the current year's post-tax net profit deduction, offsetting losses of previous years, the statutory surplus reserve and the special surplus reserve, except for the improvement of financial structure and the transfer of funds, capacity expansion or other major capital expenditures. The cash dividends to be distributed should not be below 10% of the total cash and share dividends for the current accounting year.

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

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 and 2020, which were approved in the shareholders' meetings on June 24, 2022 and July 27, 2021, respectively, are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 117,699</u>	<u>\$ 186,704</u>
Special reserve	<u>\$ 38,409</u>	<u>\$ (89,694)</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ (1,275,247)</u>	<u>\$ (1,558,635)</u>
Dividends per share (NT\$)	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.10

The appropriation of earnings for 2022, which was approved in the shareholders' meeting on March 2, 2023, was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Legal reserve	<u>\$ 201,348</u>
Special reserve	<u>\$ (9,927)</u>
Cash dividends	<u>\$ 1,558,635</u>
Dividends per share (NT\$)	\$ 1.10

The appropriation of earnings for 2022 will be resolved by the shareholders in their meeting to be held on June 21, 2023.

d. Special reserve

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 2,619,569	\$ 2,709,263
Provision for special reserve		
Provision for increase in fair value of investment properties	38,409	-
Reversals of special reserve		
Reversal of fair value of investment properties	<u>-</u>	<u>(89,694)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 2,657,978</u>	<u>\$ 2,619,569</u>

On the initial application of the fair value model to investment properties and on the initial application of IFRS 16, the Group appropriated for a special reserve at an amount equal to the net increase arising from fair value measurement and which was subsequently transferred to retained earnings. The additional special reserve should be appropriated for subsequent net increases in fair value. The amount appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the cumulative net increases in fair value decrease or on the disposal of investment properties. If investment properties were reclassified to property, plant and equipment, the associated special reserve would be reversed in accordance to the subsequent depreciation expense of property, plant and equipment.

e. Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 65,935	\$ 68,550
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(32,472)	3,765
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>22,303</u>	<u>(6,380)</u>
Balance, at December 31	<u>\$ 55,766</u>	<u>\$ 65,935</u>

Translation adjustments arising from net assets of foreign operations that are translated from the functional currency to New Taiwan dollars were recognized as other comprehensive income under exchange differences on translating foreign operations.

2) Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 2,944,932	\$ 2,714,351
Recognized for the year		
Unrealized (loss) gain - equity instruments	(107,409)	163,696
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>(134,326)</u>	<u>63,093</u>
Other comprehensive income recognized for the year	2,703,197	2,941,140
Cumulative unrealized gain of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	<u>4,539</u>	<u>3,792</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 2,707,736</u>	<u>\$ 2,944,932</u>

f. Non-controlling interests

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 8,786,528	\$ 8,594,368
Share in profit for the year	774,992	697,216
Other comprehensive income (loss) during the year		
Cash dividends distributed by subsidiaries	(561,569)	(510,016)
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(16,501)	1,094
Unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI	1,547	5,703
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	30,603	(5,373)
Related income tax	(6,120)	1,075
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	(1,770)	2,706
Adjustments relating to changes in associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>11</u>	<u>(245)</u>
Balance, at December 31	<u>\$ 9,007,721</u>	<u>\$ 8,786,528</u>

g. Treasury shares

The shares that the subsidiaries held were acquired before the Company Act was amended in 2001. The Company's shares held by its subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

December 31, 2022

Name of Subsidiary	Number of Shares Held (In Thousands of Shares)	Carrying Amount	Market Price
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	8,207	\$ <u>97,110</u>	\$ <u>176,433</u>

December 31, 2021

Name of Subsidiary	Number of Shares Held (In Thousands of Shares)	Carrying Amount	Market Price
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	8,207	\$ <u>97,110</u>	\$ <u>176,023</u>

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

25. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Sales of goods (Note)	\$ 20,830,135	\$ 22,093,160
Commissions from concessionaires' sales (Note)	11,971,682	10,301,121
Advertisement and promotion fee income	793,800	737,065
Rental income		
Investment properties (Note 16)		
Other lease payments	270,265	242,537
Other operating leases		
Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate and contingent rentals	118,785	107,795
Other lease payments	1,090,797	1,084,955
Others	<u>788,446</u>	<u>741,831</u>
	<u>\$ 35,863,910</u>	<u>\$ 35,308,464</u>

Note: Gross revenue is presented as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Concessionaires' sales	\$ 101,145,206	\$ 86,326,157
Sale of goods	<u>21,231,843</u>	<u>22,552,623</u>
	<u>\$ 122,377,049</u>	<u>\$ 108,878,780</u>

Contract Balances

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Notes receivable (Note 10)	<u>\$ 471</u>	<u>\$ 671</u>	<u>\$ 1,864</u>
Trade receivables (Note 10)	<u>\$ 1,315,023</u>	<u>\$ 1,348,294</u>	<u>\$ 724,980</u>
Contract liabilities - current			
Sale of goods	\$ 10,205,204	\$ 9,616,687	\$ 8,039,334
Customer loyalty programs	66,239	30,522	76,226
Others	<u>8,496</u>	<u>12,775</u>	<u>6,174</u>
	<u>\$ 10,279,939</u>	<u>\$ 9,659,984</u>	<u>\$ 8,121,734</u>

Refer to Note 10 for the information of notes receivable and trade receivables.

The changes in the balance of contract liabilities primarily result from the timing difference between the Group's performance and the respective customer's payment.

Revenue of the reporting period recognized from the beginning contract liabilities which were satisfied in the previous periods is as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
<u>From contract liabilities at the start of the year</u>		
Sale of goods	\$ 5,932,478	\$ 5,337,162
Customer loyalty programs	<u>30,522</u>	<u>68,933</u>
	<u>\$ 5,963,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,406,095</u>

26. NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Net profit for the year includes the following items:

a. Operating costs

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Operating costs		
Cost of sales	\$ 16,174,517	\$ 17,540,000
Rental costs	338,688	320,677
Others	<u>31,220</u>	<u>37,721</u>
	<u>\$ 16,544,425</u>	<u>\$ 17,898,398</u>

b. Interest income

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Interest income		
Bank deposits	\$ 87,171	\$ 52,590
Others	<u>5,717</u>	<u>5,093</u>
	<u>\$ 92,888</u>	<u>\$ 57,683</u>

c. Other income

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Dividend income		
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	<u>\$ 357,816</u>	<u>\$ 318,847</u>

d. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Loss arising on changes in fair value of investment properties, net	\$ (8,510)	\$ (163)
Loss on change in fair value of investment properties	(8,083)	(44,277)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	109,954	(14,922)
Expected credit loss	(213,415)	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(14,660)	(5,242)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	(1,090)	(28)
Gain on disposal of investments	3,266	4,330
Impairment loss of intangible assets	-	(437,462)
Gain on reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) of property, plant and equipment	64,393	(252,499)
Impairment loss of right-of-use assets	(432,343)	(231,371)
Other gains	167,787	250,077
Other losses	<u>(15,120)</u>	<u>(16,802)</u>
	<u>\$ (347,821)</u>	<u>\$ (748,359)</u>

e. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 419,333	\$ 448,092
Interest on bank loans	432,075	359,985
Other interest expense	<u>18,342</u>	<u>23,918</u>
Total interest expense of financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	869,750	831,995
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	<u>-</u>	<u>(35,360)</u>
	869,750	796,635
Reversal of unwinding of discounts on provisions	<u>228</u>	<u>225</u>
	<u>\$ 869,978</u>	<u>\$ 796,860</u>

Information on capitalized interest is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Capitalized interest amount	\$ -	\$ 35,360
Capitalization rate interval	-	1.895%

f. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 2,210,152	\$ 1,959,276
Right-of-use assets	3,502,408	3,423,042
Less: Adjustments to receipts in advance and depreciation	<u>(178,191)</u>	<u>(151,900)</u>
	5,534,369	5,230,418
Intangible assets (including amortization expense)	<u>70,246</u>	<u>79,021</u>
	<u>\$ 5,604,615</u>	<u>\$ 5,309,439</u>
 An analysis of deprecation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 239,240	\$ 222,017
Operating expenses	<u>5,295,129</u>	<u>5,008,401</u>
	<u>\$ 5,534,369</u>	<u>\$ 5,230,418</u>
 An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	\$ 1,450	\$ 1,402
Operating expenses	<u>68,796</u>	<u>77,619</u>
	<u>\$ 70,246</u>	<u>\$ 79,021</u>

g. Operating expenses directly related to investment properties

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Direct operating expenses from investment properties generating rental income	\$ 78,203	\$ 76,114
Direct operating expenses from investment properties not generating rental income	<u>26,630</u>	<u>31,401</u>
	<u>\$ 104,833</u>	<u>\$ 107,515</u>

h. Employee benefits expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Post-employment benefits (Note 23)		
Defined contribution plan	\$ 157,816	\$ 163,983
Defined benefit plan	<u>10,183</u>	<u>12,257</u>
	167,999	176,240
Other employee benefits	<u>4,209,347</u>	<u>3,926,810</u>
Total employee benefits expenses	<u>\$ 4,377,346</u>	<u>\$ 4,103,050</u>
 An analysis of employee benefits expenses by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 4,377,346</u>	<u>\$ 4,103,050</u>

i. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Company's Articles, the Company accrues compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at a rate of 2% to 3.5% and no less than 2.5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. The compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 2, 2023 and March 4, 2022, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Compensation of employees	3.2%	3.2%
Remuneration of directors	2.4%	2.4%

Amount

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Compensation of employees	\$ 75,934	\$ 47,003
Remuneration of directors	56,951	35,252

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

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

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

27. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 752,599	\$ 607,324
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	2,444	1,436
Adjustments for the prior years	<u>10,215</u>	<u>(11,070)</u>
	<u>765,258</u>	<u>597,690</u>

(Continued)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 44,603	\$ (61,012)
Adjustments to deferred tax attributable to changes in tax rates and laws	6,012	(4,543)
Deferred income tax not recognized in previous years is recognized in the current year	<u>(12,479)</u>	<u>(1,056)</u>
	<u>38,136</u>	<u>(66,611)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 803,394</u>	<u>\$ 531,079</u> (Concluded)

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expenses are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	<u>\$ 3,508,560</u>	<u>\$ 2,436,395</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 740,457	\$ 650,563
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	41,717	1,101
Deferred tax effect of earnings of subsidiaries	(83,719)	(68,764)
Tax-exempt income	(56,119)	(172,645)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	2,444	1,436
Land value increment tax	2,973	4,490
Unrecognized loss carryforwards	176,799	222,306
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(55,480)	(120,639)
Adjustments for prior years' income tax	(2,264)	(12,126)
Others	<u>36,586</u>	<u>25,357</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 803,394</u>	<u>\$ 531,079</u>

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Deferred tax</u>		
In respect of the current year		
Remeasurement on defined benefit plans	<u>\$ (25,499)</u>	<u>\$ 9,648</u>

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	<u>\$ 2,746</u>	<u>\$ 991</u>
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 626,356</u>	<u>\$ 470,027</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Exchange Differences	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Right-of-use assets	\$ 66,847	\$ (12,672)	\$ -	\$ 220	\$ 54,395
Differences of pension in determining taxable income	136,843	(9,200)	(16,376)	-	111,267
Investments in subsidiaries	11,170	(8,156)	-	-	3,014
Others	<u>285,749</u>	<u>22,962</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>308,725</u>
	500,609	(7,066)	(16,376)	234	477,401
Loss carryforwards	<u>96,395</u>	<u>(31,012)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,383</u>
	<u>\$ 597,004</u>	<u>\$ (38,078)</u>	<u>\$ (16,376)</u>	<u>\$ 234</u>	<u>\$ 542,784</u>

Deferred tax liabilities

Temporary differences					
Depreciation	\$ 991,992	\$ 23,089	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,015,081
Reserve for land revaluation increment tax	508,719	-	-	-	508,719
Investment properties	352,684	2,973	-	-	355,657
Investments in subsidiaries	203,619	(26,530)	-	3,607	180,696
Differences of pension in determining taxable income	46,807	-	-	-	46,807
Others	<u>191,889</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>9,123</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>201,538</u>
	<u>\$ 2,295,710</u>	<u>\$ 58</u>	<u>\$ 9,123</u>	<u>\$ 3,607</u>	<u>\$ 2,308,498</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Exchange Differences	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>					
Temporary differences					
Right-of-use assets	\$ 77,617	\$ (10,702)	\$ -	\$ (68)	\$ 66,847
Differences of pension in determining taxable income	140,607	(7,357)	3,593	-	136,843
Investments in subsidiaries	10,777	393	-	-	11,170
Others	<u>209,670</u>	<u>76,108</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(29)</u>	<u>285,749</u>
	438,671	58,442	3,593	(97)	500,609
Loss carryforwards	<u>133,515</u>	<u>(37,120)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>96,395</u>
	<u>\$ 572,186</u>	<u>\$ 21,322</u>	<u>\$ 3,593</u>	<u>\$ (97)</u>	<u>\$ 597,004</u>

(Continued)

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Exchange Differences	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>					
Temporary differences					
Depreciation	\$ 963,175	\$ 28,817	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 991,992
Reserve for land revaluation increment tax	508,719	-	-	-	508,719
Investment properties	348,194	4,490	-	-	352,684
Investments in subsidiaries	236,843	(32,223)	-	(1,001)	203,619
Differences of pension in determining taxable income	46,807	-	-	-	46,807
Others	<u>244,317</u>	<u>(46,373)</u>	<u>(6,055)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>191,889</u>
	<u>\$ 2,348,055</u>	<u>\$ (45,289)</u>	<u>\$ (6,055)</u>	<u>\$ (1,001)</u>	<u>\$ 2,295,710</u> (Concluded)

- e. Deductible temporary differences and unused loss carryforwards for which no deferred tax assets were recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Loss carryforwards		
Expiry in 2032	\$ 712,298	\$ -
Expiry in 2031	758,183	950,349
Expiry in 2030	368,836	365,159
Expiry in 2029	814,267	609,155
Expiry in 2028	1,284,282	1,001,991
Expiry in 2027	101,486	1,900,830
Expiry in 2026	545,065	636,276
Expiry in 2025	89,688	89,688
Expiry in 2024	83,292	83,292
Expiry in 2023	104,164	104,168
Expiry in 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>165,228</u>
	<u>\$ 4,861,561</u>	<u>\$ 5,906,136</u>
Deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 1,644,300</u>	<u>\$ 1,745,081</u>

f. Information on unused loss carryforwards

As of December 31, 2022, information on loss carryforwards is as follows:

Remaining Creditable Amount	Expiry Year
\$ 712,298	2032
758,183	2031
404,556	2030
979,064	2029
1,382,485	2028
104,682	2027
545,065	2026
89,688	2025
83,292	2024
<u>129,165</u>	2023
 <u>\$ 5,188,478</u>	

g. Income tax assessments

Income tax returns of the entities in the Group in the ROC through 2020 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT\$ Per Share

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.37</u>	<u>\$ 0.86</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.37</u>	<u>\$ 0.86</u>

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

Net profit for the year

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	\$ 1,930,174	\$ 1,208,100
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Compensation of employees	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1,930,174</u>	<u>\$ 1,208,100</u>

Shares

(In Thousands of Shares)

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of basic earnings per share	1,408,734	1,408,734
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Compensation of employees	<u>4,540</u>	<u>3,237</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of dilutive earnings per share	<u>1,413,274</u>	<u>1,411,971</u>

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

29. GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES

In 2021, the Group received a nonrecurring business allowance for an amount of \$117,000 thousand in accordance with Article 5-1 of the “Financial Relief for Industries and Businesses Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic by the MOEA” in 2021; also, the allowance for an amount of \$44 thousand (RMB10 thousand) from Chongqing City Chamber of Commerce during the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, which were debited to the “operating expenses” and booked in “non-operating income and expense,” respectively.

30. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a. Non-cash transactions

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group entered into the following non-cash investing activities which were not reflected in the consolidated statements of cash flows:

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the prepayment for equipment reclassified to property, plant and equipment amounted to \$187,255 thousand and \$58,165 thousand, respectively (please see Note 14).

b. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non-cash Changes			Closing Balance
			New Leases	Change in Exchange Rate	Others	
Short-term borrowings	\$ 9,868,799	\$ 3,759,960	\$ -	\$ 93,385	\$ -	\$ 13,722,144
Short-term bills payable	3,190,706	(1,599,861)	-	-	-	1,590,845
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	17,589,721	(6,739,721)	-	-	-	10,850,000
Lease liabilities	24,953,044	(2,969,151)	1,840,926	5,979	(149,627)	23,681,171
Other non-current liabilities	526,684	(10,364)	-	-	3,894	520,214
	<u>\$ 56,128,954</u>	<u>\$ (7,559,137)</u>	<u>\$ 1,840,926</u>	<u>\$ 99,364</u>	<u>\$ (145,733)</u>	<u>\$ 50,364,374</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non-cash Changes			Closing Balance
			New Leases	Change in Exchange Rate	Others	
Short-term borrowings	\$ 9,045,746	\$ 844,033	\$ -	\$ (20,980)	\$ -	\$ 9,868,799
Short-term bills payable	3,729,003	(538,297)	-	-	-	3,190,706
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	15,439,761	2,149,960	-	-	-	17,589,721
Lease liabilities	27,809,016	(2,990,437)	352,397	(2,371)	(215,561)	24,953,044
Other non-current liabilities	366,325	(42,940)	-	-	203,299	526,684
	<u>\$ 56,389,851</u>	<u>\$ (577,681)</u>	<u>\$ 352,397</u>	<u>\$ (23,351)</u>	<u>\$ (12,262)</u>	<u>\$ 56,128,954</u>

31. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Under its operating development schemes and related government rules, the Group manages its capital to ensure it can continue to operate as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity of the Group (comprising share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings and other equity). The Group's capital management concerns the capital expenditures for capital structure and relative risks to ensure the optimal capital structure; the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued and the proceeds from borrowings and repayments of borrowings, in order to balance the overall capital structure.

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value information - financial instruments not measured at fair value

The financial instruments not measured at fair value are either those with due dates in the near future or those with a future collection value which approximately equals its carrying amount. Thus, the fair value of these financial instruments is estimated at their carrying amounts on the financial reporting date.

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Beneficiary certificates	\$ 205,265	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 205,265
Domestic listed ordinary shares	<u>79,497</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>79,497</u>
	<u>\$ 284,762</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 284,762</u>
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Domestic listed ordinary shares	\$ 4,868,424	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,868,424
Unlisted shares	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>599,498</u>	<u>599,498</u>
	<u>\$ 4,868,424</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 599,498</u>	<u>\$ 5,467,922</u>

December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>				
Beneficiary certificates	\$ 347,960	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 347,960
Domestic listed ordinary shares	<u>86,690</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>86,690</u>
	<u>\$ 434,650</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 434,650</u>
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Domestic listed ordinary shares	\$ 4,431,551	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,431,551
Unlisted shares	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>646,753</u>	<u>646,753</u>
	<u>\$ 4,431,551</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 646,753</u>	<u>\$ 5,078,304</u>

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in both 2022 and 2021.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Financial Assets	Investment in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 646,753
Recognized in profit or loss (included in other gains and losses)	890
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI)	<u>(48,145)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 599,498</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Financial Assets	Investment in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 584,868
Recognized in profit or loss (included in other gains and losses)	(235)
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI)	<u>62,120</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 646,753</u>

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

<u>Financial Instruments</u>	<u>Valuation Techniques and Inputs</u>
Unlisted shares	<p>a) Asset-based approach. Valuation based on the fair value of an investee, calculated through each investment of the investee using the income approach, market approach or a combination of the two approaches, while also taking the liquidity premium into consideration.</p> <p>b) Transaction method of market approach. The approach is a valuation strategy based on market ratios of companies with similar profitability at the end of the reporting period, while taking the liquidity premium into consideration.</p>

c. Categories of financial instruments

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ 284,762	\$ 434,650
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	23,024,569	24,393,325
FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	5,467,922	5,078,304
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Amortized cost (2)	47,716,862	51,625,177

1) The balances included the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable and trade receivables (including related parties), other receivables and refundable deposits, which are measured at amortized cost.

2) The balances included the carrying amount of short-term borrowings, short-term bills payable, notes payable and trade payables (including related parties), other payables, long-term borrowings including the current portion and deposits received, which are measured at amortized cost.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments include investments in equity instruments, trade receivable, accounts payable, lease liabilities, concession liabilities, and loans. The objective of the financial risk management is to mitigate the market risks (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and other price risks), credit risk, liquidity risk and other financial risks that may impact the management and operating activities of the Group. The financial management department of the Group is committed to analyze and evaluate various financial risk factors that are market-related, provide and execute the corresponding mitigating strategies to reduce the risk impact of market fluctuation.

The main financial activities of the Group are governed by the Group's internal management and approved by the board of directors. The financial schemes, which include fund raising plans should be carried out in compliance with the Group's policies.

1) Market risk

a) Exchange rate risk

The Group was exposed to exchange rate risk for holding assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities (including those eliminated on consolidation) at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	In Thousands of U.S. Dollars	
	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Assets</u>		
USD	<u>\$ 17,727</u>	<u>\$ 21,643</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>		
USD	<u>\$ 14,213</u>	<u>\$ 13,999</u>

Sensitivity analysis

The Group was mainly affected by the floating exchange rates of USD denominated assets and liabilities. The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the Group's exposure to exchange rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. The change of exchange rates reported to the senior management of the Group was based on a 1% increase or decrease in exchange rate which also denotes the management's assessment for the reasonableness of the fluctuation of exchange rates.

If exchange rates increase/decrease by 1% and all variables remained unchanged, the profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would increase/decrease by \$1,080 thousand and \$2,116 thousand, respectively.

b) Interest rate risk

The Group was exposed to interest rate risk because the entities in the Group borrowed funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings.

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 12,324,438	\$ 12,864,674
Financial liabilities	23,907,809	26,345,448
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	4,864,693	5,595,167
Financial liabilities	26,143,489	29,464,379

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the Group's exposure to interest rates for financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period. For sensitivity analysis purposes, the sensitivity rate was adjusted as a result of the volatile financial markets. The measurement of the increase or decrease in the interest rates is based on 100 basis points, which is reported to the senior management denoting the management's assessment for the reasonableness of the fluctuation of the interest rates.

If interest rates increase/decrease by 100 basis points and all variables remained unchanged, the Group's profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would decrease/increase by \$212,788 thousand and \$238,692 thousand, respectively.

c) Other price risks

The Group was exposed to equity price risks involving equity investments in listed companies and beneficial certificates. The Group's investments in listed companies and beneficial certificates should be in compliance with the rule made by the board of directors in order to achieve the goal of risk management and maximize the returns on investments.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period. For sensitivity analysis purposes, the sensitivity rate was adjusted as a result of the volatile financial market.

If equity prices increase/decrease by 5%, the profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would increase/decrease by \$14,238 thousand and \$21,733 thousand, respectively due to the change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. The pre-tax other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would increase/decrease by \$273,396 thousand and \$253,915 thousand, respectively due to the change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. At the end of the reporting period, the Group's credit risk was mainly from trade receivables in operating activities, bank deposits and financial instruments in financial activities.

To maintain the quality of trade receivables, the Group manages credit risk by assessing customers' credit elements, such as financial status, historical transactions, etc., and obtains an adequate amount of collaterals as guarantees from the customers with high credit risk. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowances are made for irrecoverable amounts. On the credit risk management of bank deposits and other financial instruments, the Group trades with the counterparties comprising banks with high credit ratings.

3) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a risk in which the Group cannot pay cash or use other financial assets to settle the financial liabilities. The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the use of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants and it will not damage to the Group's reputation.

On the demand for capital payments for a particular purpose, the Group maintains adequate cash by the way of the long-term finance/borrowings. For the management of cash shortage, the Group monitors cash management and allocates cash appropriately to maintain financial flexibility and ensure the mitigation of liquidity risk.

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

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

December 31, 2022

	On Demand or Not Later than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	4-5 Years	Later than 5 Years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>							
Short-term borrowings	\$ 13,722,144	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,722,144
Short-term bills payable	1,590,845	-	-	-	-	-	1,590,845
Notes payable	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Trade payables	17,050,545	-	-	-	-	-	17,050,545
Trade payables to related parties	116,859	-	-	-	-	-	116,859
Other payables	4,089,361	-	-	-	-	-	4,089,361
Lease liabilities	3,351,854	2,798,014	2,299,177	1,878,844	1,773,723	15,918,656	28,020,268
Franchise liabilities	6,949	6,949	6,949	6,949	6,949	267,355	302,100
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	950,000	9,900,000	-	-	-	-	10,850,000
Deposits received	33,501	227,345	19,670	1,260	110	11,722	293,608

Further information on the maturity analysis of the above financial liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	\$ 3,351,854	\$ 8,749,758	\$ 6,330,318	\$ 3,410,394	\$ 2,917,077	\$ 3,260,867
Franchise liabilities	6,949	27,796	34,745	34,745	34,745	163,120
	<u>\$ 3,358,803</u>	<u>\$ 8,777,554</u>	<u>\$ 6,365,063</u>	<u>\$ 3,445,139</u>	<u>\$ 2,951,822</u>	<u>\$ 3,423,987</u>

December 31, 2021

	On Demand or Not Later than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	4-5 Years	Later than 5 Years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>							
Short-term borrowings	\$ 9,868,799	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,868,799
Short-term bills payable	3,190,706	-	-	-	-	-	3,190,706
Notes payable	5,830	-	-	-	-	-	5,830
Trade payables	16,806,804	-	-	-	-	-	16,806,804
Trade payables to related parties	96,397	-	-	-	-	-	96,397
Other payables	3,768,878	-	-	-	-	-	3,768,878
Lease liabilities	3,305,642	3,112,082	2,475,248	2,193,901	1,696,074	15,964,399	28,747,346
Franchise liabilities	5,614	6,903	6,903	6,903	6,903	272,531	305,757
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	-	17,189,721	400,000	-	-	-	17,589,721
Deposits received	90,053	164,024	7,791	21,154	2,260	12,760	298,042

Further information on the maturity analysis of the above financial liabilities was as follows:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	\$ 3,305,642	\$ 9,477,305	\$ 6,587,193	\$ 3,590,620	\$ 2,918,461	\$ 2,868,125
Franchise liabilities	<u>5,614</u>	<u>27,612</u>	<u>34,514</u>	<u>34,514</u>	<u>34,514</u>	<u>168,989</u>
	<u>\$ 3,311,256</u>	<u>\$ 9,504,917</u>	<u>\$ 6,621,707</u>	<u>\$ 3,625,134</u>	<u>\$ 2,952,975</u>	<u>\$ 3,037,114</u>

The amounts of variable interest rate instruments for non-derivative financial liabilities mentioned above are subject to change if the changes in variable interest rates differ from those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the year.

b) Financing facilities

Unit: Thousand

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
<u>Unsecured bank overdraft facilities</u>		
NTD		
Amount used	\$ -	\$ -
Amount unused	<u>50,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
RMB		
Amount used	\$ -	\$ 35,951
Amount unused	<u>100,000</u>	<u>64,049</u>
	<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
<u>Secured bank loan facilities</u>		
NTD		
Amount used	\$ 11,580,000	\$ 13,982,000
Amount unused	<u>8,420,000</u>	<u>9,778,000</u>
	<u>\$ 20,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 23,760,000</u>

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
USD		
Amount used	\$ 137,501	\$ 10,013
Amount unused	<u>240,148</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 377,649</u>	<u>\$ 10,013</u>
RMB		
Amount used	\$ 4,196	\$ 30,000
Amount unused	<u>215,804</u>	<u>5,000</u>
	<u>\$ 220,000</u>	<u>\$ 35,000</u>
<u>Unsecured bank loan facilities</u>		
NTD		
Amount used	\$ 10,343,000	\$ 12,123,000
Amount unused	<u>26,476,000</u>	<u>23,367,000</u>
	<u>\$ 36,819,000</u>	<u>\$ 35,490,000</u>
USD		
Amount used	\$ -	\$ 132,079
Amount unused	<u>10,000</u>	<u>210,791</u>
	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 342,870</u>
RMB		
Amount used	\$ -	\$ 75,000
Amount unused	<u>200,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	<u>\$ 105,000</u>

(Concluded)

33. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

In addition to disclosure in other notes, the transactions between the Company and related parties are summarized as follows.

- a. The Group's related parties and their relationships

<u>Related Party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Group</u>
Ding Ding Integrated Marketing Service Co., Ltd. (DDIM)	Associate
Chengdu Baiyang Industry Co., Ltd. (CDBI)	Associate
Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd. (YHDP)	Associate
Oriental Securities Corporation (OSC)	Associate
Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Associate
Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Associate

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Group
Far Eastern International Leasing Corp. (FEIL)	Associate
Yuan Ding Enterprise (Shanghai) Limited. (YDEL (Shanghai))	Associate
Yuan Shi Digital Technology Co., Ltd. (YSDT)	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far EasTone Telecommunications Co., Ltd. (FET)	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far Eastern Electronic Toll Collection Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Fetc International Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
New Century InfoComm Tech Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Yuan Ding Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Ding Ding Hotel Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far East Resources Development Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Yuan Ding Integrated Information Service (Shanghai) Inc.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far Eastern Construction Co., Ltd. (FECC)	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far Eastern Apparel Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
YDT Technology International Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far Eastern General Contractor Inc. (FEG)	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Yuan Cing Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Prime EcoPower Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Arcoa Communication Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Asia Cement Corporation (ACC)	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the associate of FENC)
Far Eastern Technical Consultants Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the associate of FENC)
Yadong Ready Mixed Concrete Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the associate of FENC)
Everest Textile Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the associate of FENC)
Far Eastern New Century Corporation (FENC)	Investor with significant influence over the Group (the investor of FEDS accounted for using the equity method)

(Continued)

Related Party	Relationship with the Group
Yuan Ze University	Other related party (the same chairman)
Mr. Xu Yuanzhi Memorial Foundation Far Eastern Memorial Hospital (FEMH)	Other related party (the same chairman)
Oriental Union Chemical Corp.	Other related party (the same chairman)
U-Ming Marine Transport Corp.	Other related party (the same chairman)
Mr. Xuyuan Zhi Memorial Foundation	Other related party (related party in substance)
Hong-Tong Developing Co., Ltd.	Other related party (related party in substance)
Sogo New Life Foundation	Other related party (related party in substance)
Pacific Sogo Social Welfare Foundation	Other related party (related party in substance)
Ding&Ding Management Consultants Co., Ltd.	Other related party (related party in substance)
Far Eastern International Bank (FEIB)	Other related party (the chairman of the Company is its vice chairman)
CitySuper (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Other related party (related party in substance of subsidiary, Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd.)
CitySuper (Labuan) Ltd.	Other related party (investor accounting for subsidiary, Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd. using equity method)
CitySuper Ltd.	Other related party (parent company of CitySuper (Labuan) Ltd.)
Yuanbo Asset Management Company	Other related party (subsidiary of Far Eastern International Leasing Corporation)
Chengdu Tai Bai Consultant and Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party (collaborative enterprise in mainland China)
Shanghai Xujiahui Centre (Group) Co., Ltd.	Other related party (collaborative enterprise in mainland China)
Fu Ming Transport Corporation	Other related party (the subsidiary of ACC)
U-Ming Marine Transport (Singapore) Limited	Other related party (the subsidiary of U-Ming Marine Transport Corporation)

(Concluded)

b. Operating revenue

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
Sales of goods (Note)	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	\$ 51,101	\$ 48,943
	Other related parties	4,189	7,220
	Investor with significant influence over the Group	<u>521</u>	<u>1,074</u>
		<u>\$ 55,811</u>	<u>\$ 57,237</u>
Other operating revenue	Other related parties	\$ 58,158	\$ 61,861
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	29,948	27,959
	Investor with significant influence over the Group	13,154	-
	Associates	<u>381</u>	<u>95</u>
		<u>\$ 101,641</u>	<u>\$ 89,915</u>

Note: Sales to related parties and unrelated parties were made under normal terms.

c. Purchases

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
Operating costs (Note)	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	\$ 217,550	\$ 47,813
	Other related parties	23,377	14,750
	Investor with significant influence over the Group	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
		<u>\$ 240,933</u>	<u>\$ 62,569</u>

Note: Purchases from related parties and unrelated parties were made under normal terms.

d. Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Trade receivables	Other related parties	\$ 80,625	\$ 81,659
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	45,411	47,424
	Associates (Note 1)	22,026	37,412
	Investor with significant influence over the Group	<u>4,549</u>	<u>3,148</u>
		<u>\$ 152,611</u>	<u>\$ 169,643</u>
Other receivables	Other related parties		
	Shanghai Xujiahui Centre (Group) Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	\$ 203,233	\$ -
	Others (Note 3)	<u>5,645</u>	<u>10,300</u>
		208,878	10,300
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	10,280	11,650
	Associates	9,496	105,671
	Investor with significant influence over the Group	<u>298</u>	<u>378</u>
	<u>\$ 228,952</u>	<u>\$ 127,999</u>	

Note 1: As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, provision for loss allowance amounted to \$118,517 thousand and \$119,483 thousand, respectively.

Note 2: As of December 31, 2022, included a loan to related party of \$203,233 thousand.

Note 3: As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, provision for loss allowance amounted to \$16,181 thousand for both years.

e. Other current assets

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Prepayments	Other related parties	\$ 2,888	\$ 3,118
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	<u>140</u>	<u>49</u>
		<u>\$ 3,028</u>	<u>\$ 3,167</u>
Others	Associates	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 570</u>

f. Other non-current assets

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Lease incentives	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	\$ 10,720	\$ 16,147
	Other related parties	<u>303</u>	<u>583</u>
		<u>\$ 11,023</u>	<u>\$ 16,730</u>
Refundable deposits	Associates	\$ 133,940	\$ 133,176
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	<u>58,045</u>	<u>44,815</u>
		<u>\$ 191,985</u>	<u>\$ 177,991</u>

g. Payables to related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Trade payables	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	\$ 101,299	\$ 82,671
	Other related parties	<u>15,560</u>	<u>13,726</u>
		<u>\$ 116,859</u>	<u>\$ 96,397</u>
Other payables	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	\$ 366,461	\$ 403,653
	Associates	146,846	183,831
	Investor with significant influence over the Group	55,161	60,006
	Other related parties	<u>39,461</u>	<u>44,877</u>
		<u>\$ 607,929</u>	<u>\$ 692,367</u>

h. Other current liabilities

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Advance receipts	Other related parties	\$ 2,301	\$ 2,413
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	2,059	1,272
	Associates	<u>575</u>	<u>41</u>
		<u>\$ 4,935</u>	<u>\$ 3,726</u>
Others	Associates	\$ 1,931	\$ 1,078
	Other related parties	<u>414</u>	<u>100</u>
		<u>\$ 2,345</u>	<u>\$ 1,178</u>

i. Other non-current liabilities

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Deposits received	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group		
	Yuan Ding Co., Ltd.	\$ 61,701	\$ 61,166
	Others	<u>633</u>	<u>632</u>
		62,334	61,798
	Other related parties	<u>1,032</u>	<u>1,032</u>
		<u>\$ 63,366</u>	<u>\$ 62,830</u>
Others	Other related parties		
	Yuanbo Asset Management Company	<u>\$ 28,490</u>	<u>\$ 28,744</u>

j. Lease arrangements - the Company as lessee

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Acquisition of right-of-use assets</u>		
Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	\$ 583,939	\$ 212,926
Associates	<u>-</u>	<u>3,460</u>
	<u>\$ 583,939</u>	<u>\$ 216,386</u>

The lease agreement between the Group's Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd. and its related party, Yuan Ding Co., Ltd for the shopping arcade expired on December 31, 2021. The original lease agreement specified that terms of the lease renewal should be negotiated before expiration. However, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Group's Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd. was affected, and the rental amount of the lease agreement with Yuan Ding was still under negotiation as of December 31, 2022. Therefore, the Group's Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd. simply estimated the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities based on the rental amount paid in the past. After the rental amount of the lease is confirmed, shall re-measure the lease liabilities and then make an announcement in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies.

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Lease liabilities (Note)	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group		
	Far Eastern Construction Co., Ltd.	\$ 4,853,470	\$ 5,002,263
	Asia Cement Corporation	885,414	978,775
	Far Eastern Resources Development Co., Ltd.	907,354	964,080
	Others	278,283	22,149
	Other related parties	6,985	8,311
	Associates	<u>5,492</u>	<u>7,274</u>
		<u>\$ 6,936,998</u>	<u>\$ 6,982,852</u>

Note: The rental pertaining to related parties is based on agreement and is received or paid monthly or yearly.

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Interest expense</u>		
Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group		
Far Eastern Construction Co., Ltd.	\$ 109,608	\$ 110,934
Others	<u>21,388</u>	<u>23,416</u>
	130,996	134,350
Other related parties	130	153
Associates	<u>55</u>	<u>53</u>
	<u>\$ 131,181</u>	<u>\$ 134,556</u>

k. Acquisition of financial assets

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Related Party Category/Name	Line Item	Number of Shares Traded	Underlying Assets	Purchase Price
Other related parties	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	50,936	Common shares	<u>\$ 490,000</u>

l. Acquisition of other assets

Related Party Category/Name	Line Item	Purchase Price	
		2022	2021
		<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
Other related parties	Intangible assets	<u>\$ 13,848</u>	<u>\$ 18,477</u>

m. Construction projects

The construction projects of the Group were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	<u>\$ 169,533</u>	<u>\$ 241,447</u>

n. Loans to related parties

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2022	2021
Shanghai Xujiahui Centre (Group) Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 203,233</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The loan to other related party extended by the Group is pledged with promissory notes, and the interest is computed using the agreed upon interest rate. The loan is expected to be settled within one year. There were no expected credit losses after assessment.

o. Loans from related parties

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2022	2021
Far Eastern International Bank Ltd.	<u>\$ 980,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Interest expense

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Far Eastern International Bank Ltd.	<u>\$ 4,876</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

p. Transactions with other related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
Operating expenses (Note)	Other related parties	\$ 326,001	\$ 242,456
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	207,595	182,607
	Associates	188,711	160,982
	Investor with significant influence over the Group	<u>152,690</u>	<u>140,146</u>
		<u>\$ 874,997</u>	<u>\$ 726,191</u>

(Continued)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2022	2021
Other gains and losses - gains	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group		
	Asia Cement Corporation	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
	Others	<u>2,828</u>	<u>3,630</u>
		22,828	23,630
	Other related parties		
	Far Eastern International Bank Ltd.	18,799	17,943
	Others	<u>-</u>	<u>19</u>
		18,799	17,962
	Associates	<u>3,634</u>	<u>1,456</u>
		<u>\$ 45,261</u>	<u>\$ 43,048</u>
Other gains and losses - losses	Associates		
	Oriental Securities Corporation	\$ 6,991	\$ 7,029
	Investor with significant influence over the Group	21	73
	Other related parties	9	-
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Group	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 7,022</u>	<u>\$ 7,102</u>

(Concluded)

Note: The rental pertaining to related parties is based on agreement and is received or paid monthly or yearly.

q. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 134,760	\$ 130,506
Post-employment benefits	<u>395</u>	<u>471</u>
	<u>\$ 135,155</u>	<u>\$ 130,977</u>

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel was determined by the compensation committee in accordance with the individual performance and the market trends.

34. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for goods purchases, long/short-term borrowings, short-term bills payable and administrative proceedings:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Financial assets at amortized cost	\$ 216,800	\$ 232,370
Investments accounted for using the equity method	3,428,246	3,687,521
Financial assets at FVTOCI	2,126,700	2,220,360
Property, plant and equipment	18,601,701	16,587,988
Investment properties	658,859	621,252
Prepayments for leases	-	38,416
Right-of-use assets	3,005,016	-
Intangible assets	<u>541,677</u>	<u>7,112</u>
	<u>\$ 28,578,999</u>	<u>\$ 23,395,019</u>

35. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant contingencies and unrecognized commitments of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Significant Unrecognized Commitments

The amount of unrecognized commitments are as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Construction of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 223,810</u>	<u>\$ 1,280,296</u>

36. OTHER MATTERS

The Group's operating income decreased due to the traffic flow control at the business premises during the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. The Group has applied to the government successively for the COVID-19 financial support and rent concession due to the impact of the pandemic. The Group expects to resume regular business operation along with the recession of the pandemic.

37. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

December 31, 2022

	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 4,034	30.7100 (USD:NTD)	\$ 123,879
USD	13,693	6.9646 (USD:RMB)	420,521
RMB	82,607	4.4094 (RMB:NTD)	<u>364,247</u>
			<u>\$ 908,647</u>
Non-monetary items			
Associates accounted for using the equity method			
RMB	702,094	4.4094 (RMB:NTD)	\$ 3,095,813
Financial assets at FVTPL			
USD	294	30.7100 (USD:NTD)	<u>9,031</u>
			<u>\$ 3,104,844</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	364	30.7100 (USD:NTD)	\$ 11,175
USD	13,847	6.9646 (USD:RMB)	425,230
RMB	401	4.4094 (RMB:NTD)	<u>1,770</u>
			<u>\$ 438,175</u>

December 31, 2021

	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 21,591	27.6800 (USD:NTD)	\$ 597,625
USD	52	6.3674 (USD:RMB)	1,442
RMB	18,802	4.3471 (RMB:NTD)	<u>81,736</u>

\$ 680,803

(Continued)

	Foreign Currency (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Non-monetary items			
Associates accounted for using the equity method			
RMB	\$ 709,003	4.3471 (RMB:NTD)	\$ 3,082,109
Financial assets at FVTPL			
USD	294	27.6800 (USD:NTD)	<u>8,140</u>
			<u>\$ 3,090,249</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	328	27.6800 (USD:NTD)	\$ 9,090
USD	13,671	6.3674 (USD:RMB)	378,418
RMB	401	4.3471 (RMB:NTD)	<u>1,745</u>
			<u>\$ 389,253</u>
			(Concluded)

The Group is mainly exposed to RMB. The following information was aggregated by the functional currencies of the Group, and the exchange rates between respective functional currencies and the presentation currency are disclosed. The significant realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
Functional Currency	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gains	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange (Losses) Gains
NTD	1.0000 (NTD:NTD)	\$ 43,291	1.0000 (NTD:NTD)	\$ (24,161)
RMB	4.4347 (RMB:NTD)	<u>66,663</u>	4.3417 (RMB:NTD)	<u>9,239</u>
		<u>\$ 109,954</u>		<u>\$ (14,922)</u>

38. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions and investees:

- 1) Financing provided to others (Table 2)
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (Table 3)
- 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) (Table 4)
- 4) Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 5)

- 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
 - 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
 - 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (None)
 - 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 6)
 - 9) Trading in derivative instruments (None)
 - 10) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions (Table 7)
- b. Information on investees: Table 8.
- c. Information on investments in mainland China
- 1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the year, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area (Table 9)
 - 2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses:
 - a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the year (None)
 - b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the year (None)
 - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses (None)
 - d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the year and the purposes (Table 3)
 - e) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to the financing of funds (Table 2)
 - f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss or the financial position for the year, such as the rendering of services or receipt of payments (None)
- d. Major shareholders: For names, number of shares held and shareholding percentage of shareholders with a stake of 5% or more (Table 10)

39. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group belongs to a single industry of department stores and supermarkets. Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on geographical information as management structure. The Group's reportable segments under IFRS 8 "Operating Segments" includes ROC and China.

a. Segment revenue and results

	Segment Revenue		Segment Profit	
	For the Year Ended December 31		For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
ROC	\$ 34,851,606	\$ 33,368,333	\$ 4,900,077	\$ 3,655,255
China	1,012,304	1,940,131	(453,711)	(22,609)
Total for continuing operations	<u>\$ 35,863,910</u>	<u>\$ 35,308,464</u>	4,446,366	3,632,646
Interest income			92,888	57,683
Dividend income			357,816	318,847
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net			109,954	(14,922)
Loss arising on financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL			(8,510)	(163)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net			(14,660)	(5,242)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets			(1,090)	(28)
Gain on disposal of investment			3,266	4,330
Loss on changes in fair value of investment properties			(8,083)	(44,277)
Finance costs			(869,978)	(796,860)
Share of profits of associates accounted for using the equity method			(170,711)	(27,562)
Impairment loss of intangible assets			-	(437,462)
Expected credit loss			(213,415)	-
Reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) on property plant and equipment			64,393	(252,499)
Impairment loss of right-of-use assets			(432,343)	(231,371)
Other gains			167,787	250,077
Other losses			(15,120)	(16,802)
Profit before income tax			<u>\$ 3,508,560</u>	<u>\$ 2,436,395</u>

Segment revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no intersegment sales in 2022 and 2021.

b. Total segment assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Segment assets</u>		
ROC	\$ 120,551,537	\$ 124,766,690
China	<u>6,350,017</u>	<u>5,960,621</u>
Total consolidated assets	<u>\$ 126,901,554</u>	<u>\$ 130,727,311</u>
<u>Segment liabilities</u>		
ROC	\$ 80,518,697	\$ 85,462,358
China	<u>5,835,593</u>	<u>5,429,795</u>
Total consolidated liabilities	<u>\$ 86,354,290</u>	<u>\$ 90,892,153</u>

c. Revenue from major products

The Group's revenue from its major products and services are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Retail sales revenue	\$ 32,801,817	\$ 32,394,281
Other operating revenue	<u>3,062,093</u>	<u>2,914,183</u>
	<u>\$ 35,863,910</u>	<u>\$ 35,308,464</u>

d. Geographical information

The Group operates in two principal geographical areas - ROC and China. The Group's revenue from external customers by geographical location and information on its non-current assets by geographical location are detailed below.

	Revenue from External Customers		Non-current Assets	
	For the Year Ended December 31		December 31	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
ROC	\$ 34,851,606	\$ 33,368,333	\$ 84,528,674	\$ 86,642,045
China	<u>1,012,304</u>	<u>1,940,131</u>	<u>310,209</u>	<u>457,381</u>
	<u>\$ 35,863,910</u>	<u>\$ 35,308,464</u>	<u>\$ 84,838,883</u>	<u>\$ 87,099,426</u>

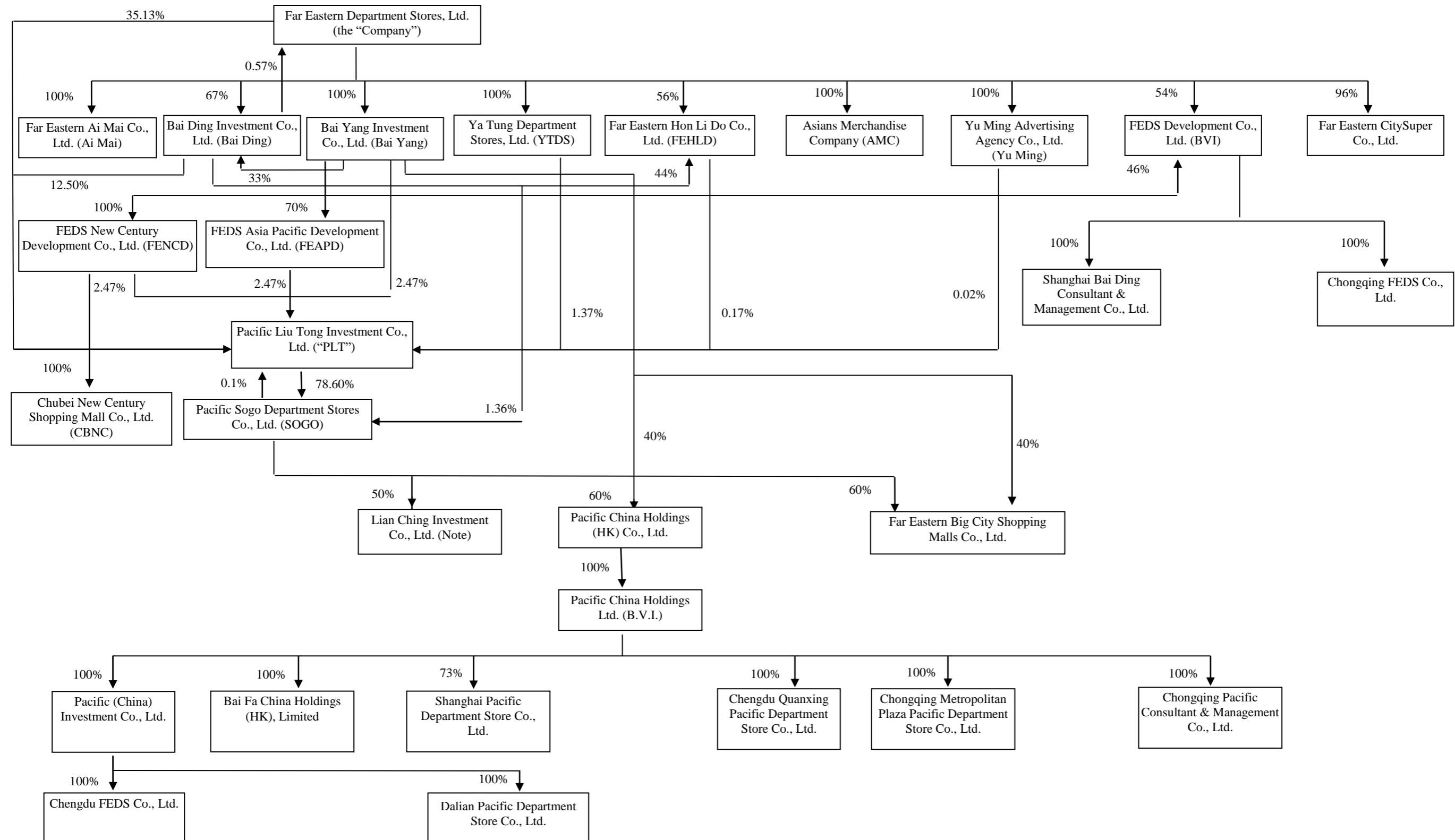
Noncurrent assets do not include available-for-sale noncurrent assets, financial instruments, deferred income tax assets, and net defined benefit assets.

e. Information on major customers

There was no revenue from any single customer comprising 10% or more of the Group's gross revenue for 2022 and 2021.

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DIAGRAM OF INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS
DECEMBER 31, 2022



Note: The amount of Lian Ching Investment Co., Ltd. has been written off to zero, no liabilities were undertaken by the Group and the accounts are not disclosed in the consolidated financial statement.

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Borrowing Amount	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing	Business Transaction Amounts	Reason for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower	Aggregate Financing Limits
													Item	Value		
1	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Other receivables	Y	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	-	(Note A)	\$ -	Transaction	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 4,970,304 (Note B)	\$ 4,970,304 (Note B)
		Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	681,762 (US\$ 22,200 thousand)	-	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	4,970,304 (Note B)	4,970,304 (Note B)
2	Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	Chongqing Pacific Consultant and Management Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	749,598 (RMB 170,000 thousand)	749,598 (RMB 170,000 thousand)	605,852 (RMB 137,400 thousand)	1.504523% (Note E)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Dalian Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	132,282 (RMB 30,000 thousand)	88,188 (RMB 20,000 thousand)	-	1.504523% (Note F)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Chengdu Quaxing Building Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	15,936 (RMB 3,614 thousand)	1.504523% (Note G)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Shanghai Bai Ding Consultant & Management Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	44,094 (RMB 10,000 thousand)	44,094 (RMB 10,000 thousand)	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Chengdu FEDS Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	440,940 (RMB 100,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	-	1.504523% (Note H)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	440,940 (RMB 100,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	-	1.504523% (Note I)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
3	Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	308,658 (RMB 70,000 thousand)	308,658 (RMB 70,000 thousand)	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Chengdu FEDS Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	79,369 (RMB 18,000 thousand)	1% (Note J)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
4	Pacific China Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd.	Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Other receivables	Y	307,100 (US\$ 10,000 thousand)	307,100 (US\$ 10,000 thousand)	113,627 (US\$ 3,700 thousand)	1.55%-5.7% (Note K)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
5	Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	1,136,270 (US\$ 37,000 thousand)	-	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Dalian Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	88,188 (RMB 20,000 thousand)	88,188 (RMB 20,000 thousand)	30,866 (RMB 7,000 thousand)	1% (Note L)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Chengdu FEDS Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	-	1%	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
6	Shanghai Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Shanghai Xujiahui Centre (Group) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	203,233 (RMB 46,091 thousand)	203,233 (RMB 46,091 thousand)	203,233 (RMB 46,091 Thousand)	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	287,414 (Note B)	287,414 (Note B)
7	Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	454,508 (US\$ 14,800 thousand)	-	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	2,618,304 (Note D)	5,236,608 (Note B)

(Continued)

Note A: Short-term financing.

Note B: 40% of the financing company's net assets.

Note C: The amount of the collateral/guarantees is based on 40% of the net value of the ultimate parent company, Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd. per its latest financial statements.

Note D: The amount of the collateral/guarantees is based on 20% of the net value per its latest financial statements.

Note E: The interest for the period amounted to RMB2,202 thousand.

Note F: The interest for the period amounted to RMB6 thousand.

Note G: The interest for the period amounted to RMB55 thousand.

Note H: The interest for the period amounted to RMB543 thousand.

Note I: The interest for the period amounted to RMB373 thousand.

Note J: The interest for the period amounted to RMB7 thousand.

Note K: The interest for the period amounted to US\$109 thousand.

Note L: The interest for the period amounted to RMB6 thousand.

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No.	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Period	Actual Borrowing Amount	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amounts Allowable	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provided by Parent Company	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provided by A Subsidiary	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provided to Mainland China	
		Name	Nature of Relationship (Note E)											
0	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd. (Bai Ding)	2	\$ 18,923,726 (Note A)	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 842,000	\$ -	3	\$ 31,539,543 (Note B)	Y	-	-	
		FEDS Development Ltd.	2	18,923,726 (Note A)	307,100 (US\$ 10,000 thousand)	307,100 (US\$ 10,000 thousand)	-	-	1	31,539,543 (Note B)	Y	-	-	
		Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd.	2	18,923,726 (Note A)	3,700,000	-	-	-	-	-	31,539,543 (Note B)	Y	-	-
		Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd.	2	18,923,726 (Note A)	130,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	31,539,543 (Note B)	Y	-	-
		Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	2	18,923,726 (Note A)	6,164,298	6,164,298	6,164,298	-	20	31,539,543 (Note B)	Y	-	-	-
1	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	3	18,923,726 (Note C)	4,222,953	4,087,386	4,087,386	-	13	31,539,543 (Note D)	-	Y	-	
		Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	2	18,923,726 (Note C)	12,673,951 (US\$ 373,500 thousand)	10,983,343 (US\$ 328,500 thousand)	3,915,547 (RMB 888,000 thousand)	-	35	31,539,543 (Note D)	-	-	-	
		Dalian Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	2	18,923,726 (Note C)	66,141 (RMB 15,000 thousand)	-	-	-	-	-	31,539,543 (Note D)	-	-	Y
		Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	2	18,923,726 (Note C)	1,672,456 (US\$ 20,000 thousand)	1,584,268 (US\$ 20,000 thousand)	325,602 (US\$ 10,000 thousand)	-	5	31,539,543 (Note D)	-	-	-	Y
2	Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	3	437,927 (Note A)	187,446	187,446	187,446	-	1	729,878 (Note B)	-	-	-	

Note A: The amount is 60% of net assets based on the latest financial statements of the endorser/guarantor.

Note B: The amount is 100% of net assets based on the latest financial statements of the endorser/guarantor.

Note C: The amount of the collateral/guarantees is based on 60% of the net value of the ultimate parent company, Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd. per its latest financial statements.

Note D: The amount of the collateral/guarantees is based on 100% of the net value of the ultimate parent company, Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd. per its latest financial statements.

(Continued)

Note E: Relationships between the endorsement/guarantee provider and the guaranteed party:

1. Trading partner.
2. The direct and indirect shareholding of the Company amounts to more than 50%.
3. The companies that directly and indirectly hold more than 50% of the Company's voting rights.
4. The Company that directly and indirectly holds more than 90% of the voting shares.
5. Guaranteed by the Company according to the construction contract.
6. An investee company. The guarantees were provided based on the Company's proportionate share in the investee company.
7. Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several securities for as performance guarantees of sales contracts for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act.

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Holding Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with Issuer of Securities	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2022				Note
				Shares (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Asia Cement Corporation	4	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	50,000	\$ 2,050,021	1	\$ 2,050,021	35,000 thousand shares of Asia Cement Corporation pledged for loans and commercial papers issued of the investor company
	Far Eastern New Century Corporation	3	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	19,964	636,863	-	636,863	
	Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6,286	33,756	2	33,756	
	Yuan Ding Leasing Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	7,309	71,993	9	71,993	
	Yuan Ding Co., Ltd.	4	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	3	10	-	10	
	Yuan Shi Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	4	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	31	571	-	571	
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	2	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	8,207	176,451	1	176,451	5,200 thousand shares of Asia Cement Corporation pledged for commercial papers issued of the investor company 15,000 thousand shares of Far Eastern New Century Corporation pledged for loans of the investor company
	Asia Cement Corporation	7	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	14,814	607,390	-	607,390	
	Far Eastern New Century Corporation	6	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	15,812	504,388	-	504,388	
	Chung-Nan Textile Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,984	110,598	5	110,598	
	Ding Ding Management Consultants Co., Ltd.	8	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	647	10,366	5	10,366	
	Yue Ding Industry Co., Ltd.	7	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,994	44,427	2	44,427	
	Oriental Securities Investment Advisory Co., Ltd.	8	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1	10	-	10	
	Ding Sheng Investment Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	40,329	309,724	18	309,724	
Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Far Eastern International Bank Ltd.	8	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	75,068	825,749	2	825,749	
	Asia Cement Corporation	7	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	3,849	157,828	-	157,828	
	U-Ming Marine Transport Corporation	8	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	200	9,720	-	9,720	
	Oriental Securities Investment Advisory Co., Ltd.	8	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1	10	-	10	
Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Asia Cement Corporation	7	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,506	61,729	-	61,729	

(Continued)

Holding Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with Issuer of Securities	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2022				Note
				Shares (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
FEDS Development Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Kowloon Cement Corp., Ltd.	7	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	46	\$ 18,033	-	\$ 18,033	
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> CMC Magnetics Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	188	1,361	-	1,361	
	Quanta Computer Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	1	52	-	52	
	Pacific Construction Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	7,931	71,934	2	71,934	
	Oriental Union Chemical Corp.	8	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	660	12,276	-	12,276	
	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	1	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	800	4,019	-	4,019	
	Asia Cement Corporation	7	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	60	2,460	-	2,460	
	E-Shou Hi-tech Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	18,300	-	15	-	
	Tian Yuan Investment Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	98,000	-	20	-	
	PURETEK Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	119	-	-	-	
	Pacific 88 Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	16	-	1	-	
Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>Beneficiary certificate</u> DWS Taiwan Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	17,273	205,265	-	205,265	
Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Asia Cement Corporation	7	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	150	6,150	-	6,150	
Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	<u>Shares</u> Overseas Development Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	2,250	-	15	-	
	Taiwan Ocean Farming Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	2,250	-	15	-	

- Note A:
1. Subsidiary of FEDS.
 2. Parent company.
 3. Investor with significant influence over the Company.
 4. Associate of investor with significant influence over the Company.
 5. Other related party.
 6. Investor with significant influence over FEDS.
 7. Associate of investor with significant influence over FEDS.
 8. Other related party of FEDS.

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CUMULATIVE PURCHASE OR SALE OF ONE SECURITY FOR AN AMOUNT EXCEEDING NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Selling and Buying Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Transacting Company	Relationship	January 1, 2022		Buy		Sell			Adjustments (Note A)	December 31, 2022		
					Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Selling Price	Booked Cost		Disposal Profit	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount
Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	1,074,991	\$ 10,811,062	130,000	\$ 1,300,000 (Note G)	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 102,233	1,204,991	\$ 12,213,294
	Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	41,000	84,113	50,000	500,000 (Note G)	40,000	-	-	-	(116,850)	51,000	467,263
Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Far Eastern New Century Corporation	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	382,000	3,877,287	170,000	1,700,000 (Note G)	-	-	-	-	(63,719)	552,000	5,513,568
	Pacific China Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	44,080	(1,204,971)	24,800	705,684 (Note B)	-	-	-	-	(173,066)	68,880	(672,353)
	Far Eastern International Bank Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	-	Other related parties	23,757	290,376	50,936	490,000 (Note G)	-	-	-	-	45,373	75,068 (Note H)	825,749
Far Eastern New Century Corporation	<u>Shares</u> Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd. (CBNC)	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	350,000	3,459,528	180,000	1,800,000 (Note G)	-	-	-	-	(90,867)	530,000	5,168,661
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Pacific China Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	66,120	(1,807,457)	37,200	1,058,526 (Note C)	-	-	-	-	(259,599)	103,320	(1,008,530)
Pacific China Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	130,200	(3,115,022)	62,000	1,764,210 (Note D)	-	-	-	-	(447,001)	192,200	(1,797,813)
Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	<u>Shares</u> Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	-	(588,608)	-	1,479,660 (Note E)	-	-	-	-	(164,792)	-	726,260
	Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	-	(43,149)	-	284,550 (Note F)	-	-	-	-	5,701	-	247,102

(Continued)

Note A: The share of comprehensive income recognized using the equity method, gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and capital reduction were used to offset a deficit.

Note B: There was an increase in cash capital of US\$24,800 thousand.

Note C: There was an increase in cash capital of US\$37,200 thousand.

Note D: There was an increase in cash capital of US\$62,000 thousand.

Note E: There was an increase in cash capital of US\$52,000 thousand.

Note F: There was an increase in cash capital of US\$10,000 thousand.

Note G: There was an increase in cash capital.

Note H: 375 thousand shares including stock dividends.

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORE CO., LTD. AND THE SUBSIDIARIES

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

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Sogo Department Store Co., Ltd.	Associate	\$ 118,517	-	\$ 118,517	Collection expedited	\$ 50	\$ 118,517
Pacific China Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd.	Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Subsidiary	115,077 (Note A)	-	-	-	-	-
Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	Chongqing Pacific Consultant and Management Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	606,637 (Note A)	-	-	-	-	-
Shanghai Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Shanghai Xujiahui Centre (Group) Co., Ltd.	Other related parties	203,233 (Note A)	-	-	-	-	-
FEDS Development Ltd.	Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	308,658 (Note B)	-	-	-	-	-

Note A: This balance refers to fund lending.

Note B: The cash dividends receivable.

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Number	Transacting Company	Counter Party	Flow of Transaction (Note A)	Status			
				Account	Amount (Note C)	Condition	Ratio to Consolidated Operating Revenue or Assets (Note B)
0	Far Eastern Department Store Co., Ltd.	Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd.	1	Operating expenses	\$ 393,662	Rent was based on market rates and paid monthly.	1
1	Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd.	Far Eastern Department Store Co., Ltd.	2	Operating revenue	(393,662)	Rent was based on market rates and collected monthly.	1
2	Far Eastern Department Store Co., Ltd.	FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	1	Operating expenses	228,000	Rent was based on market rates and paid monthly.	1
3	FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	Far Eastern Department Store Co., Ltd.	2	Operating revenue	(228,000)	Rent was based on market rates and collected monthly.	1
4	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	3	Operating revenue	(342,801)	Rent was based on market rates and collected monthly.	1
5	Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	3	Operating costs and expenses	342,801	Rent was based on market rates and paid monthly.	1

Note A: The flow of transactions is numbered as follows:

1. Parent company to subsidiary.
2. Subsidiary to parent company.
3. Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note B: The percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total revenue or total assets is calculated as the ending balance to consolidated total assets in the case of assets and liabilities accounts, or as the interim cumulative amount to consolidated total revenue in the case of profit or loss accounts.

Note C: The criteria for disclosure is when the amount of major transactions between the parent company and the subsidiary accounts for more than 1% of the consolidated total revenue or total assets.

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND OTHER INFORMATION OF INVESTEEES ON WHICH THE COMPANY EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of (Loss) Profit	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount			
Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	\$ 11,722,181	\$ 10,422,181	1,204,991	100	\$ 12,213,294	\$ 84,144	\$ 84,176	Subsidiary
	Oriental Securities Corporation	Taiwan	Securities investment	143,652	143,652	141,980	20	1,894,683	(471,600)	(92,700)	Associate
	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	1,764,210	1,764,210	281,734	35	4,189,408	1,092,494	383,784	Subsidiary
	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	33,357	33,357	119,981	67	2,330,227	198,049	132,232	Subsidiary
	Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Retail	1,535,538	1,535,538	87,744	100	193,362	(165,749)	(165,749)	Subsidiary
	FEDS Development Ltd.	British Virgin Island	Investment	125,058	125,058	218	54	1,285,817	(125,522)	(71,645)	Subsidiary
	Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Advertising and import agent	33,000	33,000	3,500	100	117,506	13,819	13,819	Subsidiary
	Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	1,419,292	919,292	51,000	100	467,263	(118,315)	(118,315)	Subsidiary
	Ding Ding Integrated Marketing Service Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Marketing	64,500	64,500	3,631	10	18,146	(64,465)	(6,403)	Associate
	Asians Merchandise Company	US	Trading	5,316	5,316	950	100	4,840	26	26	Subsidiary
	Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Building leasing	40,278	40,278	1,571	56	13,553	1,061	707	Subsidiary
	Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Retail	478,269	478,269	47,827	96	158,022	40,159	38,416	Subsidiary
	Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	E-ticket	238,292	238,292	6,171	9	21,967	(277,036)	(25,088)	Associate
	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Oriental Securities Corporation	Taiwan	Securities investment	163,563	163,563	98,281	14	1,311,629	(471,600)	
Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.		Taiwan	Investment	658,129	658,129	100,250	13	1,504,416	1,092,494		Subsidiary
Far Eastern International Leasing Corporation		Taiwan	Leasing	301,125	301,125	22,203	5	327,845	138,560		Associate
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.		Taiwan	Department store	33,490	33,490	11,254	1	168,990	1,398,046		Subsidiary
Yue Ming Trading Co., Ltd.		Taiwan	Import and export trading and distribution	21,291	21,291	4,901	47	64,496	3,632		Associate
Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd.		Taiwan	Building leasing	28,672	28,672	1,259	44	13,900	1,061		Subsidiary
Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd.		Taiwan	Retail	-	-	2	-	1	40,159		Subsidiary
Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd.		Taiwan	E-ticket	21,179	21,179	2,118	3	7,538	(277,036)		Associate
FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.		Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	99,000	99,000	19,800	2	314,351	1,092,494	
FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	99,000	99,000	19,800	2	314,351	1,092,494		Subsidiary
	Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	5,300,000	3,500,000	530,000	100	5,168,661	(90,867)		Subsidiary
Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Shopping mall	1,522,761	1,522,761	149,100	70	1,880,650	143,440		Subsidiary
	Far Eastern International Leasing Corporation	Taiwan	Leasing	1,555,590	1,555,590	132,388	30	1,691,080	138,560		Associate
	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	577,457	577,457	60,019	33	1,181,068	198,049		Subsidiary
	FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Shopping mall	5,445,272	3,745,272	552,000	100	5,513,568	(63,750)		Subsidiary
	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	99,000	99,000	19,800	2	314,351	1,092,494		Subsidiary
	FEDS Development Ltd.	British Virgin Island	Investment	723,946	723,946	185	46	1,094,884	(125,522)		Subsidiary
	Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Investment	4,559,660	3,853,976	68,880	40	(672,353)	(361,697)		Subsidiary
	Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	200,000	200,000	20,000	40	327,006	187,388		Subsidiary
Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	55,000	55,000	11,000	1	174,373	1,092,494		Subsidiary
Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	1,200	1,200	200	-	2,977	1,092,494		Subsidiary
Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	8,400	8,400	1,400	-	20,171	1,092,494		Subsidiary
Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	4,469,904	4,469,904	650,817	79	11,358,759	1,398,046		Subsidiary
	Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	62,480	62,480	6,840	3	143,460	145,668		Associate
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Investment	7,175,973	6,117,447	103,320	60	(1,008,530)	(361,697)		Subsidiary
	Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	599,000	599,000	60,296	29	1,054,992	145,668		Associate
	Lian Ching Investment Co., Ltd. (Note C)	Taiwan	Investment	270,641	270,641	26,764	50	-	-		Subsidiary
	Pacific Venture Investment Ltd.	Hong Kong	Investment	357,050	357,050	100,000	5	-	-		Associate
	Sogo Department Store Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Credit card business	32,984	32,984	7,120	34	-	-		Associate
	Ding Ding Integrated Marketing Service Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Marketing	64,500	64,500	3,631	10	18,146	(64,465)		Associate
	Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	300,000	300,000	30,000	60	490,510	187,388		Subsidiary
	Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	E-ticket	358,292	358,292	8,289	12	29,505	(277,036)		Associate
	Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	British Virgin Island	Investment	6,664,070	4,760,050	192,200	100	(1,797,813)	(385,147)	
Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Bai Fa China Holdings (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Investment	46	46	2	100	46	-		Subsidiary

(Continued)

Note A: The foreign-currency investments were translated at the rate of US\$1:NT\$30.71 prevailing on December 31, 2022.

Note B: The amount is the investment accounted for using the equity method to \$2,427,337 thousand deduct the parent company shares reclassification to treasury shares of \$97,110 thousand.

Note C: The amount of Lian Ching Investment Co., Ltd. has been written off to zero, no liabilities were undertaken by the Group and the accounts are not disclosed in the financial statement.

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital (Note A)	Method of Investment (Note G)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022 (Note A)	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022 (Note A)	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee (Note E)	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Share of (Loss) Profit (Note D)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2022
					Outflow	Inflow						
Shanghai Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Department store	\$ 543,567	(2)	\$ 394,086 (Note B)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 394,086 (Note B)	\$ (59,430)	49	\$ (23,695)	\$ 137,080	\$ -
Chengdu Quanxing Building Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Department store	675,313	(2)	675,313 (Note B)	-	-	675,313 (Note B)	12,715	67	8,539	(65,398)	-
Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Department store	1,689,050	(2)	92,130 (Note B)	1,596,920	-	1,689,050 (Note C)	(138,954)	67	(93,320)	487,754	-
Chongqing Pacific Consultant and Management Co., Ltd.	Consulting services	2,241,830	(2)	6,142 (Note B)	-	-	6,142 (Note B)	(8,399)	67	(5,641)	753,753	-
Shanghai Pacific Consultant and Management Co., Ltd.	Consulting services	10,749	(2)	5,267 (Note B)	-	-	5,267 (Note B)	191	33	63	6,385	-
Shanghai Bai Ding Consultant and Management Co., Ltd.	Consulting services	3,644	(2)	-	-	-	-	(319)	100	(319)	13,682	-
Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	Department store	85,941	(2)	-	-	-	-	(70,964)	100	(70,964)	621,598	-
Chengdu Department Emporium Group Co., Ltd.	Department store, logistics and storehouse	992,124	(2)	-	-	-	-	89,022	22	-	1,160,260	-
Dalian Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Department store	70,551	(2)	-	-	-	-	(25,554)	67	(17,162)	(22,395)	-
Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	6,940,460	(2)	-	-	-	-	9,875	67	6,632	165,953	-
Chengdu FEDS Co., Ltd.	Department store	4,115,140	(2)	-	-	-	-	21,551	67	14,473	15,609	-
Yuan Ding Enterprise (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Wholesale of equipment and consulting services	7,775,646	(2)	-	-	-	-	(171,559)	20	(30,734)	1,358,694	-

(Continued)

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
\$ - (Note D)	\$243,008 (US\$7,913 thousand) (Notes A and D)	\$ - (Note F)

Note A: Translated at the rate of US\$1:NT\$30.7100 and RMB1:NT\$4.4094 prevailing on December 31, 2022.

Note B: Amount remitted by the former shareholders.

Note C: The amount of \$92,130 thousand was remitted by the former shareholders plus \$1,596,920 thousand from subsidiaries.

Note D: The payment made by the Company and the investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, except for the payment made by subsidiary's investment amount approved by the Investment Commission. The financial report was audited by an international accounting firm with a cooperative working relationship.

Note E: The financial report was audited by an international accounting firm with a cooperative working relationship.

Note F: There is no upper limit, as stated in the Principles Governing the Review of Investment or Technical Corporation in Mainland China (No. 11020435420), which was issued by the Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, ROC.

Note G: Three investment types are as follows:

1. The Company made the investment directly.
2. The Company made the investment through companies registered in a third region. The companies registered in a third region were FEDS Development Ltd. and Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)
3. Others.

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.**INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

Major Shareholder	Shareholding	
	Number of Shares Held	Shareholding Percentage
Far Eastern New Century Corporation	241,769,702	17.06
Yuan Ding Investment Corporation	139,785,985	9.86
Asia Cement Corporation	80,052,950	5.64
Yuan Tone Investment Co., Ltd.	79,249,530	5.59

Note: The information on major shareholders in the table above is extracted as of the last business day of the current quarter. The shareholders are holding non-physical common and preferential stocks (including treasury stocks) of 5% or more. The share capital in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and the actual registration of non-physical shares may differ due to a difference in computation basis.

6. 2022 Financial report (Stand-Alone)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd. (the “Company”), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”).

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matter identified in the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 is stated as follows:

Assessment of impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

The department store and hypermarket industries in which the Company is engaged in are highly competitive, and in recent years, the public tends to spend on e-commerce platforms or nearby retail channels to instantly address their needs. Due to the rising threat from external competition, some of our cash-generating units have been in the red in recent years. Management estimates and makes judgments about the expected future economic benefits and recoverable amounts of the assets of the cash-generating units in accordance with IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets," in order to assess whether they are impaired. The assessment of impairment of the Company's property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets is considered to be a key audit matter for the current year because of the high percentage of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets in the total assets of the cash-generating units, which is material to the financial statements as a whole. Thus, we considered the evaluation of impairment loss of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets as a key audit matter. For the accounting policy related to the impairment loss of the property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets, refer to Notes 4 (k), 5, 12, and 13 to the accompanying financial statements.

The key audit procedures that we performed in respect of the impairment loss of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets are as follows:

1. We obtained an assessment of impairment of assets for each cash-generating unit as assessed by management.
2. We assessed the reasonableness of the assumptions and methods used in the valuation.

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Shu-Chuan Yeh and Ming-Hsing Cho.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 2, 2023

Notice to Readers

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

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

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	\$ 838,566	1	\$ 965,361	1
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 8 and 30)	25,600	-	25,508	-
Trade receivables (Note 9)	525,632	1	556,103	1
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 9 and 29)	86,973	-	91,986	-
Other receivables (Notes 9 and 29)	102,064	-	280,143	-
Inventories (Note 10)	353,112	1	406,593	1
Prepayments	262,890	-	236,804	-
Other current assets (Note 16)	<u>8,134</u>	-	<u>8,686</u>	-
Total current assets	<u>2,202,971</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2,571,184</u>	<u>3</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 7 and 30)	2,793,214	4	2,903,935	4
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 8 and 30)	200	-	-	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 11 and 30)	22,573,000	29	21,086,222	27
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 12, 30 and 31)	17,083,127	22	17,627,670	22
Right-of-use assets (Notes 13 and 29)	22,963,693	29	23,901,501	31
Investment properties (Notes 14 and 30)	9,018,266	12	9,067,580	12
Intangible assets (Note 15)	60,986	-	59,660	-
Deferred tax assets (Note 23)	87,144	-	80,496	-
Net defined benefit assets (Note 19)	283,748	-	196,701	-
Other non-current assets (Notes 16 and 29)	<u>562,391</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>514,881</u>	<u>1</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>75,425,769</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>75,438,646</u>	<u>97</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 77,628,740</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 78,009,830</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Notes 17 and 30)	\$ 8,500,000	11	\$ 4,800,000	6
Short-term bills payable (Note 17)	599,932	1	1,549,515	2
Contract liabilities - current (Note 21)	4,076,038	5	3,938,860	5
Trade payables	4,707,626	6	4,237,424	6
Trade payables to related parties (Note 29)	53,419	-	50,629	-
Other payables (Notes 18 and 29)	1,703,701	2	1,664,367	2
Current tax liabilities (Note 23)	180,160	-	101,329	-
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 13 and 29)	950,111	1	945,167	1
Advance receipts (Note 29)	265,297	1	202,282	1
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Notes 17 and 30)	950,000	1	-	-
Other current liabilities (Notes 18 and 29)	<u>166,546</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>160,013</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>22,152,830</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>17,649,586</u>	<u>23</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term borrowings (Notes 17 and 30)	9,100,000	12	13,949,720	18
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 23)	2,155,083	3	2,132,730	2
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 13 and 29)	12,595,824	16	13,145,744	17
Other non-current liabilities (Notes 18 and 29)	<u>85,460</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>83,420</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current liabilities	<u>23,936,367</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>29,311,614</u>	<u>37</u>
Total liabilities	<u>46,089,197</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>46,961,200</u>	<u>60</u>
EQUITY				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	<u>14,169,406</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>14,169,406</u>	<u>18</u>
Capital surplus	<u>3,341,024</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3,340,982</u>	<u>4</u>
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	3,729,018	5	3,611,319	5
Special reserve	2,657,978	3	2,619,569	3
Unappropriated earnings	<u>2,798,561</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2,216,433</u>	<u>3</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>9,185,557</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8,447,321</u>	<u>11</u>
Other equity	<u>4,940,666</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5,188,031</u>	<u>7</u>
Treasury shares	<u>(97,110)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(97,110)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity	<u>31,539,543</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>31,048,630</u>	<u>40</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 77,628,740</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 78,009,830</u>	<u>100</u>

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

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

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

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 21 and 29)	\$ 11,287,323	100	\$ 10,013,982	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 10, 22 and 29)	<u>3,665,034</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>3,918,627</u>	<u>39</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>7,622,289</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>6,095,355</u>	<u>61</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 22 and 29)				
Selling and marketing expenses	398,555	4	374,713	4
General and administrative expenses	4,794,877	42	3,973,921	40
Expected credit loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,535</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>5,193,432</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>4,351,169</u>	<u>44</u>
OPERATING PROFIT	<u>2,428,857</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1,744,186</u>	<u>17</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest income (Note 22)	165	-	130	-
Other income (Note 22)	201,628	2	201,956	2
Other gains and losses (Notes 22 and 29)	(181,610)	(2)	(342,600)	(3)
Finance costs (Notes 22 and 29)	(473,255)	(4)	(438,433)	(4)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>264,276</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>221,348</u>	<u>2</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>(188,796)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(357,599)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	2,240,061	20	1,386,587	14
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 23)	<u>309,887</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>178,487</u>	<u>2</u>
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>1,930,174</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1,208,100</u>	<u>12</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 19, 20 and 23)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	45,616	-	(30,278)	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>(110,721)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>58,315</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

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

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	\$ (31,751)	-	\$ 171,943	2
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(9,123)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,055</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(105,979)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>206,035</u>	<u>2</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>(58,077)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,981)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(58,077)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,981)</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax	<u>(164,056)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>203,054</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u>\$ 1,766,118</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>\$ 1,411,154</u>	<u>14</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE, NT\$ (Note 24)				
Basic	<u>\$ 1.37</u>		<u>\$ 0.86</u>	
Diluted	<u>\$ 1.37</u>		<u>\$ 0.86</u>	

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

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

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

	Share Capital (Note 20)	Capital Surplus (Note 20)	Retained Earnings (Notes 19, 20 and 23)			Other Equity (Note 20)				Total Equity
			Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Gain on Property Revaluation	Treasury Shares (Note 20)	
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	\$ 14,169,406	\$ 3,338,791	\$ 3,424,615	\$ 2,709,263	\$ 2,695,084	\$ 68,550	\$ 2,714,351	\$ 2,170,970	\$ (97,110)	\$ 31,193,920
Appropriation of 2020 earnings										
Legal reserve	-	-	186,704	-	(186,704)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(89,694)	89,694	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,558,635)	-	-	-	-	(1,558,635)
	-	-	186,704	(89,694)	(1,655,645)	-	-	-	-	(1,558,635)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	1,208,100	-	-	-	-	1,208,100
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(27,314)	(2,615)	226,789	6,194	-	203,054
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	1,180,786	(2,615)	226,789	6,194	-	1,411,154
Adjustments resulting from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	2,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,191
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income by subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(3,792)	-	3,792	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	14,169,406	3,340,982	3,611,319	2,619,569	2,216,433	65,935	2,944,932	2,177,164	(97,110)	31,048,630
Appropriation of 2021 earnings										
Legal reserve	-	-	117,699	-	(117,699)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	38,409	(38,409)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,275,247)	-	-	-	-	(1,275,247)
	-	-	117,699	38,409	(1,431,355)	-	-	-	-	(1,275,247)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	1,930,174	-	-	-	-	1,930,174
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	87,848	(10,169)	(241,735)	-	-	(164,056)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	2,018,022	(10,169)	(241,735)	-	-	1,766,118
Adjustments resulting from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income by subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(4,539)	-	4,539	-	-	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	\$ 14,169,406	\$ 3,341,024	\$ 3,729,018	\$ 2,657,978	\$ 2,798,561	\$ 55,766	\$ 2,707,736	\$ 2,177,164	(\$ 97,110)	\$ 31,539,543

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

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

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

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	\$ 2,240,061	\$ 1,386,587
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	1,907,923	1,972,608
Amortization expense	30,298	42,530
Expected credit loss recognized on receivables	190,000	2,535
Amortization of prepayments	525	1,721
Finance costs	473,255	438,433
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	(264,276)	(221,348)
Interest income	(165)	(130)
Dividend income	(201,628)	(201,956)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	10,486	2,199
Loss on disposal of investment properties	538	335
Impairment loss of non-financial assets	-	437,462
Loss (Gain) on changes in fair value of investment properties	50,970	(42,435)
Concession on lease liabilities	(54,625)	(170,191)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Trade receivables	30,471	(311,850)
Trade receivables from related parties	5,013	(16,743)
Other receivables	(11,919)	(24,191)
Inventories	53,481	(53,464)
Prepayments	(26,086)	10,721
Other current assets	552	52,295
Contract liabilities	137,178	735,918
Notes payable and trade payables	470,202	415,134
Trade payables from related parties	2,790	646
Other payables	176,744	22,485
Advance receipts	159,053	29,475
Other current liabilities	6,533	31,410
Net defined benefit liabilities	(41,431)	(21,116)
Cash generated from operations	5,345,943	4,519,070
Interest paid	(438,350)	(411,284)
Interest received	163	130
Dividends received	689,340	625,330
Income tax paid	(224,474)	(233,213)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>5,372,622</u>	<u>4,500,033</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(25,800)	(25,508)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	25,508	25,424
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	(1,800,000)	(1,500,000)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(502,424)	(572,647)

(Continued)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

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

	2022	2021
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 60	\$ 89
Payments for intangible assets	(23,813)	(22,465)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	(41,681)	(117,836)
Payments for investment properties	(2,194)	(2,177)
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets	<u>(37,932)</u>	<u>46,642</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(2,408,276)</u>	<u>(2,168,478)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	63,370,000	58,270,000
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(59,670,000)	(58,120,000)
Proceeds from short-term bills payable	7,546,731	12,916,598
Repayments of short-term bills payable	(8,496,314)	(13,816,363)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	111,000,280	133,249,959
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(114,900,000)	(132,600,000)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(670,801)	(527,684)
Increase in other non-current liabilities	2,040	4,884
Dividends paid	<u>(1,273,077)</u>	<u>(1,556,294)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(3,091,141)</u>	<u>(2,178,900)</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(126,795)	152,655
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>965,361</u>	<u>812,706</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 838,566</u>	<u>\$ 965,361</u>

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

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd. (the “Company” or “FEDS”) was incorporated in the Republic of China (ROC) on August 31, 1967 and operates a nationwide chain of department stores. The Company’s shares have been listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since October 11, 1978.

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

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 2, 2023.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”

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

- Accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed;
- The Group may consider the accounting policy information as material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial; and
- Not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

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

- a) The Group changed its accounting policy during the reporting period and this change resulted in a material change to the information in the financial statements;
- b) The Group chose the accounting policy from options permitted by the standards;
- c) The accounting policy was developed in accordance with IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” in the absence of an IFRS that specifically applies;
- d) The accounting policy relates to an area for which the Group is required to make significant judgements or assumptions in applying an accounting policy, and the Group discloses those judgements or assumptions; or
- e) The accounting is complex and users of the financial statements would otherwise not understand those material transactions, other events or conditions.

2) Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”

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

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

- c. The IFRSs that have been issued by IASB but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

<u>New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations</u>	<u>Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16 “Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of 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

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

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

Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current” (referred to as the “2020 amendments”) and “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants” (referred to as the “2022 amendments”)

The 2020 amendments clarify that for a liability to be classified as non-current, the Group shall assess whether it has the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. If such rights are in existence at the end of the reporting period, the liability is classified as non-current regardless of whether the Group will exercise that right.

The 2020 amendments also stipulate that, if the right to defer settlement is subject to compliance with specified conditions, the Group must comply with those conditions at the end of the reporting period even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date. The 2022 amendments further clarify that only covenants with which an entity is required to comply on or before the reporting date should affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Although the covenants to be complied with within twelve months after the reporting period do not affect the classification of a liability, the Group shall disclose information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the Group that may have difficulty complying with the covenants and repay its liabilities within twelve months after the reporting period.

The 2020 amendments stipulate that, for the purpose of liability classification, the aforementioned settlement refers to a transfer of cash, other economic resources or the Group’s own equity instruments to the counterparty that results in the extinguishment of the liability. However, if the terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by a transfer of the Group’s own equity instruments, and if such option is recognized separately as equity in accordance with IAS 32 “Financial Instruments: Presentation”, the aforementioned terms would not affect the classification of the liability.

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

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

Current assets include:

- Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Assets expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and
- Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, even if an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the reporting period and before the financial statements are authorized for issue; and

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

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

d. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

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

e. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower cost or net realizable value, using the retail method. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

f. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company uses the equity method of accounting to recognize its investments in subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

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

Changes in the Company's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the carrying amounts of the Company's interests and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

When the Company's share of losses of a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment in the subsidiary accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance for part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary), the proportionate share of losses is recognized.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Company's share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the acquisition is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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

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

Profits and losses from downstream transactions with a subsidiary are eliminated in full in the Company's financial statements. Profits and losses resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries are recognized in the parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

g. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. The Company uses the equity method of accounting to recognize its investments in associates.

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

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

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

The entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which its investment in the associate ceases. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on the disposal of the associate. The Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

When the Company transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Company's financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Company.

h. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

i. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn long-term rental profit and/or capital gain (including properties that are qualified as investment properties and under construction). Investment properties also include land in which the intended use has yet to be determined.

Freehold investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. All investment properties are subsequently measured using the fair value model. Changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

Investment properties under construction, of which the fair value is not reliably measurable, are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss until such time as either the fair value becomes reliably measurable or construction is completed (whichever comes earlier).

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

For a transfer of classification from property, plant and equipment to investment property at the end of owner-occupation, any difference between the fair value of the property at the transfer date and its previous carrying amount is recognized in other comprehensive income.

To derecognize an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss for the year.

j. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

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

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

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

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

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews for any indications of impairment loss pertaining to the property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

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

l. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

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

i. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost (including cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable at amortized cost and refundable deposits) are measured at the carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Any exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset.

ii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

b) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

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

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

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

Without taking the collateral held into consideration, pertinent to the objectives of the credit risk management, the Company determines that a default has occurred for a financial asset when internal or external information indicates that the borrower can no longer repay the liability, unless there is reasonable and substantiated information to recognize the default later.

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

2) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

m. Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from the sale of goods are recognized as revenue when the goods are shipped or delivered because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence. Trade receivables are recognized concurrently.

When the other party participates in providing goods or services to customers, the Company obtains control of the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customers and, therefore, is acting as a principal in the transaction. On the contrary, the other party is acting as an agent. As the principal, the total amount of the consideration that is expected to be obtained in exchange for the transfer of goods or services is recognized as income. As an agent, the amount of any fees or commissions that the other party expected to obtain in exchange for the provision of goods or services, recognized as income. The charge or commission of the Company may be the net amount of the consideration. The income retained by the Company in exchange for goods or services is the amount retained after payment to the other party.

The Company offers award credits which can be used for future purchases when the customer shops (customer loyalty program). The award credits provide a material right to the customer. The transaction price allocated to the award credits is recognized as a contract liability when collected and will be recognized as revenue when the award credits are redeemed or have expired.

n. Leases

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

1) The Company as lessor

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

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

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as income in the periods in which they are incurred.

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Company assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the lessee. The lease payments are allocated between the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of a contract. If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

2) The Company as lessee

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

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

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

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

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

The Company and the lessor conducted rent negotiations directly related to COVID-19 and adjusted the rent due before June 30, 2022, resulting in a decrease in rent. These negotiations did not significantly change other lease terms. The Company chooses to adopt a practical and expedient approach to all rent negotiations that meet the aforementioned conditions. It does not assess whether the negotiation is a lease modification, but recognizes a reduction of lease payment in the profit or loss when the concession event or situation occurs (accounted for as a deduction in variable lease payments) and reduces the lease liability accordingly.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

o. Borrowing costs

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

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

Other than that which is stated above, all other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

p. Government subsidies

The government subsidies are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to the subsidies, and the grants will be received.

If the nature of the government subsidies is to compensate for the expenses incurred by the Group or as a form of financial support to the Group and not related to the related future expenses, the government subsidies shall be recognized in the profit or loss when received.

q. Retirement benefit costs

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

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

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

r. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

The current payable (recoverable) income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income (loss).

According to the Income Tax Act of the ROC, the recognition of annual undistributed surplus earnings that are taxable, is subject to the resolution passed in the shareholders' meeting.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current period's income tax expenses.

2) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such assets are presumed to be recovered entirely through their sale.

3) Current and deferred tax for the year

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The Company considers the possible impact of the recent development of the COVID-19 and its economic environment implications when making its critical accounting estimates on cash flows, growth rates, discount rates, profitabilities, etc. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets is evaluated based on the recoverable amount of the assets, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Any changes in the market prices, future cash flows or discount rates will affect the recoverable amount of the assets and may lead to the recognition of additional impairment losses or the reversal of impairment losses. Furthermore, the estimates of cash flows, growth rates and discount rates are subject to higher degree of estimation uncertainties due to the uncertain impact and volatility in financial markets caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 41,051	\$ 36,364
Checking accounts and demand deposits	797,515	906,997
Cash equivalents		
Quintuple stimulus vouchers	<u>-</u>	<u>22,000</u>
	<u>\$ 838,566</u>	<u>\$ 965,361</u>

The market rate intervals of cash in bank at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Deposits in bank	0.050%-0.850%	0.001%-0.050%

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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI</u>		
Domestic investments		
Listed shares and emerging market shares	\$ 2,686,884	\$ 2,799,978
Unlisted shares	<u>106,330</u>	<u>103,957</u>
	<u>\$ 2,793,214</u>	<u>\$ 2,903,935</u>

- a. These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.
- b. Refer to Note 30 for information relating to investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI pledged as security.
- c. In November 2022, YUANSHI DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. implemented a capital reduction to offset the deficit, which resulted in a decrease in the Company's equity in YUANSHI DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. by 281 thousand shares.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST - CURRENT

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	\$ 25,600	\$ 25,508
Money lodged at courts	<u>200</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 25,800</u>	<u>\$ 25,508</u>
Current	\$ 25,600	\$ 25,508
Non-current	<u>200</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 25,800</u>	<u>\$ 25,508</u>
Gross carrying amount	\$ 25,800	\$ 25,508
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 25,800</u>	<u>\$ 25,508</u>

- a. The credit risk of financial instruments such as bank deposits is measured and monitored by the accounting department. The counterparties are creditworthy banks and financial institutions with good credit rating.
- b. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the interest rates for financial assets at amortized cost were 0.90% and 0.40% as at the end of the reporting period, respectively.
- c. Refer to Note 30 for information relating to financial assets at amortized cost pledged as security.

9. NOTES RECEIVABLE, TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES)

a. Notes receivable

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Operating	\$ -	\$ -
Non-operating	1,794	1,794
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(1,794)</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,794	\$ 1,794
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

December 31, 2021

	Not Past Due	Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,794	\$ 1,794
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>	<u>(1,794)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

b. Trade receivables

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
At amortized cost		
Trade receivables	\$ 615,220	\$ 650,767
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(2,615)</u>	<u>(2,678)</u>
	<u>\$ 612,605</u>	<u>\$ 648,089</u>

The Company's trade receivables pertained to revenue on credit cards and gift certificates. The average credit period for revenue from credit cards and gift certificates was 2 to 3 days and 15 days, respectively.

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Company considered any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable since the date credit was initially granted to the end of the reporting period. Allowances for impairment loss were recognized against trade receivables based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined with reference to past default experience of the counterparties and an analysis of their current financial position.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix approach considering the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecasted direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Company's different customer base.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Company's provision matrix.

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 610,971	\$ 1,634	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,615	\$ 615,220
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	-	-	(2,615)	(2,615)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 610,971</u>	<u>\$ 1,634</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 612,605</u>

December 31, 2021

	Not Past Due	Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 610,971	\$ 1,634	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,615	\$ 615,220
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	-	-	-	-	(2,615)	(2,615)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 610,971</u>	<u>\$ 1,634</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 612,605</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 2,678	\$ 1,338
Add: Impairment losses recognized	-	2,615
Less: Amounts written off	<u>(63)</u>	<u>(1,275)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 2,615</u>	<u>\$ 2,678</u>

c. Other receivables

	December 31	
	2022	2021
At amortized cost		
Other receivables	\$ 313,391	\$ 301,470
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(211,327)</u>	<u>(21,327)</u>
	<u>\$ 102,064</u>	<u>\$ 280,143</u>

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Company's provision matrix.

December 31, 2022

	Not Past Due	Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 102,064	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 211,327	\$ 313,391
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(211,327)</u>	<u>(211,327)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 102,064</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 102,064</u>

December 31, 2021

	Not Past Due	Less than 30 Days	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 280,143	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,327	\$ 301,470
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,327)</u>	<u>(21,327)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 280,143</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 280,143</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Balance at January 1	\$ 21,327
Add: Impairment losses recognized	<u>190,000</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 211,327</u>

As of December 31, 2021, there was no impairment loss on trade receivables; therefore, no loss allowance was recognized by management.

10. INVENTORIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Merchandise	<u>\$ 353,112</u>	<u>\$ 406,593</u>
The cost of goods sold includes:		
	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold	<u>\$ 3,457,083</u>	<u>\$ 3,699,762</u>

11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Investments in subsidiaries	\$ 20,638,204	\$ 18,915,258
Investments in associates	<u>1,934,796</u>	<u>2,170,964</u>
	<u>\$ 22,573,000</u>	<u>\$ 21,086,222</u>

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd. (BYIC)	\$ 12,213,294	\$ 10,811,061
Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd. (PLTI)	4,189,408	4,092,548
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd. (BDIC)	2,427,337	2,516,266
FEDS Development Ltd. (FEDS Development)	1,285,817	1,338,430
Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. (AIMAI)	193,362	338,333
Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd. (YTDS)	467,263	84,113
Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd. (YMAC)	117,506	120,180

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd. (FECS)	\$ 158,022	\$ 119,606
Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd. (FEHLD)	13,553	13,597
Asians Merchandise Company (AMC)	<u>4,840</u>	<u>4,338</u>
	21,070,402	19,438,472
Less: Ordinary shares held by subsidiary and reclassified from long-term investments to treasury shares of BDIC	<u>97,110</u>	<u>97,110</u>
	20,973,292	19,341,362
Less: The differences of accounting treatments from the consolidated financial statements (Note)	<u>335,088</u>	<u>426,104</u>
	<u>\$ 20,638,204</u>	<u>\$ 18,915,258</u>

(Concluded)

Note: Some of the Company's leased assets from subsidiaries or investment properties which were leased to subsidiaries were evaluated under fair value method, but these investment properties were recognized as property, plant and equipment in the consolidated financial statements. In order to agree with the amount of net profit for the year, other comprehensive (loss) income and equity attributable to the owner of the Company in the consolidated financial statements, the difference of the accounting treatment between the Company only basis and the consolidated basis was adjusted under the heading of investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of (loss) profit of subsidiaries and associates was accounted for using the equity method, and the share of other comprehensive (loss) income of subsidiaries and associates was accounted for using the equity method and related equity items.

	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
	December 31	
	2022	2021
BYIC	100%	100%
PLTI	35%	35%
BDIC	67%	67%
FEDS Development	54%	54%
AIMAI	100%	100%
YTDS	100%	100%
YMAC	100%	100%
FECS	96%	96%
FEHLD	56%	56%
AMC	100%	100%

Refer to Note 32 for the details of the subsidiaries indirectly held by the Company.

The Company has 35% equity interest in PLTI. However, the proportion of the combined equity of PLTI held by the Company and its subsidiaries is 56.6%. The Company thus recognizes this investee as a subsidiary.

In November 2022, YTDS implemented a capital reduction to offset the deficit, which resulted in a decrease of 40,000 thousand shares in the Company's equity in YTDS. YTDS issued shares for an increase in cash capital, and the Company acquired 50,000 thousand shares at \$10 per share, which totaled \$500,000 thousand.

BYIC implemented a cash capital increase in November 2022 and August 2021. The Company had subscribed for 130,000 thousand shares and 150,000 thousand shares, respectively, at NT\$10 par value for a total amount of NT\$1,300,000 thousand and NT\$1,500,000 thousand, respectively.

The Company had evaluated the recoverable amount of goodwill in 2021 with goodwill impairment related to the AIMAI recognized for an amount of \$437,462 thousand. The root cause of impairments was that the profits generated in AIMAI did not meet the expectation.

The Company had evaluated the recoverable amount of goodwill for any possible impairment at the end of the reporting period and based the calculation of the recoverable amount on the value in use. The value in use is calculated according to the cash flow from each cash-generating unit's financial budget. It was calculated according to the estimated annual discount rate of 9.30% in 2021. The Company after having the recoverable amount of goodwill evaluated had recognized goodwill impairment loss related to the AIMAI for an amount of \$437,462 thousand.

The investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were based on the subsidiaries' financial statements audited for the same years by other auditors.

b. Investments in associates

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Associates that are not individually material	<u>\$ 1,934,796</u>	<u>\$ 2,170,964</u>

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material are summarized as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
The Company's share of		
Net (loss) profit for the year	\$ (124,191)	\$ 34,221
Other comprehensive income	<u>(68,253)</u>	<u>48,363</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ (192,444)</u>	<u>\$ 82,584</u>

The combined shareholding of the Company and its sub-subsidiary, BDIC and Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd., in Ding Integrated Marketing Service Co., Ltd. and Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd., amounted to 20%. As such, these investments were accounted for using the equity method.

Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd. implemented a capital reduction in July 2021 to make up for the losses, which resulted in a decrease in the Company's shareholding by 2,055 thousand shares, proportional to its shareholding percentage. In August 2021, Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd. issued shares for an increase in cash capital. The Company did not acquire any new shares. As a result, the shareholding percentage of the Company dropped from 11% to 9%.

On January 31, 2023, Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd. obtained the dissolution approval from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the liquidators have been selected to perform the subsequent liquidation procedures.

The "profit or loss" and "other comprehensive income" of the affiliated companies under the equity method other than Ding Integrated Marketing Service Co., Ltd. and Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd. for 2022 and Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd. for 2021 were recognized according to the financial reports of each affiliated company for the same period that were not audited by independent auditors. However, the Company's management believes that the aforementioned financial reports of the invested companies that were not audited by independent auditors have no significant impact.

Refer to Note 30 for the information on the carrying amounts of investments in associates accounted for using the equity method that were pledged as security.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Buildings and Facilities	Decorative Facilities	Plant, Transportation and Miscellaneous Equipment	Property under Construction	Total
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 8,038,597	\$ 9,370,709	\$ 7,189,737	\$ 6,861,940	\$ 776,086	\$ -	\$ 32,237,069
Additions (deductions)	-	(77,818)	91,099	246,247	36,807	3,001	299,336
Disposals	-	-	(11,086)	(57,984)	(22,447)	-	(91,517)
Reclassifications	-	-	4,934	3,489	2,266	-	10,689
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 8,038,597</u>	<u>\$ 9,292,891</u>	<u>\$ 7,274,684</u>	<u>\$ 7,053,692</u>	<u>\$ 792,712</u>	<u>\$ 3,001</u>	<u>\$ 32,455,577</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ -	\$ (2,740,379)	\$ (5,345,253)	\$ (5,924,097)	\$ (599,670)	\$ -	\$ (14,609,399)
Disposals	-	-	10,117	48,970	21,779	-	80,866
Depreciation expense	-	(160,875)	(324,495)	(306,623)	(51,924)	-	(843,917)
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (2,901,254)</u>	<u>\$ (5,659,631)</u>	<u>\$ (6,181,750)</u>	<u>\$ (629,815)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (15,372,450)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 8,038,597</u>	<u>\$ 6,391,249</u>	<u>\$ 1,615,441</u>	<u>\$ 871,942</u>	<u>\$ 162,897</u>	<u>\$ 3,001</u>	<u>\$ 17,083,127</u>
<u>Cost</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 8,038,597	\$ 9,370,709	\$ 7,028,293	\$ 6,757,256	\$ 751,884	\$ -	\$ 31,946,739
Additions (deductions)	-	-	171,089	113,237	36,336	-	320,662
Disposals	-	-	(25,586)	(12,974)	(18,247)	-	(56,807)
Reclassifications	-	-	15,941	4,421	6,113	-	26,475
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 8,038,597</u>	<u>\$ 9,370,709</u>	<u>\$ 7,189,737</u>	<u>\$ 6,861,940</u>	<u>\$ 776,086</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 32,237,069</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>							
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ -	\$ (2,579,041)	\$ (4,960,380)	\$ (5,669,492)	\$ (560,911)	\$ -	\$ (13,769,824)
Disposals	-	-	23,921	12,603	17,995	-	54,519
Depreciation expense	-	(161,338)	(408,794)	(267,208)	(56,754)	-	(894,094)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (2,740,379)</u>	<u>\$ (5,345,253)</u>	<u>\$ (5,924,097)</u>	<u>\$ (599,670)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (14,609,399)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 8,038,597</u>	<u>\$ 6,630,330</u>	<u>\$ 1,844,484</u>	<u>\$ 937,843</u>	<u>\$ 176,416</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 17,627,670</u>

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

Buildings	55 years
Buildings and facilities	8-15 years
Decorative facilities	6 years
Plant, transportation, and miscellaneous equipment	5-8 years

Refer to Note 30 for the information on the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment that were pledged as security.

13. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Land	\$ 7,463,262	\$ 7,590,605
Buildings	15,495,057	16,303,699
Plant, transportation, and miscellaneous equipment	<u>5,374</u>	<u>7,197</u>
	<u>\$ 22,963,693</u>	<u>\$ 23,901,501</u>
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 308,623</u>	<u>\$ 121,766</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 282,165	\$ 275,829
Buildings	875,951	872,335
Plant, transportation, and miscellaneous equipment	<u>1,823</u>	<u>1,448</u>
	<u>\$ 1,159,939</u>	<u>\$ 1,149,612</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Current	<u>\$ 950,111</u>	<u>\$ 945,167</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 12,595,824</u>	<u>\$ 13,145,744</u>

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Land	0.88%-1.72%	0.88%-1.72%
Buildings	0.86%-1.72%	0.86%-1.72%
Plant, transportation, and miscellaneous equipment	0.86%-0.92%	0.86%-0.92%

c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Company operates a retail business of leasing property and equipment for its operating activities with lease term of 3 to 50 years. In addition to fixed payments, some lease contracts also indicate variable lease payments with different conditions. Some stores are leased by acquiring land use rights to build buildings and transfer buildings to lessor unconditionally at the end of the lease term.

In 2022 and 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic that severely affected the global market economy, the Company entered into lease negotiations with some of the lessors. The lessors agreed to reduce the rents from January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021. The Company recognized the aforementioned rent reductions of \$54,625 thousand and \$170,191 thousand (as a deduction in operating expenses).

d. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 4,865</u>	<u>\$ 4,902</u>
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	<u>\$ 4,848</u>	<u>\$ 3,174</u>
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	<u>\$ 362,366</u>	<u>\$ (162,639)</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (921,776)</u>	<u>\$ (794,144)</u>

The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption for short-term leases and low-value assets leases and, thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Land	Buildings and Facilities	Investment Properties under Construction	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 5,617,784	\$ 3,435,542	\$ 14,254	\$ 9,067,580
Disposals	-	(538)	-	(538)
Additions	-	2,194	-	2,194
Gain (loss) on fair value changes of investment properties	<u>107,246</u>	<u>(158,216)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(50,970)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 5,725,030</u>	<u>\$ 3,278,982</u>	<u>\$ 14,254</u>	<u>\$ 9,018,266</u>
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 6,250,031	\$ 2,759,018	\$ 14,254	\$ 9,023,303
Disposals	-	(335)	-	(335)
Additions	-	2,177	-	2,177
Loss (gain) on fair value changes of investment properties	<u>(632,247)</u>	<u>674,682</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,435</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 5,617,784</u>	<u>\$ 3,435,542</u>	<u>\$ 14,254</u>	<u>\$ 9,067,580</u>

Some of the Company's investment properties have been leased out under operating leases with lease term of 2-20 years, and the lease contracts disclude lessee's buy-back agreement.

Except for minimum lease payments, some of the Company's lease contracts stipulate that the Company should adjust rentals on the basis of the consumer price index per annum.

The Company agreed to rent concessions for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2021 due to the severe impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy in 2021.

The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties at December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Year 1	\$ 769,017	\$ 800,592
Year 2	636,002	699,263
Year 3	586,383	588,071
Year 4	524,331	568,711
Year 5	389,209	518,564
Year 6 onwards	<u>3,232,823</u>	<u>3,621,663</u>
	<u>\$ 6,137,765</u>	<u>\$ 6,796,864</u>

The fair values of the investment properties as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were based on the valuations carried out at those dates, on a recurring basis by independent qualified professional valuers, Hong-Kai Chang, Yi-Chih Chang, Yu-Fen Yeh and Kuang-Ping Tai from Savills Real Estate Appraiser Office, a member of certified ROC real estate appraisers.

Except for undeveloped lands, the fair values of investment properties were measured using the income approach and the significant assumptions used are the increase in the estimated future net cash inflows, or the decrease in discount rates that would result in increases in the fair values.

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Expected future cash inflows	\$ 22,307,730	\$ 21,526,409
Expected future cash outflows	<u>2,882,100</u>	<u>2,769,040</u>
Expected future cash inflows, net	<u>\$ 19,425,630</u>	<u>\$ 18,757,369</u>
Discount rate	4.095%-4.595%	4.095%

The market rentals in the area where the investment properties are located were between \$1 thousand and \$2 thousand per ping (i.e., per 3.3 square meters). The market rentals for comparable properties were between \$1 thousand and \$4 thousand per ping (i.e., per 3.3 square meters).

The expected future cash inflows generated by investment properties referred to rental income, interest income on rental deposits and disposal value. The rental income was extrapolated using the existing lease contracts of the Company and comparative market rentals covering 5-10 years, taking into account the annual rental growth rate. The interest income on rental deposits was extrapolated by the one-year average deposit interest rate, and the disposal value was determined by the direct capitalization method under the income approach. The expected future cash outflows on investment properties included expenditures such as property taxes, insurance premiums, management fees, maintenance costs and replacement allowances. These expenditures were extrapolated on the basis of the current level of expenditures, taking into account the future adjustments to the government-announced land value, the tax rate promulgated under the Construction Cost Index and the House Tax Act and construction costs.

The discount rate was determined with reference to the interest rate for two-year time deposits of Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd. plus 0.75% and the risk premium of investment properties of 2.5%.

Part of the land owned by the Company which is located in the east of Taiwan was not developed yet. The fair value of the undeveloped land area was measured by the land development analysis approach. The increase in the estimated total sales price, the increase in the rate of return, or the decrease in the overall capital interest rate would result in increase in the fair value. The significant assumptions used are as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Estimated total sales price	<u>\$ 2,076,696</u>	<u>\$ 1,750,756</u>
Rate of return	17%-20%	17%-20%
Overall capital interest rate	1.50%-3.21%	1.40%-2.68%

The total sales price is estimated on the basis of the most effective use of land or property available for sale after development is completed, taking into account the related regulations, optimism of domestic macroeconomic prospects, local land use, and comparable market prices.

Refer to Note 30 for the information on the carrying amounts of investment properties pledged as collateral for borrowings.

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 245,088
Additions	23,813
Reclassifications	<u>7,811</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 276,712</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ (185,428)
Amortization expense	<u>(30,298)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ (215,726)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 60,986</u>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 212,526
Additions	22,465
Reclassifications	<u>10,097</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 245,088</u>

(Continued)

	Computer Software
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ (142,898)
Amortization expense	<u>(42,530)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ (185,428)</u>
Carrying amount at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 59,660</u> (Concluded)

The following intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software	3-5 years
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16. OTHER ASSETS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Refundable deposits	\$ 102,891	\$ 83,982
Prepayment for equipment	50,237	40,134
Leases incentives	404,485	385,462
Others	<u>12,912</u>	<u>13,989</u>
	<u>\$ 570,525</u>	<u>\$ 523,567</u>
Current	\$ 8,134	\$ 8,686
Non-current	<u>562,391</u>	<u>514,881</u>
	<u>\$ 570,525</u>	<u>\$ 523,567</u>

17. BORROWINGS

a. Short-term borrowings

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Credit loans	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 3,550,000
Secured loans (Note 30)	<u>4,700,000</u>	<u>1,250,000</u>
	<u>\$ 8,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,800,000</u>
Interest rate intervals are as follows		
Credit loans	1.45%-1.88%	0.75%-0.84%
Secured loans	1.75%-2.30%	0.83%-0.84%

b. Short-term bills payable

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Commercial papers	\$ 600,000	\$ 1,550,000
Less: Unamortized discount on bills payable	<u>68</u>	<u>485</u>
	<u>\$ 599,932</u>	<u>\$ 1,549,515</u>

Outstanding short-term bills payable are as follows:

December 31, 2022

Promissory Institution	Nominal Amount	Discount Amount	Carrying Amount	Interest Rate	Collateral	Carrying Amount of Collateral
<u>Commercial papers</u>						
International Bills Finance	\$ 500,000	\$ 56	\$ 499,944	2.038%	-	\$ -
Taiwan Finance	<u>100,000</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>99,988</u>	2.138%	-	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 600,000</u>	<u>\$ 68</u>	<u>\$ 599,932</u>			<u>\$ -</u>

December 31, 2021

Promissory Institution	Nominal Amount	Discount Amount	Carrying Amount	Interest Rate	Collateral	Carrying Amount of Collateral
<u>Commercial papers</u>						
Mega Bills Finance	\$ 600,000	\$ 27	\$ 599,973	0.59%	-	\$ -
China Bills Finance	350,000	40	349,960	0.23%-0.30%	-	-
Grand Finance	200,000	250	199,750	0.42%	-	-
International Bills Finance	200,000	77	199,923	0.59%	-	-
Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance	<u>200,000</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>199,909</u>	0.68%	-	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 1,550,000</u>	<u>\$ 485</u>	<u>\$ 1,549,515</u>			<u>\$ -</u>

c. Long-term borrowings

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Secured loans	\$ 5,300,000	\$ 9,500,000
Credit loans	4,750,000	2,950,000
Revolving commercial papers	<u>-</u>	<u>1,499,720</u>
	10,050,000	13,949,720
Less: Listed as part due within 1 year	<u>950,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 9,100,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,949,720</u>

Interest rate intervals are as follows:

Secured loans	1.375%-1.410%	0.840%-0.880%
Credit loans	1.770%-2.110%	0.830%-0.840%
Revolving commercial papers	-	0.302%

Outstanding long-term bills payable are as follows:

December 31, 2021

Promissory Institutions	Nominal Amount	Discount Amount	Carrying Amount	Interest Rate	Collateral	Carrying Amount of Collateral
<u>Commercial papers</u>						
KGI Commercial Bank	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 280</u>	<u>\$ 1,499,720</u>	0.302	-	<u>\$ -</u>

18. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Other payables		
Payables for salaries and bonuses	\$ 373,526	\$ 343,472
Payables for purchases of equipment	273,210	447,695
Payables for remuneration of directors	175,247	163,796
Payables for compensation of employees	78,302	48,525
Others	<u>803,416</u>	<u>660,879</u>
	<u>\$ 1,703,701</u>	<u>\$ 1,664,367</u>
Other liabilities		
Deposits received	\$ 85,460	\$ 83,420
Others	<u>166,546</u>	<u>160,013</u>
	<u>\$ 252,006</u>	<u>\$ 243,433</u>
Current		
Other payables	<u>\$ 1,703,701</u>	<u>\$ 1,664,367</u>
Other liabilities	<u>\$ 166,546</u>	<u>\$ 160,013</u>
Non-current		
Other liabilities	<u>\$ 85,460</u>	<u>\$ 83,420</u>

19. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plan

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

b. Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company contribute amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the following year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the following year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	\$ 614,928	\$ 662,495
Fair value of the plan assets	<u>(898,676)</u>	<u>(859,196)</u>
Net defined benefit assets	<u>\$ (283,748)</u>	<u>\$ (196,701)</u>

Movements in net defined benefit assets are as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Assets
Balance at January 1, 2022	<u>\$ 662,495</u>	<u>\$ (859,196)</u>	<u>\$ (196,701)</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	3,586	-	3,586
Net interest expense (income)	<u>3,312</u>	<u>(4,308)</u>	<u>(996)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>6,898</u>	<u>(4,308)</u>	<u>2,590</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(34,652)	(34,652)
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	(43,204)	-	(43,204)
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>32,240</u>	-	<u>32,240</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(10,964)</u>	<u>(34,652)</u>	<u>(45,616)</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(44,021)	(44,021)
Benefits paid	<u>(43,501)</u>	<u>43,501</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 614,928</u>	<u>\$ (898,676)</u>	<u>\$ (283,748)</u>

(Continued)

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Assets
Balance at January 1, 2021	<u>\$ 691,522</u>	<u>\$ (897,385)</u>	<u>\$ (205,863)</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	4,298	-	4,298
Net interest expense (income)	<u>3,458</u>	<u>(4,502)</u>	<u>(1,044)</u>
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>7,756</u>	<u>(4,502)</u>	<u>3,254</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	45,740	45,740
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	13,493	-	13,493
Actuarial loss - experience adjustments	<u>(28,955)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(28,955)</u>
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>(15,462)</u>	<u>45,740</u>	<u>30,278</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(24,370)	(24,370)
Benefits paid	<u>(21,321)</u>	<u>21,321</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 662,495</u>	<u>\$ (859,196)</u>	<u>\$ (196,701)</u> (Concluded)

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

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans' debt investments.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated with reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salaries of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Discount rates	1.500%	0.500%
Expected rates of salary increase	2.250%	2.000%

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ (13,342)</u>	<u>\$ (15,360)</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 13,786</u>	<u>\$ 15,906</u>
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 13,437</u>	<u>\$ 15,395</u>
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ (13,071)</u>	<u>\$ (14,947)</u>

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
The expected contributions to the plan for the next year	<u>\$ 5,283</u>	<u>\$ 5,109</u>
The average duration of the defined benefit obligation	8.9 years	9.4 years

20. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>1,750,000</u>	<u>1,750,000</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 17,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 17,500,000</u>
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>1,416,941</u>	<u>1,416,941</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 14,169,406</u>	<u>\$ 14,169,406</u>

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

b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (Note)</u>		
Issuance in excess of ordinary shares	\$ 2,142,074	\$ 2,142,074
Treasury share transactions	1,173,346	1,173,346
<u>May only be used to offset a deficit</u>		
Changes in percentage of ownership interest in subsidiaries and associates	<u>25,604</u>	<u>25,562</u>
	<u>\$ 3,341,024</u>	<u>\$ 3,340,982</u>

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

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

According to the Articles of Incorporation, where the Company makes profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized to make its business income tax payments and offset deficit. From any remaining profit, out of the profit after tax for the current period plus other profit items adjusted to the current year's undistributed earnings other than profit after tax for the period, 10% will be appropriated as a legal reserve. After appropriating to the special reserve as required by government regulations, the remaining amount, along with any prior years' undistributed earnings, may be utilized for earnings distribution in the form of dividend based on shareholding percentage. However, the Company may retain a certain portion depending on the operating needs. In case of a capital increase during the year, dividends appropriated to new shareholders are subject to the resolution passed in the shareholders' meeting. For policies of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors stipulated by the Articles of Incorporation, please see Note 22(i).

The Company's distribution of dividends would be in consideration of economic conditions, tax obligations, and operating requirements for cash. For an orderly system of dividend distribution, the dividends are distributed in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation. In addition, improvements of the financial structure and support for investment, capacity expansion or other major capital expenditures. The cash dividends to be distributed should not be below 50% than the current year's post-tax net profit deduction, offsetting losses of previous years, the statutory surplus reserve and the special surplus reserve, except for the improvement of financial structure and the transfer of funds, capacity expansion or other major capital expenditures. The cash dividends to be distributed should not be below 10% of the total cash and share dividends for the current accounting year.

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

The appropriation of earnings for 2021 and 2020, which were approved in the shareholders' meetings on June 24, 2022 and July 27, 2021, respectively, are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Legal reserve	\$ 117,699	\$ 186,704
Special reserve	\$ 38,409	\$ (89,694)
Cash dividends	\$ 1,275,247	\$ 1,558,635
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.10

The appropriation of earnings for 2022 was proposed by the board of directors on March 2, 2023. The appropriations and dividends per share are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Legal reserve	\$ 201,348
Special reserve	\$ (9,927)
Cash dividends	\$ 1,558,635
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	\$ 1.10

The appropriation of earnings of 2022 is subject to the resolution of the shareholders in their meeting to be held on June 21, 2023.

d. Special reserve

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 2,619,569	\$ 2,709,263
Appropriations in respect of provision for special reserve		
Net increases in the fair value of investment properties	38,409	-
Reversals of special reserve		
Reversal of fair value of investment properties	-	(89,694)
Balance at December 31	\$ 2,657,978	\$ 2,619,569

On the initial application of the fair value model to investment properties and on the initial application of IFRS 16, property leasehold interests which were previously accounted for as operating leases under IAS 17 are recognized as investment properties and measured at fair value, the Company appropriated for a special reserve at the amount that was the same as the net increase arising from fair value measurement and transferred to retained earnings. The additional special reserve should be appropriated for subsequent net increases in fair value. The amount appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the cumulative net increases in fair value decrease or on the disposal of investment properties.

e. Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 65,935	\$ 68,550
Exchange difference of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>(10,169)</u>	<u>(2,615)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 55,766</u>	<u>\$ 65,935</u>

2) Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	\$ 2,944,932	\$ 2,714,351
Recognized for the year		
Unrealized loss (gain) - equity instruments	(110,721)	58,315
Share from subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>(131,014)</u>	<u>168,474</u>
Other comprehensive income recognized for the year	2,703,197	2,941,140
Reclassification adjustment		
Cumulative unrealized gain of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	<u>4,539</u>	<u>3,792</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 2,707,736</u>	<u>\$ 2,944,932</u>

f. Treasury shares

The shares that the subsidiaries held were acquired before the Company Act was amended in 2001. The Company's shares held by its subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

December 31, 2022

Name of Subsidiary	Number of Shares Held (In Thousands of Shares)	Carrying Amount	Market Price
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	8,207	<u>\$ 97,110</u>	<u>\$ 176,433</u>

December 31, 2021

Name of Subsidiary	Number of Shares Held (In Thousands of Shares)	Carrying Amount	Market Price
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	8,207	<u>\$ 97,110</u>	<u>\$ 176,023</u>

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

21. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Sale of goods (Note)	<u>\$ 4,249,572</u>	<u>\$ 4,473,828</u>
Commissions from concessionaires' sales (Note)	<u>4,872,066</u>	<u>3,584,222</u>
Advertisement and promotion fee income	<u>727,956</u>	<u>665,855</u>
Rental income		
Investment properties (Note 14)		
Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate and contingent rentals	18,143	18,939
Other lease payments	<u>259,182</u>	<u>244,379</u>
	<u>277,325</u>	<u>263,318</u>
Other operating leases		
Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	89,458	85,677
Other lease payments	<u>614,390</u>	<u>555,433</u>
	<u>703,848</u>	<u>641,110</u>
	<u>981,173</u>	<u>904,428</u>
Others	<u>456,556</u>	<u>385,649</u>
	<u>\$ 11,287,323</u>	<u>\$ 10,013,982</u>

Note: Gross revenue is presented as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Concessionaires' sales	\$ 51,117,041	\$ 39,859,941
Sale of goods	<u>4,417,677</u>	<u>4,702,332</u>
	<u>\$ 55,534,718</u>	<u>\$ 44,562,273</u>

Contract Balances

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Notes receivable (Note 9)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Trade receivable (Note 9)	<u>\$ 612,605</u>	<u>\$ 648,089</u>	<u>\$ 322,111</u>
Contract liabilities - current			
Sale of goods	\$ 4,009,799	\$ 3,908,338	\$ 3,163,634
Customer loyalty programs	<u>66,239</u>	<u>30,522</u>	<u>39,308</u>
	<u>\$ 4,076,038</u>	<u>\$ 3,938,860</u>	<u>\$ 3,202,942</u>

The changes in the balance of contract liabilities primarily result from the timing difference between the Company's performance and the respective customer's payment.

Revenue of the reporting period recognized from the beginning contract liabilities which were satisfied in the previous periods is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>From contract liabilities at the start of the years</u>		
Sale of goods	\$ 1,602,716	\$ 1,144,805
Customer loyalty programs	<u>30,522</u>	<u>39,308</u>
	<u>\$ 1,633,238</u>	<u>\$ 1,184,113</u>

22. NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Net profit for the year includes the following items:

a. Operating costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Operating costs		
Cost of sales	\$ 3,457,083	\$ 3,699,762
Rental costs	176,774	181,150
Others	<u>31,177</u>	<u>37,715</u>
	<u>\$ 3,665,034</u>	<u>\$ 3,918,627</u>

b. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest income		
Bank deposits	\$ 165	\$ 129
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>\$ 165</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>

c. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Dividends income	<u>\$ 201,628</u>	<u>\$ 201,956</u>

d. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
(Loss) profit from the adjustment of fair value of investment property	\$ (50,970)	\$ 42,435
Foreign exchange loss, net	(69)	(322)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net	(10,486)	(2,199)
Loss on disposal of investment properties, net	(538)	(335)
Expected credit loss	(190,000)	-
Impairment loss of investment under the equity method	-	(437,462)
Other gains	79,817	64,815
Other losses	<u>(9,364)</u>	<u>(9,532)</u>
	<u>\$ (181,610)</u>	<u>\$ (342,600)</u>

e. Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 234,973	\$ 243,497
Interest on bank loans	217,519	167,984
Other interest expense	<u>20,763</u>	<u>26,952</u>
Total interest expense of financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>\$ 473,255</u>	<u>\$ 438,433</u>

f. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 843,917	\$ 894,094
Right-of-use assets	1,159,939	1,149,612
Less: Adjustment to receipts in advance and depreciation	<u>(95,933)</u>	<u>(71,098)</u>
	1,907,923	1,972,608
Intangible assets (including amortization expense)	<u>30,298</u>	<u>42,530</u>
	<u>\$ 1,938,221</u>	<u>\$ 2,015,138</u>
An analysis of deprecation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 81,382	\$ 87,736
Operating expenses	<u>1,826,541</u>	<u>1,884,872</u>
	<u>\$ 1,907,923</u>	<u>\$ 1,972,608</u>
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 30,298</u>	<u>\$ 42,530</u>

g. Operating expenses directly related to investment properties

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Direct operating expenses from investment properties generating rental income	\$ 83,613	\$ 80,817
Direct operating expenses from investment properties not generating rental income	<u>26,629</u>	<u>31,401</u>
	<u>\$ 110,242</u>	<u>\$ 112,218</u>

h. Employee benefits expenses

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Post-employment benefits (Note 19)		
Defined contribution plan	\$ 35,428	\$ 34,640
Defined benefit plan	<u>2,590</u>	<u>3,254</u>
	38,018	37,894
Other employee benefits	<u>1,253,674</u>	<u>1,091,078</u>
Total employee benefits expenses	<u>\$ 1,291,692</u>	<u>\$ 1,128,972</u>
An analysis of employee benefits expenses by function		
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,291,692</u>	<u>\$ 1,128,972</u>

i. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

According to the Company's Articles, the Company accrues compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at rates of 2% to 3.5% and no more than 2.5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. The compensation of employees and the remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 2, 2023 and March 4, 2022, respectively, are as follows:

Accrual rate

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Compensation of employees	3.2%	3.2%
Remuneration of directors	2.4%	2.4%

Amount

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
	Cash	Cash
Compensation of employees	\$ 75,934	\$ 47,003
Remuneration of directors	56,951	35,252

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

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

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

23. INCOME TAX

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current income tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ 296,113	\$ 224,418
Adjustments for the prior year	<u>7,192</u>	<u>(971)</u>
	<u>303,305</u>	<u>223,447</u>
Deferred income tax		
In respect of the current year	6,256	(48,468)
Adjustments for the prior year	<u>326</u>	<u>3,508</u>
	<u>6,582</u>	<u>(44,960)</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 309,887</u>	<u>\$ 178,487</u>

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	<u>\$ 2,240,061</u>	<u>\$ 1,386,587</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 448,012	\$ 277,318
Non deductible expenses in determining taxable income	38,008	9
Tax-exempt income	(179,593)	(239,357)
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(7,899)	132,884
Adjustments for prior years' income tax	7,192	(971)
Adjustments for prior years' deferred tax	326	3,508
Land value increment tax	<u>3,841</u>	<u>5,096</u>
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 309,887</u>	<u>\$ 178,487</u>

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

For the Year Ended December 31
2022 **2021**

Deferred tax

In respect of the current year

Remeasurement on defined benefit plans

\$ (9,123)

\$ 6,055

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

December 31
2022 **2021**

Current tax liabilities

Income tax payable

\$ 180,160

\$ 101,329

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Promotion expense on gift certificates	\$ 21,812	\$ 108	\$ -	\$ 21,920
Investments accounted for using the equity method	17,506	(1,857)	-	15,649
Right-of-use assets	17,309	(920)	-	16,389
Others	<u>23,869</u>	<u>9,317</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,186</u>
	<u>\$ 80,496</u>	<u>\$ 6,648</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 87,144</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Depreciation	\$ 1,103,358	\$ 25,379	\$ -	\$ 1,128,737
Reserve for land revaluation increment tax	393,362	3,841	-	397,203
Investment properties	290,796	(13,713)	-	277,083
Investments accounted for using the equity method	227,423	(14,329)	-	213,094
Differences of pension in determining taxable income	39,340	8,287	9,123	56,750
Others	<u>78,451</u>	<u>3,765</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>82,216</u>
	<u>\$ 2,132,730</u>	<u>\$ 13,230</u>	<u>\$ 9,123</u>	<u>\$ 2,155,083</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>				
Temporary differences				
Investments accounted for using the equity method	\$ 17,628	\$ (122)	\$ -	\$ 17,506
Promotion expense on gift certificates	18,471	3,341	-	21,812
Right-of-use assets	18,229	(920)	-	17,309
Others	<u>25,890</u>	<u>(2,021)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,869</u>
	<u>\$ 80,218</u>	<u>\$ 278</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 80,496</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Temporary differences				
Depreciation	\$ 1,075,613	\$ 27,745	\$ -	\$ 1,103,358
Reserve for land revaluation increment tax	388,266	5,096	-	393,362
Investment properties	360,774	(69,978)	-	290,796
Investments accounted for using the equity method	244,827	(17,404)	-	227,423
Differences of pension in determining taxable income	41,172	4,223	(6,055)	39,340
Others	<u>72,815</u>	<u>5,636</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>78,451</u>
	<u>\$ 2,183,467</u>	<u>\$ (44,682)</u>	<u>\$ (6,055)</u>	<u>\$ 2,132,730</u>

- e. Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets were recognized in the balance sheets

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 1,447,129</u>	<u>\$ 1,486,629</u>

- f. Income tax assessments

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

24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Unit: NT\$ Per Share	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.37</u>	<u>\$ 0.86</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.37</u>	<u>\$ 0.86</u>

Earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the computation of earnings per share are as follows:

Net Profit for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Net profit for the year	\$ 1,930,174	\$ 1,208,100
Effect of potential dilutive ordinary shares:		
Compensation of employees	<u> -</u>	<u> -</u>
Earnings used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1,930,174</u>	<u>\$ 1,208,100</u>

Shares

(In Thousand Shares)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in computation of basic earnings per share	1,408,734	1,408,734
Effect of potential dilutive ordinary shares:		
Compensation of employees	<u> 4,540</u>	<u> 3,237</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in computation of dilutive earnings per share	<u>1,413,274</u>	<u>1,411,971</u>

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

25. GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES

The Company received a nonrecurring business allowance for an amount of \$53,600 thousand in accordance with Article 5-1 of the “Financial Relief for Industries and Businesses Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic by the MOEA” in 2021, which was debited to the “operating expenses.”

26. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a. Non-cash transactions

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company engaged in the following non-cash investing activities:

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the prepayment for equipment reclassified to property, plant and equipment amounted to \$10,689 thousand and \$26,475 thousand, respectively (please see Note 12).

b. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non-cash Changes			Closing Balance
			New Leases	Change in Exchange Rate	Others	
Short-term borrowings	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 3,700,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,500,000
Short-term bills payable	1,549,515	(949,583)	-	-	-	599,932
Long-term borrowings						
(including current portion)	13,949,720	(3,899,720)	-	-	-	10,050,000
Lease liabilities	14,090,911	(670,801)	180,450	-	(54,625)	13,545,935
Other non-current liabilities	83,420	2,040	-	-	-	85,460
	<u>\$ 34,473,566</u>	<u>\$ (1,818,064)</u>	<u>\$ 180,450</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (54,625)</u>	<u>\$ 32,781,327</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non-cash Changes			Closing Balance
			New Leases	Change in Exchange Rate	Others	
Short-term borrowings	\$ 4,650,000	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,800,000
Short-term bills payable	2,449,280	(899,765)	-	-	-	1,549,515
Long-term borrowings						
(including current portion)	13,299,761	649,959	-	-	-	13,949,720
Lease liabilities	14,785,326	(527,684)	3,460	-	(170,191)	14,090,911
Other non-current liabilities	78,536	4,884	-	-	-	83,420
	<u>\$ 35,262,903</u>	<u>\$ (622,606)</u>	<u>\$ 3,460</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (170,191)</u>	<u>\$ 34,473,566</u>

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Under its operating development schemes and related government rules, the Company manages its capital to ensure it can continue to operate as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash) and equity of the Company (comprising share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings and other equity). The Company's capital management concerns its capital expenditures for capital structure and relative risks to ensure the optimal capital structure, and the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, the number of new shares issued, proceeds from borrowings and repayments of borrowings, in order to balance the overall capital structure.

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

The financial instruments not measured at fair value are either those with due dates in the near future or those with a future collection value which approximately equals its carrying amount. Thus, the fair value of these financial instruments are estimated at their carrying amounts on the financial reporting date.

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Equity investments				
Domestic listed ordinary shares	\$ 2,686,884	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,686,884
Domestic unlisted ordinary shares	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>106,330</u>	<u>106,330</u>
	<u>\$ 2,686,884</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 106,330</u>	<u>\$ 2,793,214</u>

December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial assets at FVTOCI</u>				
Equity investments				
Domestic listed ordinary shares	\$ 2,799,978	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,799,978
Domestic unlisted ordinary shares	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>103,957</u>	<u>103,957</u>
	<u>\$ 2,799,978</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 103,957</u>	<u>\$ 2,903,935</u>

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 in both 2022 and 2021.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Financial Assets	Investment in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 103,957
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI)	<u>2,373</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 106,330</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Financial Assets	Investment in Equity Instruments at FVTOCI
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 107,630
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized valuation gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI)	<u>(3,673)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 103,957</u>

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

<u>Financial Instruments</u>	<u>Valuation Techniques and Inputs</u>
Domestic unlisted shares	<p>a) Asset-based approach. Valuation based on the fair value of an investee, calculated through each investment of the investee using the income approach, market approach or a combination of the two approaches, while also taking the liquidity premium into consideration.</p> <p>b) Transaction method of market approach. The approach is a valuation strategy based on market ratios of companies with similar profitability at the end of the reporting period, while taking the liquidity premium into consideration.</p>

c. Categories of financial instruments

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	\$ 1,681,926	\$ 2,003,083
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	2,793,214	2,903,935
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Measured at amortized cost (2)	25,700,138	26,335,075

1) The balance amount includes cash and cash equivalents, trade receivable (including related parties), other receivables, refundable deposits, and other financial assets measured at amortized cost.

2) The balances included the carrying amount of short-term borrowings, short-term bills payable, notes payable and trade payables (including related parties), other payables, long-term borrowings including the current portion and deposits received, which are measured at amortized cost.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's main financial instruments include equity instrument investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and loans. The purpose of the Company's financial risk management is to manage market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk, and other financial risks related to operating activities. The Company's Finance Department strives to analyze and evaluate financial risk factors related to the market, and then propose and implement relevant responsive strategies to reduce the impact of risks related to market changes.

The main financial activities of the Company are governed by the Company's internal management and approved by the board of directors. The financial schemes, which include fund raising plans should be carried out in compliance with the Company's policies.

1) Market risk

a) Interest rate risk

The Company was exposed to interest rate risk because the Company borrowed funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings.

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

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 25,600	\$ 47,508
Financial liabilities	13,545,935	14,090,911
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	48,043	105,142
Financial liabilities	19,149,932	20,299,235

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period. For sensitivity analysis purposes, the sensitivity rate was adjusted as a result of the volatile financial market. The measurement of the increase or decrease in the interest rates is based on 100 basis points, which is reported to the senior management denoting the management's assessment for the reasonableness of the fluctuation of the interest rates.

If interest rates increase/decrease by 100 basis points and all variables remained unchanged, the profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would decrease by \$191,019 thousand and \$201,941 thousand, respectively.

b) Other price risks

The Company was exposed to equity price risks involving equity investments in listed companies and beneficial certificates. The Company's investments in listed companies and beneficial certificates should be in compliance with the rules made by the board of directors in order to achieve the goal of risk management and maximize the returns on investments.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period. For sensitivity analysis purposes, the sensitivity rate was adjusted as a result of the volatile financial market.

If equity prices increase/decrease by 5%, the pre-tax other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would increase by \$139,661 thousand and \$145,197 thousand, respectively.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. At the end of the reporting period, the Company's credit risk was mainly contributed from trade receivables in operating activities, bank deposits and financial instruments in financial activities.

To maintain the quality of trade receivables, the Company manages credit risk by assessing customers' credit status in terms of financial status, historical transactions, etc., and obtains an adequate amount of collaterals as guarantees from the customers with high credit risk. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowances are made for irrecoverable amounts. On the credit risk management of bank deposits and other financial instruments, the Company trades with counterparties which comprise banks with good credit ratings.

3) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a risk in which the Company has difficulty in settling its financial liabilities either by cash or other financial assets. The Company manages its liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance its operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. Further, the management monitors the use of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants, to avoid critical damage and mitigate the reputation risk facing the Company.

To cater to the demand of capital payments for a particular purpose, the Company maintains adequate cash by way of long-term financing/borrowings. For the management of cash shortage, the Company monitors cash management and allocates cash appropriately to maintain financial flexibility and ensure the mitigation of liquidity risk.

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

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

December 31, 2022

	On Demand or Not Later than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	4-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>							
Short-term borrowings	\$ 8,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,500,000
Short-term bills payable	599,932	-	-	-	-	-	599,932
Trade payables	4,707,626	-	-	-	-	-	4,707,626
Trade payables to related parties	53,419	-	-	-	-	-	53,419
Other payables	1,703,701	-	-	-	-	-	1,703,701
Lease liabilities	950,155	936,670	856,984	858,754	859,972	11,517,761	15,980,296
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	950,000	9,100,000	-	-	-	-	10,050,000
Deposits received	-	69,655	15,805	-	-	-	85,460

Additional information on the maturity analysis for lease liabilities

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 950,155</u>	<u>\$ 3,512,380</u>	<u>\$ 4,330,021</u>	<u>\$ 3,306,928</u>	<u>\$ 2,169,013</u>	<u>\$ 1,711,799</u>

December 31, 2021

	On Demand or Not Later than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	4-5 Years	5+ Years	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>							
Short-term borrowings	\$ 4,800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,800,000
Short-term bills payable	1,549,515	-	-	-	-	-	1,549,515
Trade payables	4,237,424	-	-	-	-	-	4,237,424
Trade payables to related parties	50,629	-	-	-	-	-	50,629
Other payables	1,664,367	-	-	-	-	-	1,664,367
Lease liabilities	945,167	941,260	927,775	848,090	849,859	12,213,035	16,725,186
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	-	13,949,720	-	-	-	-	13,949,720
Deposits received	54,988	4,546	5,752	18,134	-	-	83,420

Additional information on the maturity analysis for lease liabilities

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 945,167</u>	<u>\$ 3,566,984</u>	<u>\$ 4,274,383</u>	<u>\$ 3,658,039</u>	<u>\$ 2,333,269</u>	<u>\$ 1,947,344</u>

The amounts of variable interest rate instruments for both non-derivative financial liabilities mentioned above are subject to change if the changes in variable interest rates differ from those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the year.

b) Financing facilities

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2022	2021
Unsecured bank overdraft facilities		
Amount used	\$ -	\$ -
Amount unused	<u>50,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
Secured bank loan facilities		
Amount used	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,750,000
Amount unused	<u>7,100,000</u>	<u>6,350,000</u>
	<u>\$ 17,100,000</u>	<u>\$ 17,100,000</u>
Unsecured bank loan facilities		
Amount used	\$ 9,150,000	\$ 9,550,000
Amount unused	<u>8,200,000</u>	<u>7,150,000</u>
	<u>\$ 17,350,000</u>	<u>\$ 16,700,000</u>

29. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The transactions between the Company and its related parties, other than those disclosed in other notes, are summarized as follows:

a. The Company's related parties and their relationships

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd. (AIMAI)	Subsidiary
Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd. (YTDS)	Subsidiary
Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd. (YMAC)	Subsidiary
Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd. (FECS)	Subsidiary
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd. (BDIC)	Subsidiary
Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd. (BYIC)	Subsidiary
Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd. (FEHLD)	Subsidiary
Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd. (SOGO)	Subsidiary
Ding Integrated Marketing Service Co., Ltd. (DDIM)	Associate
Oriental Securities Corporation (OSC)	Associate
Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd. (YHDP)	Associate
Far Eastern New Century Corporation (FENC)	Investor with significant influence over the Company (equity method investor of FEDS)
Far EasTone Telecommunications Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
New Century InfoComm Tech Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far Eastern General Contractor Inc. (FEGC)	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far Eastern Construction Co., Ltd. (FEC)	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far Eastern Resources Development Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Fetc International Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Arcoa Communication Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Ding Hotel Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far Eastern Electronic Toll Collection Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far Eastern Apparel Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Yuan Ding Co., Ltd. (YDC)	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
YDT Technology International Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far Eastern Technical Consultants Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)

(Continued)

<u>Related Party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Yuanshi Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Asia Cement Corporation	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Ya Tung Ready Mixed Concrete Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Everest Textile Co., Ltd.	Associate of investor with significant influence over the Group (the subsidiary of FENC)
Far Eastern International Bank Ltd.	Other related party (the chairman of Company, also the vice chairman of FEIB)
Yuan Bo Asset Management Corporation	Other related party (subsidiary of Far Eastern International Leasing Corporation)
Oriental Union Chemical Corporation	Other related party (the same chairman)
Yuan Ze University	Other related party (the same chairman)
Mr. Xu Yuanzhi Memorial Foundation	Other related party (the same chairman)
Far Eastern Memorial Hospital	
U-Ming Marine Transport Corporation	Other related party (the same chairman)
Mr. Xu Yuanzhi Memorial Foundation	Other related party (related party in substance)
Ding & Ding Management Consultants Co., Ltd.	Other related party (related party in substance)

(Concluded)

b. Operating revenue

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
		2022	2021
Sales of goods (Note)	Subsidiaries	\$ 43,738	\$ 35,332
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Company	29,758	28,078
	Other related parties	<u>983</u>	<u>1,588</u>
		<u>\$ 74,479</u>	<u>\$ 64,998</u>
Other operating revenue	Other related parties	\$ 44,313	\$ 42,641
	Subsidiaries	22,244	22,781
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Company	20,542	17,452
	Associates	<u>204</u>	<u>73</u>
		<u>\$ 87,303</u>	<u>\$ 82,947</u>

Note: Sales to related parties and unrelated parties were made under normal terms.

c. Purchases

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	<u>For the Year Ended December 31</u>	
		2022	2021
Operating costs (Note)	Associates of investor with significant influence over the Company	\$ 10,397	\$ 13,258
	Subsidiaries	<u>4,234</u>	<u>3,853</u>
		<u>\$ 14,631</u>	<u>\$ 17,111</u>

Note: Purchases from related parties and unrelated parties were made under normal terms.

d. Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Trade receivable	Other related parties	\$ 44,443	\$ 57,571
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the company	35,164	28,861
	Investor with significant influence over the Company	3,416	2,515
	Subsidiaries	2,437	2,854
	Associates	<u>1,513</u>	<u>185</u>
		<u>\$ 86,973</u>	<u>\$ 91,986</u>
Other receivables	Subsidiaries	\$ 41,114	\$ 15,900
	Other related parties	4,572	60
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the company	<u>1,903</u>	<u>2,752</u>
		<u>\$ 47,589</u>	<u>\$ 18,712</u>

e. Other non-current assets

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Lease incentives	Associates of investor with significant influence over the company		
	Yuan Ding Co., Ltd.	\$ 10,719	\$ 16,147
	Other related parties		
	Far Eastern International Bank Ltd.	<u>303</u>	<u>583</u>
		<u>\$ 11,022</u>	<u>\$ 16,730</u>
Refundable deposits	Subsidiary	\$ 20,000	\$ -
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the company	<u>7,740</u>	<u>7,740</u>
		<u>27,740</u>	<u>7,740</u>

f. Payables to related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Trade payable	Subsidiaries	\$ 31,115	\$ 22,575
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the company	<u>22,304</u>	<u>28,054</u>
		<u>\$ 53,419</u>	<u>\$ 50,629</u>

(Continued)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Other payables	Associates of investor with significant influence over the company		
	Far Eastern General Contractor Inc. (FEG)	\$ 69,212	\$ 179,798
	Ya Tung Ready-Mixed Concrete Corporation	31,404	76,703
	Others	<u>22,837</u>	<u>12,186</u>
		123,453	268,687
	Subsidiaries	165,158	88,321
	Associates	69,539	58,550
	Investor with significant influence over the Company	41,054	46,042
	Other related parties	<u>1,875</u>	<u>8,927</u>
		<u>\$ 401,079</u>	<u>\$ 470,527</u>

(Concluded)

g. Other current liabilities

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Advance receipts	Associates of investor with significant influence over the company	<u>\$ 384</u>	<u>\$ 180</u>
Others	Other related parties	\$ 200	\$ -
	Subsidiaries	8	30
	Associates	<u>-</u>	<u>147</u>
		<u>\$ 208</u>	<u>\$ 177</u>

h. Other non-current liabilities

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Guarantee deposits received	Associates of investor with significant influence over the company		
	Yuan Ding Co., Ltd.	\$ 61,701	\$ 61,166
	Others	<u>87</u>	<u>87</u>
		61,788	61,253
	Other related parties	1,023	1,023
	Subsidiaries	<u>881</u>	<u>881</u>
	<u>\$ 63,692</u>	<u>\$ 63,157</u>	

i. Lease arrangements - the Company as lessee

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Acquisition of right-of-use assets</u>		
Associates of investor with significant influence over the Company	\$ 133,364	\$ 212,926
Associates	<u>-</u>	<u>3,460</u>
	<u>\$ 133,364</u>	<u>\$ 216,386</u>

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2022	2021
Lease liabilities (Note)	Associates of investor with significant influence over the company		
	Far Eastern Construction Co., Ltd.	\$ 3,380,997	\$ 3,504,362
	Asia Cement Corporation	156,112	233,097
	Yuan Ding Co., Ltd.	11,122	22,149
	Far Eastern Resources Development Co., Ltd.	<u>4,382</u>	<u>6,544</u>
		3,552,613	3,766,152
	Other related parties	6,985	8,311
	Associates	<u>5,492</u>	<u>7,274</u>
		<u>\$ 3,565,090</u>	<u>\$ 3,781,737</u>

Note: The lease payments, payable either monthly or yearly, are made per the agreement between the Company and the related parties.

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Interest expense</u>		
Associates of investor with significant influence over the company	\$ 61,384	\$ 64,394
Other related parties	131	153
Associates	<u>55</u>	<u>53</u>
	<u>\$ 61,570</u>	<u>\$ 64,600</u>

j. Acquisition of other assets

Related Party Category/Name	Line Item	Acquisition Price	
		2022	2021
Subsidiaries	Property, plant and equipment	\$ 19,362	\$ 11,734
Other related parties	Intangible assets	<u>12,133</u>	<u>14,625</u>
		<u>\$ 31,495</u>	<u>\$ 26,359</u>

k. Construction projects

The construction projects of the Company were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Associates of investor with significant influence over the company	\$ <u>5,368</u>	\$ <u>2,023</u>

l. Other related-party transactions

		For the Year Ended December 31	
Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	2022	2021
Operating expenses	Subsidiaries	\$ 634,093	\$ 148,285
	Investor with significant influence over the Company	94,570	83,372
	Other related parties	78,692	57,055
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the company	53,488	26,877
	Associates	<u>50,533</u>	<u>41,977</u>
			<u>\$ 911,376</u>
Other gains and losses - gains	Subsidiaries		
	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	\$ 22,985	\$ 20,458
	Others	<u>9,613</u>	<u>8,804</u>
		32,598	29,262
	Other related parties		
	Far Eastern International Bank Ltd.	18,799	17,844
Other gains and losses - losses	Associates	323	46
	Associates of investor with significant influence over the company	<u>18</u>	<u>13</u>
		<u>\$ 51,738</u>	<u>\$ 47,165</u>
Other gains and losses - losses	Associates		
	Oriental Securities Corporation	\$ 6,991	\$ 7,029
	Investor with significant influence over the Company	22	73
	Other related parties	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 7,023</u>	<u>\$ 7,102</u>
Finance costs	Subsidiary Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 15,702</u>	<u>\$ 13,686</u>

m. Loans from related parties

	December 31	
Related Party Category/Name	2022	2021
Far Eastern International Bank Ltd.	\$ <u>500,000</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

Finance costs

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Far Eastern International Bank Ltd.	\$ <u>2,737</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

n. Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 74,187	\$ 51,426
Post-employment benefits	<u>29</u>	<u>36</u>
	\$ <u>74,216</u>	\$ <u>51,462</u>

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel was determined by the compensation committee of the Company in accordance with the individual performance and the market trends.

30. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings and administrative proceedings:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Financial assets at amortized cost	\$ 25,800	\$ 25,508
Financial assets at FVTOCI	1,435,000	1,550,500
Investments accounted for using the equity method	1,110,279	1,230,178
Property, plant and equipment	13,248,254	13,471,223
Investment properties	<u>1,250,158</u>	<u>1,291,451</u>
	\$ <u>17,069,491</u>	\$ <u>17,568,860</u>

31. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant unrecognized commitments and contingencies of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

a. Significant unrecognized commitments

The amounts of unrecognized commitments are as follows:

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ <u>188,412</u>	\$ <u>263,078</u>

- b. In April 2022, under a ruling by the MOEA whereby “the terms and conditions of gift certificates for certain goods and for certain services within the retail industry should be documented in a standard contract while others should not”, the Company and SOGO signed an agreement to have mutual performance guarantees on gift certificates bought by customers. The guarantee period was from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2022, the Company’s guarantee amount for SOGO was \$6,164,298 thousand and that of SOGO for the Company was \$4,087,386 thousand.

32. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information on significant transactions:

- 1) Financing provided to others: Table 1.
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided: Table 2.
- 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Table 3.
- 4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 4.
- 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.
- 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Table 5.
- 9) Trading in derivative instruments: None.

b. Information on investees: Table 6.

c. Information on investments in mainland China:

- 1) Name of the investees in mainland China, main business and products, paid-in capital, method of investment, information on inflow or outflow of capital, percentage of ownership, investment income or loss, ending balance of investment, repatriation of investment income, and the limit of investment in mainland China: Table 7.
- 2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses:
 - a) The amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period: None.
 - b) The amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period: None.
 - c) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses: None.

- d) The balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes: Table 2.
 - e) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to financing of funds: Table 1.
 - f) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services: None.
- d. Information of major shareholders: List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, showing the names and the numbers of shares and percentage of ownership of each shareholder, please see Table 8.

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

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

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Borrowing Amount	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing	Business Transaction Amounts	Reason for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower	Aggregate Financing Limits
													Item	Value		
1	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Other receivables	Y	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	-	(Note A)	\$ -	Transaction	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 4,970,304 (Note B)	\$ 4,970,304 (Note B)
		Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	681,762 (US\$ 22,200 thousand)	-	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	4,970,304 (Note B)	4,970,304 (Note B)
2	Chongqing FEDES Co., Ltd.	Chongqing Pacific Consultant and Management Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	749,598 (RMB 170,000 thousand)	749,598 (RMB 170,000 thousand)	605,852 (RMB 137,400 thousand)	1.504523% (Note E)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Dalian Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	132,282 (RMB 30,000 thousand)	88,188 (RMB 20,000 thousand)	-	1.504523% (Note F)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Chengdu Quaxing Building Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	15,936 (RMB 3,614 thousand)	1.504523% (Note G)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Shanghai Bai Ding Consultant & Management Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	44,094 (RMB 10,000 thousand)	44,094 (RMB 10,000 thousand)	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Chengdu FEDES Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	440,940 (RMB 100,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	-	1.504523% (Note H)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	440,940 (RMB 100,000 thousand)	440,940 (RMB 100,000 thousand)	-	1.504523% (Note I)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
3	Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Chongqing FEDES Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	308,658 (RMB 70,000 thousand)	308,658 (RMB 70,000 thousand)	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Chengdu FEDES Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	79,369 (RMB 18,000 thousand)	1.00% (Note J)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
4	Pacific China Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd.	Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Other receivables	Y	307,100 (US\$ 10,000 thousand)	307,100 (US\$ 10,000 thousand)	113,627 (US\$ 3,700 thousand)	1.55%-5.70% (Note K)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
5	Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Chongqing FEDES Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	1,136,270 (US\$ 37,000 thousand)	-	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Dalian Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	88,188 (RMB 20,000 thousand)	88,188 (RMB 20,000 thousand)	30,866 (RMB 7,000 thousand)	1.00% (Note L)	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
		Chengdu FEDES Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	220,470 (RMB 50,000 thousand)	-	1.00%	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	12,615,817 (Note C)	12,615,817 (Note C)
6	Shanghai Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Shanghai Xujiahui Centre (Group) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	203,233 (RMB 46,091 thousand)	203,233 (RMB 46,091 thousand)	203,233 (RMB 46,091 Thousand)	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	287,414 (Note B)	287,414 (Note B)
7	Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	Y	454,508 (US\$ 14,800 thousand)	-	-	-	(Note A)	-	Transaction	-	-	-	2,618,304 (Note D)	5,236,608 (Note B)

Note A: Short-term financing.

Note B: 40% of the financing company's net assets.

Note C: The amount of the collateral/guarantees is based on 40% of the net value of the ultimate parent company, Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd. per its latest financial statements.

Note D: The amount of the collateral/guarantees is based on 20% of the net value per its latest financial statements.

Note E: The interest for the period amounted to RMB2,202 thousand.

Note F: The interest for the period amounted to RMB6 thousand.

(Continued)

Note G: The interest for the period amounted to RMB55 thousand.

Note H: The interest for the period amounted to RMB543 thousand.

Note I: The interest for the period amounted to RMB373 thousand.

Note J: The interest for the period amounted to RMB7 thousand.

Note K: The interest for the period amounted to US\$109 thousand.

Note L: The interest for the period amounted to RMB6 thousand.

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No.	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Period	Actual Borrowing Amount	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amounts Allowable	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provided by Parent Company	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provided by A Subsidiary	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provided to Mainland China	
		Name	Nature of Relationship (Note E)											
0	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd. (Bai Ding)	2	\$ 18,923,726 (Note A)	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 842,000	\$ -	3	\$ 31,539,543 (Note B)	Y	-	-	
		FEDS Development Ltd.	2	18,923,726 (Note A)	307,100 (US\$ 10,000 thousand)	307,100 (US\$ 10,000 thousand)	-	-	1	31,539,543 (Note B)	Y	-	-	
		Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd.	2	18,923,726 (Note A)	3,700,000	-	-	-	-	-	31,539,543 (Note B)	Y	-	-
		Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd.	2	18,923,726 (Note A)	130,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	31,539,543 (Note B)	Y	-	-
		Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	2	18,923,726 (Note A)	6,164,298	6,164,298	6,164,298	-	20	31,539,543 (Note B)	Y	-	-	-
1	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	3	18,923,726 (Note C)	4,222,953	4,087,386	4,087,386	-	13	31,539,543 (Note D)	-	Y	-	
		Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	2	18,923,726 (Note C)	12,673,951 (US\$ 373,500 thousand) (RMB 273,000 thousand)	10,983,343 (US\$ 328,500 thousand) (RMB 203,000 thousand)	3,915,547 (RMB 888,000 thousand)	-	35	31,539,543 (Note D)	-	-	-	
		Dalian Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	2	18,923,726 (Note C)	66,141 (RMB 15,000 thousand)	-	-	-	-	-	31,539,543 (Note D)	-	-	Y
		Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	2	18,923,726 (Note C)	1,672,456 (US\$ 20,000 thousand) (RMB 240,000 thousand)	1,584,268 (US\$ 20,000 thousand) (RMB 220,000 thousand)	325,602 (US\$ 10,000 thousand) (RMB 4,196 thousand)	-	5	31,539,543 (Note D)	-	-	-	Y
2	Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	3	437,927 (Note A)	187,446	187,446	187,446	-	1	729,878 (Note B)	-	-	-	

Note A: The amount is 60% of net assets based on the latest financial statements of the endorser/guarantor.

Note B: The amount is 100% of net assets based on the latest financial statements of the endorser/guarantor.

Note C: The amount of the collateral/guarantees is based on 60% of the net value of the ultimate parent company, Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd. per its latest financial statements.

Note D: The amount of the collateral/guarantees is based on 100% of the net value of the ultimate parent company, Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd. per its latest financial statements.

(Continued)

Note E: Relationships between the endorsement/guarantee provider and the guaranteed party:

1. Trading partner.
2. The direct and indirect shareholding of the Company amounts to more than 50%.
3. The companies that directly and indirectly hold more than 50% of the Company's voting rights.
4. The Company that directly and indirectly holds more than 90% of the voting shares.
5. Guaranteed by the Company according to the construction contract.
6. An investee company. The guarantees were provided based on the Company's proportionate share in the investee company.
7. Companies in the same industry provide among themselves joint and several securities for as performance guarantees of sales contracts for pre-construction homes pursuant to the Consumer Protection Act.

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Holding Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with Issuer of Securities	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2022				Note
				Shares (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Asia Cement Corporation	4	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	50,000	\$ 2,050,021	1	\$ 2,050,021	35,000 thousand shares of Asia Cement Corporation pledged for loans and commercial papers issued of the investor company
	Far Eastern New Century Corporation	3	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	19,964	636,863	-	636,863	
	Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6,286	33,756	2	33,756	
	Yuan Ding Leasing Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	7,309	71,993	9	71,993	
	Yuan Ding Co., Ltd.	4	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	3	10	-	10	
	Yuan Shi Digital Technology Co., Ltd.	4	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	31	571	-	571	
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	2	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	8,207	176,451	1	176,451	5,200 thousand shares of Asia Cement Corporation pledged for commercial papers issued of the investor company 15,000 thousand shares of Far Eastern New Century Corporation pledged for loans of the investor company
	Asia Cement Corporation	7	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	14,814	607,390	-	607,390	
	Far Eastern New Century Corporation	6	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	15,812	504,388	-	504,388	
	Chung-Nan Textile Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,984	110,598	5	110,598	
	Ding Ding Management Consultants Co., Ltd.	8	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	647	10,366	5	10,366	
	Yue Ding Industry Co., Ltd.	7	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,994	44,427	2	44,427	
	Oriental Securities Investment Advisory Co., Ltd.	8	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1	10	-	10	
	Ding Sheng Investment Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	40,329	309,724	18	309,724	
Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Far Eastern International Bank Ltd.	8	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	75,068	825,749	2	825,749	
	Asia Cement Corporation	7	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	3,849	157,828	-	157,828	
	U-Ming Marine Transport Corporation	8	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	200	9,720	-	9,720	
	Oriental Securities Investment Advisory Co., Ltd.	8	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1	10	-	10	
Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Asia Cement Corporation	7	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,506	61,729	-	61,729	

(Continued)

Holding Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with Issuer of Securities	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2022				Note
				Shares (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
FEDS Development Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Kowloon Cement Corp., Ltd.	7	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	46	\$ 18,033	-	\$ 18,033	
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> CMC Magnetics Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	188	1,361	-	1,361	
	Quanta Computer Inc.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	1	52	-	52	
	Pacific Construction Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	7,931	71,934	2	71,934	
	Oriental Union Chemical Corp.	8	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	660	12,276	-	12,276	
	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	1	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	800	4,019	-	4,019	
	Asia Cement Corporation	7	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	60	2,460	-	2,460	
	E-Shou Hi-tech Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	18,300	-	15	-	
	Tian Yuan Investment Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	98,000	-	20	-	
	PURETEK Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	119	-	-	-	
	Pacific 88 Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	16	-	1	-	
Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>Beneficiary certificate</u> DWS Taiwan Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	17,273	205,265	-	205,265	
Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Asia Cement Corporation	7	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	150	6,150	-	6,150	
Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	<u>Shares</u> Overseas Development Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	2,250	-	15	-	
	Taiwan Ocean Farming Corp.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	2,250	-	15	-	

- Note A:
1. Subsidiary of FEDS.
 2. Parent company.
 3. Investor with significant influence over the Company.
 4. Associate of investor with significant influence over the Company.
 5. Other related party.
 6. Investor with significant influence over FEDS.
 7. Associate of investor with significant influence over FEDS.
 8. Other related party of FEDS.

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

CUMULATIVE PURCHASE OR SALE OF ONE SECURITY FOR AN AMOUNT EXCEEDING NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Selling and Buying Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Transacting Company	Relationship	January 1, 2022		Buy		Sell			Adjustments (Note A)	December 31, 2022		
					Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount	Shares (In Thousands)	Selling Price	Booked Cost		Disposal Profit	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount
Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	1,074,991	\$ 10,811,062	130,000	\$ 1,300,000 (Note G)	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 102,233	1,204,991	\$ 12,213,294
	Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	41,000	84,113	50,000	500,000 (Note G)	40,000	-	-	-	(116,850)	51,000	467,263
Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Far Eastern New Century Corporation	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	382,000	3,877,287	170,000	1,700,000 (Note G)	-	-	-	-	(63,719)	552,000	5,513,568
	Pacific China Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	44,080	(1,204,971)	24,800	705,684 (Note B)	-	-	-	-	(173,066)	68,880	(672,353)
	Far Eastern International Bank Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	-	Other related parties	23,757	290,376	50,936	490,000 (Note G)	-	-	-	-	45,373	75,068 (Note H)	825,749
Far Eastern New Century Corporation	<u>Shares</u> Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd. (CBNC)	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	350,000	3,459,528	180,000	1,800,000 (Note G)	-	-	-	-	(90,867)	530,000	5,168,661
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Pacific China Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	66,120	(1,807,457)	37,200	1,058,526 (Note C)	-	-	-	-	(259,599)	103,320	(1,008,530)
Pacific China Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd.	<u>Shares</u> Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	130,200	(3,115,022)	62,000	1,764,210 (Note D)	-	-	-	-	(447,001)	192,200	(1,797,813)
Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	<u>Shares</u> Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	-	(588,608)	-	1,479,660 (Note E)	-	-	-	-	(164,792)	-	726,260
	Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	Subsidiary	-	(43,149)	-	284,550 (Note F)	-	-	-	-	5,701	-	247,102

(Continued)

Note A: The share of comprehensive income recognized using the equity method, gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and capital reduction were used to offset a deficit.

Note B: There was an increase in cash capital of US\$24,800 thousand.

Note C: There was an increase in cash capital of US\$37,200 thousand.

Note D: There was an increase in cash capital of US\$62,000 thousand.

Note E: There was an increase in cash capital of US\$52,000 thousand.

Note F: There was an increase in cash capital of US\$10,000 thousand.

Note G: There was an increase in cash capital.

Note H: 375 thousand shares including stock dividends.

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORE CO., LTD.

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST \$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Sogo Department Store Co., Ltd.	Associate	\$ 118,517	-	\$ 118,517	Collection expedited	\$ 50	\$ 118,517
Pacific China Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd.	Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Subsidiary	115,077 (Note A)	-	-	-	-	-
Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	Chongqing Pacific Consultant and Management Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	606,637 (Note A)	-	-	-	-	-
Shanghai Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Shanghai Xujiahui Centre (Group) Co., Ltd.	Other related parties	203,233 (Note A)	-	-	-	-	-
FEDS Development Ltd.	Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	308,658 (Note B)	-	-	-	-	-

Note A: This balance refers to fund lending.

Note B: Mainly cash dividends receivable.

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND OTHER INFORMATION OF INVESTEEES ON WHICH THE COMPANY EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of (Loss) Profit	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Shares (In Thousands)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Carrying Amount			
Far Eastern Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	\$ 11,722,181	\$ 10,422,181	1,204,991	100	\$ 12,213,294	\$ 84,144	\$ 84,176	Subsidiary
	Oriental Securities Corporation	Taiwan	Securities investment	143,652	143,652	141,980	20	1,894,683	(471,600)	(92,700)	Associate
	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	1,764,210	1,764,210	281,734	35	4,189,408	1,092,494	383,784	Subsidiary
	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	33,357	33,357	119,981	67	2,330,227	198,049	132,232	Subsidiary
	Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Retail	1,535,538	1,535,538	87,744	100	193,362	(165,749)	(165,749)	Subsidiary
	FEDS Development Ltd.	British Virgin Island	Investment	125,058	125,058	218	54	1,285,817	(125,522)	(71,645)	Subsidiary
	Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Advertising and import agent	33,000	33,000	3,500	100	117,506	13,819	13,819	Subsidiary
	Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	1,419,292	919,292	51,000	100	467,263	(118,315)	(118,315)	Subsidiary
	Ding Ding Integrated Marketing Service Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Marketing	64,500	64,500	3,631	10	18,146	(64,465)	(6,403)	Associate
	Asians Merchandise Company	US	Trading	5,316	5,316	950	100	4,840	26	26	Subsidiary
	Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Building leasing	40,278	40,278	1,571	56	13,553	1,061	707	Subsidiary
	Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Retail	478,269	478,269	47,827	96	158,022	40,159	38,416	Subsidiary
	Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	E-ticket	238,292	238,292	6,171	9	21,967	(277,036)	(25,088)	Associate
	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Oriental Securities Corporation	Taiwan	Securities investment	163,563	163,563	98,281	14	1,311,629	(471,600)	
Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.		Taiwan	Investment	658,129	658,129	100,250	13	1,504,416	1,092,494		Subsidiary
Far Eastern International Leasing Corporation		Taiwan	Leasing	301,125	301,125	22,203	5	327,845	138,560		Associate
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.		Taiwan	Department store	33,490	33,490	11,254	1	168,990	1,398,046		Subsidiary
Yue Ming Trading Co., Ltd.		Taiwan	Import and export trading and distribution	21,291	21,291	4,901	47	64,496	3,632		Associate
Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd.		Taiwan	Building leasing	28,672	28,672	1,259	44	13,900	1,061		Subsidiary
Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd.		Taiwan	Retail	-	-	2	-	1	40,159		Subsidiary
Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd.		Taiwan	E-ticket	21,179	21,179	2,118	3	7,538	(277,036)		Associate
FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	99,000	99,000	19,800	2	314,351	1,092,494		Subsidiary
FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	99,000	99,000	19,800	2	314,351	1,092,494		Subsidiary
	Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	5,300,000	3,500,000	530,000	100	5,168,661	(90,867)		Subsidiary
Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Shopping mall	1,522,761	1,522,761	149,100	70	1,880,650	143,440		Subsidiary
	Far Eastern International Leasing Corporation	Taiwan	Leasing	1,555,590	1,555,590	132,388	30	1,691,080	138,560		Associate
	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	577,457	577,457	60,019	33	1,181,068	198,049		Subsidiary
	FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Shopping mall	5,445,272	3,745,272	552,000	100	5,513,568	(63,750)		Subsidiary
	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	99,000	99,000	19,800	2	314,351	1,092,494		Subsidiary
	FEDS Development Ltd.	British Virgin Island	Investment	723,946	723,946	185	46	1,094,884	(125,522)		Subsidiary
	Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Investment	4,559,660	3,853,976	68,880	40	(672,353)	(361,697)		Subsidiary
Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	200,000	200,000	20,000	40	327,006	187,388		Subsidiary	
Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	55,000	55,000	11,000	1	174,373	1,092,494		Subsidiary
Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	1,200	1,200	200	-	2,977	1,092,494		Subsidiary
Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd.	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment	8,400	8,400	1,400	-	20,171	1,092,494		Subsidiary
Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	4,469,904	4,469,904	650,817	79	11,358,759	1,398,046		Subsidiary
	Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	62,480	62,480	6,840	3	143,460	145,668		Associate
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	Investment	7,175,973	6,117,447	103,320	60	(1,008,530)	(361,697)		Subsidiary
	Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	599,000	599,000	60,296	29	1,054,992	145,668		Associate
	Lian Ching Investment Co., Ltd. (Note C)	Taiwan	Investment	270,641	270,641	26,764	50	-	-		Subsidiary
	Pacific Venture Investment Ltd.	Hong Kong	Investment	357,050	357,050	100,000	5	-	-		Associate
	Sogo Department Store Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Credit card business	32,984	32,984	7,120	34	-	-		Associate
	Ding Ding Integrated Marketing Service Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Marketing	64,500	64,500	3,631	10	18,146	(64,465)		Associate
	Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Department store	300,000	300,000	30,000	60	490,510	187,388		Subsidiary
	Yuan Hsin Digital Payment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	E-ticket	358,292	358,292	8,289	12	29,505	(277,036)		Associate
Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	British Virgin Island	Investment	6,664,070	4,760,050	192,200	100	(1,797,813)	(385,147)		Subsidiary
Pacific China Holding Ltd. (B.V.I.)	Bai Fa China Holdings (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	Investment	46	46	2	100	46	-		Subsidiary

(Continued)

Note A: The foreign-currency investments were translated at the rate of US\$1:NT\$30.71 prevailing on December 31, 2022.

Note B: The amount is the investment accounted for using the equity method to \$2,427,337 thousand deduct the parent company shares reclassification to treasury shares of \$97,110 thousand.

Note C: The amount of Lian Ching Investment Co., Ltd. has been written off to zero, no liabilities were undertaken by the Group and the accounts are not disclosed in the financial statement.

(Concluded)

TABLE 7

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital (Note A)	Method of Investment (Note G)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022 (Note A)	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022 (Note A)	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee (Note E)	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Share of (Loss) Profit (Note D)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2022
					Outflow	Inflow						
Shanghai Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Department store	\$ 543,567	(2)	\$ 394,086 (Note B)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 394,086 (Note B)	\$ (59,430)	49	\$ (23,695)	\$ 137,080	\$ -
Chengdu Quanxing Building Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Department store	675,313	(2)	675,313 (Note B)	-	-	675,313 (Note B)	12,715	67	8,539	(65,398)	-
Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Department store	1,689,050	(2)	92,130 (Note B)	1,596,920	-	1,689,050 (Note C)	(138,954)	67	(93,320)	487,754	-
Chongqing Pacific Consultant and Management Co., Ltd.	Consulting services	2,241,830	(2)	6,142 (Note B)	-	-	6,142 (Note B)	(8,399)	67	(5,641)	753,753	-
Shanghai Pacific Consultant and Management Co., Ltd.	Consulting services	10,749	(2)	5,267 (Note B)	-	-	5,267 (Note B)	191	33	63	6,385	-
Shanghai Bai Ding Consultant and Management Co., Ltd.	Consulting services	3,644	(2)	-	-	-	-	(319)	100	(319)	13,682	-
Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	Department store	85,941	(2)	-	-	-	-	(70,964)	100	(70,964)	621,598	-
Chengdu Department Emporium Group Co., Ltd.	Department store, logistics and storehouse	992,124	(2)	-	-	-	-	89,022	22	-	1,160,260	-
Dalian Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Department store	70,551	(2)	-	-	-	-	(25,554)	67	(17,162)	(22,395)	-
Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Investment	6,940,460	(2)	-	-	-	-	9,875	67	6,632	165,953	-
Chengdu FEDS Co., Ltd.	Department store	4,115,140	(2)	-	-	-	-	21,551	67	14,473	15,609	-
Yuan Ding Enterprise (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Wholesale of equipment and consulting services	7,775,646	(2)	-	-	-	-	(171,559)	20	(30,734)	1,358,694	-

(Continued)

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
\$ - (Note D)	\$243,008 (US\$7,913 thousand) (Notes A and D)	\$ - (Note F)

Note A: Translated at the rate of US\$1:NT\$30.7100 and RMB1:NT\$4.4094 prevailing on December 31, 2022.

Note B: Amount remitted by the former shareholders.

Note C: The amount of \$92,130 thousand was remitted by the former shareholders plus \$1,596,920 thousand from subsidiaries.

Note D: The payment made by the Company and the investment amount approved by the Investment Commission, except for the payment made by subsidiary's investment amount approved by the Investment Commission. The financial report was audited by an international accounting firm with a cooperative working relationship.

Note E: The financial report was audited by an international accounting firm with a cooperative working relationship.

Note F: There is no upper limit, as stated in the Principles Governing the Review of Investment or Technical Corporation in Mainland China (No. 11020435420), which was issued by the Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, ROC.

Note G: Three investment types are as follows:

1. The Company made the investment directly.
2. The Company made the investment through companies registered in a third region. The companies registered in a third region were FEDS Development Ltd. and Pacific China Holding Ltd.(B.V.I.)
3. Others.

(Concluded)

FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT STORES, LTD.**INFORMATION ON MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

Major Shareholder	Shareholding	
	Number of Shares Held	Shareholding Percentage
Far Eastern New Century Corporation	241,769,702	17.06
Yuan Ding Investment Corporation	139,785,985	9.86
Asia Cement Corporation	80,052,950	5.64
Yuan Tone Investment Co., Ltd.	79,249,530	5.59

Note: The information on major shareholders in the table above is extracted as of the last business day of the current quarter. The shareholders are holding non-physical common and preferential stocks (including treasury stocks) of 5% or more. The share capital in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and the actual registration of non-physical shares may differ due to a difference in computation basis.

VII. Review and Analysis of the Financial Condition, Performance and Risk Management

1. Analysis of Financial Conditions

Financial Conditions Analysis

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item \ Year	2021	2022	Increase (decrease) amount	Percentage Change(%)
Current assets	26,435,715	25,309,057	(1,126,658)	(4)
Investment using the equity method	10,151,421	9,749,294	(402,127)	(4)
Property, plant and equipment	33,782,868	33,279,076	(503,792)	(1)
Other assets	60,357,307	58,564,127	(1,793,180)	(3)
Total assets	130,727,311	126,901,554	(3,825,757)	(3)
Current liabilities	47,972,617	52,528,674	4,556,057	9
Non-current liabilities	42,919,536	33,825,616	(9,093,920)	(21)
Total liabilities	90,892,153	86,354,290	(4,537,863)	(5)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	31,048,630	31,539,543	490,913	2
Common stock	14,169,406	14,169,406	0	0
Capital surplus	3,340,982	3,341,024	42	0
Retained earnings	8,447,321	9,185,557	738,236	9
Other equity	5,188,031	4,940,666	(247,365)	(5)
Treasury stocks	(97,110)	(97,110)	0	0
Non-controlling interests	8,786,528	9,007,721	221,193	3
Total equity	39,835,158	40,547,264	712,106	2
An analysis of the amount of the change in the amount of 10% and the amount of assets in the current year is more than one percent: Decrease in non-current liabilities: Mainly due to the repayment of long-term loans.				

2. Analysis of Financial Performances

2.1 Comparative Analysis of Financial Performances

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Item \ Year	2021	2022	Increase (decrease) amount	Percentage Change(%)
Operating Revenues	35,308,464	35,863,910	555,446	2
Gross Profit	17,410,066	19,319,485	1,909,419	11
Operating Profit	3,632,646	4,446,366	813,720	22
Non-operating Income (Expenses)	(1,196,251)	(937,806)	258,445	(22)
Income Before Income Tax	2,436,395	3,508,560	1,072,165	44
Net Profit For The Year	1,905,316	2,705,166	799,850	42
<p>1. Analysis and explanation of the increase and decrease ratio: Increase in operating profit: Mainly due to the increase in gross profit. Increase in non-operating income and expenses: Mainly due to the decrease in impairment loss. Increase in net profit for the year: Mainly due to the increase in operating profit.</p> <p>2. Expected volume of sales and its basis of the future year, and the possible impact on the Company's future financial operations and response plan: Please refer to "Letter to Shareholders".</p>				

2.2 Analysis of operating gross profit: Not applicable

3. Analysis of Cash Flow

Unit: NT\$ thousands

Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning balance in 2022 (1)	Total cash inflows from operating activities (2)	Total cash inflows from investing and financing activities (3)	Cash and cash equivalents – Ending balance (1)+(2)-(3)	Remedy plans for negative balance of cash and cash equivalents	
				Investment plan	Financing plan
19,532,090	10,679,374	12,956,784	17,254,680	-	-

- Analysis of cash flow changes in the current year:
 Net cash inflow from operating activities of NT\$10.7 billion: Mainly due to the inflow of cash generated from operating activities.
 Net cash outflow from investing activities of NT\$3.6 billion: Mainly due to the NT\$1.5 billion acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
 Net cash outflow from financing activities of NT\$9.4 billion: Mainly due to repayment of long-term and short-term loans of NT\$4.5 billion.
- Remedial measures for cash deficit and liquidity analysis: No cash deficit.
- Cash flow analysis for the coming year:

Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning balance (1)	Total cash inflows from operating activities (2)	Total cash inflows from investing and financing activities (3)	Cash and cash equivalents – Ending balance (1)+(2)-(3)	Remedy plans for negative balance of cash and cash equivalents	
				Investment plan	Financing plan
17,254,680	9,204,343	9,038,751	17,420,272	-	-

- Analysis of cash flow changes in the current year:
 Net cash inflow from operating activities of NT\$9.2 billion: Mainly due to the inflow of cash generated from operating activities.
 Net cash outflow from investing activities of NT\$3.1 billion: Mainly due to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
 Net cash outflow from financing activities of NT\$5.9 billion: Mainly due to the repayment of liabilities and distribution of cash dividends.
- Remedial measures for cash deficit and liquidity analysis: No cash deficit.

4. Impact of major capital expenditures on corporate finances and business in the most recent year:

The main project of major capital expenditures in the recent year is the expansion of FEDS Zhubei Store, which is funded by bank loans and self-owned funds. It is expected to expand the company's business scale and increase its market share.

5. Investment policy, main causes for profits or losses, improvement plans in the most recent year and the investment plans for the coming year

In terms of the overall performance of the consolidated company, the investment income recognized by the equity method comes from the stable profit of the investment company; In addition, the retail group is also continuing to expand and mobilize markets with consumer potential. Adhering to the tradition and spirit of being the first department store in Taiwan, the retail group has been deeply involved in Taiwan, focusing on the mainland, and providing a full range of products and services to satisfy the needs of both sides of the strait. Consumer demand.

With the continuous expansion of the retail business, profits will be expected to inject new growth momentum, and the growth of the overall revenue and profit of the retail group will also be more significant. To this end, the Company and its subsidiaries still adopt a prudent investment evaluation strategy, continue to strengthen the management of reinvestment businesses and improve the synergy of operations in order to achieve successful diversified business goals.

6. Risk analysis and evaluation

6.1. The impact and Response to Interest Rates, Exchange Rates, and Inflation Level on the Company in the Year Preceding Publication of Annual Report

6.1.1. Interest Rate Risk Analyses and Response strategy:

Because the entities in the consolidated company borrow funds at fixed and floating interest rates at the same time, interest rate risk is incurred. The consolidated company manages interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate combination of fixed and floating interest rates.

The book amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities of the consolidated company exposed to interest rate exposure on the balance sheet date are as follows:

	<u>2023 Mar. 31</u>	<u>2022 Dec. 31</u>	Unit: NT\$ thousands <u>2022 Mar. 31</u>
Fair value interest rate risk			
- Financial assets	\$ 10,646,072	\$ 12,324,438	\$ 8,115,065
- Financial liabilities	23,111,731	23,907,809	26,577,563
Cash flow interest rate risk			
- Financial assets	1,851,626	4,864,693	3,793,175
- Financial liabilities	25,680,590	26,143,489	27,216,150

Sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is determined based on the interest rate risks on the balance sheet date, and the risk is measured for financial assets and financial liabilities with floating interest rates. The rate of change used when reporting interest rates within the group to key management is a 100 base points increase/decrease in interest rates, which also represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible range of changes in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher or lower and all other variables had been held constant, the income before income taxes for the ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 would have decreased/increased by \$59,572 thousand and \$58,557 thousand, respectively.

6.1.2. Exchange Rate Analyses and Response strategy:

The consolidated company holds foreign currency assets and liabilities, so the consolidated company is exposed to risk of exchange rate fluctuations.

The book value of monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies of the consolidated company on the balance sheet date (including monetary items denominated in non-functional currencies that have been offset in the consolidated financial report) are as follows:

	<u>2023 Mar. 31</u>	<u>2022 Dec. 31</u>	Unit: USD\$ thousands <u>2022 Mar. 31</u>
Assets			
USD	<u>\$5,840</u>	<u>\$17,727</u>	<u>\$64,688</u>
Liabilities			
USD	<u>\$10,517</u>	<u>\$14,213</u>	<u>\$14,023</u>

Sensitivity analysis

The consolidated company was mainly affected by the floating exchange rates of USD denominated assets and liabilities. The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the Group's exposure to exchange rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. The change of exchange rates reported to the senior management of the consolidated company was based on a 1%

increase or decrease in exchange rate which also denotes the management's assessment for the reasonableness of the fluctuation of exchange rates.

If exchange rates had been 1% higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the profit before income tax or equity of the Group for the ended March 31, 2023 and 2022 would decrease/increase by \$1,424 thousand and increase/decrease \$14,503 thousand, respectively.

6.1.3. Impact of inflation on the Company's profit and loss, and response measures:

According to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for 2022 announced by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, the global inflationary pressure was pushed up by the stalemate of Russia-Ukraine Conflict and the recurrence of global epidemic, and the CPI increased at an annual rate of 2.95% in 2022. The overall price trend was similar to that of neighboring countries with similar economic structures. In 2022 and as of the publication date of the Annual Report, the consolidated company has not yet had an immediate and significant impact due to inflation. The Company will continue to pay attention to the inflation situation and take corresponding countermeasures in a timely manner.

6.2 Policies for Risky or Highly Leveraged Investments, Lending, Endorsements, Derivative Financial Instruments, and Related Gains or Losses, in the Year Preceding Publication of Annual Report:

1. High-risk, high-leverage investment: The consolidated company did not engage in high-risk, high-leverage investments in 2022 and from January 1 to March 31, 2023.
2. Loaning of capital to others: As of 2022 and from January 1 to March 31, 2023, the balance of funds loaned by our merged companies were NT\$5,552,819 thousand and NT\$5,344,705 thousand, respectively. Loaning of capital to others by merged companies must be implemented in compliance with the "Procedures for Lending of Capital to Others" approved by the Board of Directors and the shareholders' meeting, so as to comply with risk control, and prevent any unfavorable impact arising therefrom on the Company.
3. Endorsements and guarantees: As of 2022 and from January 1 to March 31, 2023, the balance of endorsements and guarantees provided by our merged companies were NT\$24,263,841 thousand and NT\$22,860,009 thousand, respectively. Provision of endorsements and guarantees by our merged companies must be implemented in compliance with the "Procedures For Endorsements and Guarantees" approved by the Board of Directors and the shareholders' meeting, so as to comply with risk control, and prevent any unfavorable impact arising therefrom on the Company.
4. Derivative commodity transactions: The consolidated company did not engage in derivative commodity transactions in 2022 and from January 1 to March 31, 2023.

6.3 R&D Plans and Estimated Expenses in Recent Years and until the Annual Report being Published

Our consolidated companies does not engage in product R&D and manufacturing, so there are no R&D plans or expenses. However, it is evident from the characteristics of the industry that nurturing and developing talents and improving the quality of management personnel are necessary steps for companies to move toward internationalization. With the increasingly intense competition in the global industry, the shopping mall war is no longer just about money, but also a war for talents. Therefore, rapidly enhancing talent competitiveness has become a key factor to ensuring success in store expansion. Our consolidated companies are committed to improving "soft power" and actively promoting corporate culture and brand value. We aim to provide systematic and professional service quality training courses via complete education and training mechanisms to nurture employees' professional, leadership and innovation skills, further improving the competitiveness of our companies in response to the rapid changes in the industry.

6.4 Effects of and Response to Material Changes of Policies and Regulations in Taiwan and Foreign Countries in Year Preceding Publication of Annual Report:

The Company has taken appropriate measures to deal with important domestic and foreign policy and legal changes in the most recent years. In the future, the Company's legal, financial and accounting units will keep abreast of the latest regulatory changes and seek professional opinions from lawyers, accountants, etc. Discuss response measures to important policy and legal changes in order to comply with the law and reduce the impact on the Company's financial business.

6.5 Technology Developments and Impacts on the Company and its subsidiaries from last year up to the Annual Report being published:

In view of the rapid changes in technology and information security attack techniques, the Company obtains various information security-related information through information security information sharing organizations and other channels, regularly reviews the applicability and effectiveness of internal information security-related regulations to emerging technologies, analyzes risk levels based on customer privacy protection, asset value, threats and impacts, and strengthens the security of information service systems to cope with possible malicious attacks. We also continue to promote and strengthen the concept of personal information and privacy awareness, and enhance information security awareness and related professional capabilities through education and training.

6.6 Changes of Corporate Image and Impacts on the Company's Crisis Management in the Recent Years: None

6.7. Expected Benefits and Risks from Mergers in Recent Years until the Annual Report being Published:

In 2022 and as of the publication date of the Annual Report, the consolidated company has no plans for mergers and acquisitions. However, if there is a merger plan in the future, the Company will follow the acquired company's acquisition or disposal of assets processing procedures, uphold a cautious assessment attitude, consider whether the merger can bring specific performance to the Company, so as to ensure the Company's interests and shareholders' rights.

6.8. Expected Benefits and Risks from Plant Expansion in Recent Years until the Annual Report being Published:

The consolidated company has detailed evaluation and planning of relevant units for the expansion of business base plans, and fully evaluates the expected benefits and possible risks through a rigorous financial module; After the establishment of the new business location, pay close attention to changes in the industry and business conditions at any time, and propose appropriate countermeasures against possible risks.

6.9. Risks from Concentration in Supply or Sales in the Recent Year until the Annual Report being Published:

The Company is a department store retail business, and sells diversified products, and does not purchase or sell goods to a single manufacturer or customer. Therefore, there is no risk of purchase or sales concentration.

6.10. Impacts and Risks from Major Shareholding Transfers or Changes of Directors, Supervisors, or Shareholders with More than 10% Shareholding and Subsequent Response Measures in the Recent Year up to the Publication of the Annual Report:

In 2022 and as of the publication date of the Annual Report, our consolidated companies did not have any instance of major shareholding transfers or changes.

6.11. Impacts and Risks from Changes of Ownership in the Recent Year until the Annual Report being Published: None

6.12. Litigations or non-Litigations: None.

6.13. Other Major Risks: not applicable

7. Others: None

1.1.2 Profile of affiliates

Unit: NT\$ thousands, unless stated otherwise

Company	Date of Incorporation	Address	Paid-in Capital	Major Business Activities
Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	1967.08.31	18F., No.16, Xinzhan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan,R.O.C.	14,169,406	Department store
Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.	1985.04.24	No.101, Guixing Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan,R.O.C.	877,440	Supermarket
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	1986.12.10	18F., No.16, Xinzhan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan,R.O.C.	1,800,000	Investment
Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	1989.07.28	18F., No.16, Xinzhan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan,R.O.C.	12,049,911	Investment
Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd.	1973.06.20	18F., No.16, Xinzhan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan,R.O.C.	35,000	Advertising and import agent
Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd.	1972.09.16	1F., No.209,and B2-5F,No.203, Sec.2, Tun Hua S. Rd., Taipei , Taiwan, R.O.C.	510,000	Department store
Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd.	1992.12.11	18F., No.16, Xinzhan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan,R.O.C.	28,300	Property leasing
FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	1997.11.11	18F., No.16, Xinzhan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan,R.O.C.	2,130,000	Major shopping center
FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd.	1999.11.11	18F., No.16, Xinzhan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan,R.O.C.	5,520,000	Major shopping center
Asians Merchandise Company	1980.04.17	P.O. BOX 245, LAKE FOREST, CA 92609	USD 950,000	Trade
FEDS Development Ltd.	1994.08.15	Portcullis TrustNet Chambers 4th Floor Ellen Skelton Building 3076 Sir Francis Drake Highway Road Town, Tortola British Virgin Islands VG1110	USD 4,032,640	Investment
Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	1999.06.29	7F, No.64, Sec. 4, Ren Ai Rd., Taipei , Taiwan, R.O.C.	8,020,000	Investment
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	1985.04.16	B1-B3 and 1F-13F., No.45, Sec. 4, Zhongxiao E. Rd., Taipei , Taiwan, R.O.C	8,280,000	Department store
Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	2002.06.19	2503 Bank of America Tower 12 Harcourt Road, Central Hong Kong	USD172,200,000	Investment
Pacific China Holdings Ltd.	1996.09.20	Commence Chambers, P.O. Box 2208, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	USD192,200,000	Investment
Bai Fa China Holdings (HK) Ltd.	2008.12.22	11/F, Lippo Leighton Tower, 103 Leighton Road, Causeway bay, Hong Kong	USD1,500	Investment
Shanghai Pacific Department Stores Co., Ltd.	1993.10.07	NO.932 Hengshan Road, Xuhui Dist. Shanghai	USD17,700,000	Department store

Company	Date of Incorporation	Address	Paid-in Capital	Major Business Activities
Chengdu Quanxing Mansion Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd	1996.01.12	NO.68, Sec 2. of the people's Middle Road, Chengdu, Sichuan	USD21,990,000	Department store
Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	1997.01.09	No.7/9 Podium, Guanyingqiao East Ring Road, Jiangbei District, Chongqing	USD55,000,000	Department store
Chongqing Pacific Consultant & Management Co., Ltd.	2000.01.27	Room F202,Nominal 8th Floor, No.58, Minquan Road, Yuzhong District, Chongqing	USD73,000,000	Consultation services
Dalian Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	2002.04.09	No.19, Jiefang Road, Zhongshan District, Dalian, Liaoning	RMB16,000,000	Department store
Shanghai Bai Ding Consultant & Management Co., Ltd.	2004.08.18	Area B, 5th Floor, No. 28, Bailianjing Road, Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone.	USD100,000	Consultation services
Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	2004.06.02	No.10, Yanghe Road, Jiangbei District, Chongqing	USD2,800,000	Department store
Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd.	2004.09.16	7F, No.64, Sec. 4, Ren Ai Rd., Taipei , Taiwan, R.O.C.	500,000	Department store and supermarket
Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	2009.04.16	Area A, 5th Floor, No. 28, Bailianjing Road, Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone.	USD226,000,000	Investment
Chengdu FEDS Co., Ltd	2010.12.02	No.18, Dongyu Street, Jinjiang District, Chengdu, Sichuan	USD134,000,000	Department store
Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	2010.12.02	7F, No.64, Sec. 4, Ren Ai Rd., Taipei , Taiwan, R.O.C.	500,000	Department store
Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd.	2015.06.18	No. 18, Zhuangjing N. Rd., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County .	5,300,000	Department store

1.1.3 Companies presumed to have a relationship of control and subordination with Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.: Not applicable.

1.1.4 Industries covered by the business operated by the affiliates and description of the mutual dealings and division of work among such affiliates: Please refer to 1.1.2.

1.1.5 Directors, supervisors and general managers of affiliates

As of December 31, 2022 Unit: Number of Shares; %

Company	Title	Name or representative	Registered Shares Owned	
			Shares	Shares
Far Eastern Department Stores Ltd.	Directors	Douglas Tong Hsu (Chairman)	1,779,835	0.13
		Ding&Ding Management Consultants Co., Ltd	73,009	0.01
		Nancy Hsu	—	—
		Far Eastern New Century Corporation	241,769,702	17.06
		Nicole Hsu	—	—
	Independent Directors	Yuli Investments Corporation	1,769,001	0.12
		Philby Lee	—	—
President	Edward Way, Eugene You-Hsin Chien, Dong, Ding Yu	—	—	
		Nancy Hsu	1,173,788	0.08
Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.	Directors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	87,744,000	100.00
		Douglas Tong Hsu (Chairman), Nancy Hsu, Philby Lee, James Tang, Jhuang, Jin-Long, Tony Liu, Chang-Li Lin	—	—
	Supervisors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd.	87,744,000	100.00
		Jia-Cong Wang, Chris Liu	—	—
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	Directors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd	119,980,876	66.66
		Douglas Tong Hsu (Chairman), Nancy Hsu, Shaw-Yi Wang, James Tang, Chris Liu	—	—
	Supervisors	Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd	60,019,124	33.34
		Shyh-ching Ro, Jia-Cong Wang	—	—
President	Douglas Tong Hsu	—	—	
Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd	Directors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd	1,204,991,127	100.00
		Nancy Hsu (Chairman), Douglas Tong Hsu, James Tang	—	—
	Supervisors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd	1,204,991,127	100.00
		Jia-Cong Wang	—	—
Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd.	Directors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd	3,500,000	100.00
		Nancy Hsu (Chairman), Douglas Tong Hsu, Chang-Li Lin	—	—
	Supervisors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd	3,500,000	100.00
		Jia-Cong Wang	—	—
Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd	Directors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd	51,000,000	100.00
		Nancy Hsu (Chairman), Douglas Tong Hsu, James Tang, Chris Liu, Chang-Li Lin	—	—
	Supervisors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd	51,000,000	100.00
		Jia-Cong Wang, Lily Y. T. Liu	—	—
Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd.	Directors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd	1,570,650	55.50
		Nancy Hsu (Chairman), Douglas Tong Hsu, Jin-Long Jhuang	—	—
	Supervisors	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	1,259,350	44.50
		Shyh-ching Ro	—	—

Company	Title	Name or representative	Registered Shares Owned	
			Shares	Shares
FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	Directors	Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd	149,100,000	70.00
		Douglas Tong Hsu (Chairman), Nancy Hsu, Jia-Cong Wang, James Tang	—	—
	Supervisors	Asia Cement Corporation	53,250,000	25.00
		K.Y. Lee	—	—
		Yuan Ding Co., Ltd	10,650,000	5.00
		Ling-Ling Wu, Wei-Kun Zhou, Dong-lin Yu	—	—
FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd.	Directors	Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd	552,000,000	100.00
		Douglas Tong Hsu (Chairman), Nancy Hsu, James Tang	—	—
	Supervisors	Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd	552,000,000	100.00
		Shaw-Yi Wang	—	—
Asians Merchandise Company	Directors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd	950,000	100.00
		Shyh-ching Ro, Ting-Meng Chen, Ruei- Yuan Chen	—	—
	President	Shyh-ching Ro	—	—
FEDS Development Ltd.	Directors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd	217,800	54.01
		Douglas Tong Hsu, Nancy Hsu, Morton Mate Huang	—	—
Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	Directors	Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd	281,733,862	35.13
		Douglas Tong Hsu (Chairman)	—	—
		FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	19,800,000	2.47
		Morton Mate Huang	—	—
	Supervisors	FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd.	19,800,000	2.47
		Shyh-ching Ro	—	—
		Da Ju Fiber Co., Ltd	27,681,274	3.45
		Chin-Sen Tu	—	—
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Directors	Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	650,817,194	78.60
		J.W. Huang (Chairman), Douglas Tong Hsu Morton Mate Huang, Chee Ching Shaw-Yi Wang	—	—
	Supervisors	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	11,253,943	1.36
		Eli Ching-I Wang	—	—
Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	Directors	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	*USD103,320,000	60.00
		J.W. Huang (Chairman), Cheng-Hsien Yang, Shyh-ching Ro	—	—
	President	Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd	*USD68,880,000	40.00
		H.T Peng	—	—
		Shyh-ching Ro	—	—
Pacific China Holdings Ltd.	Directors	Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	*USD192,200,000	100.00
		J.W. Huang (Chairman), Chin-Sen Tu, R.H. Shao, Cheng-Hsien Yang	—	—
	President	Shyh-ching Ro	—	—
Bai Fa China Holdings (HK) Ltd.	Directors	Pacific China Holdings Ltd.	*USD1,500	100.00
		Nancy Hsu (Chairman), J.W. Huang, Shyh-ching Ro	—	—
	President	Shyh-ching Ro	—	—

Company	Title	Name or representative	Registered Shares Owned	
			Shares	Shares
Shanghai Pacific Department Stores Co., Ltd.	Directors	Shanghai Xujiahui Center(Group)	*USD 4,867,500	27.5
		Zhenglan Mao (Chairman), Cen Yu, Menglu Chen	—	—
		Pacific China Holdings Ltd.	*USD12,832,500	72.5
	Supervisors	Chin-Sen Tu (Vise Chairman), Ting-Sung Wang Kuo, Ai-Chia Li, Yu-Tsung Tao, Cheng-Hsien Yang	—	—
		Shanghai Xujiahui Center(Group)	*USD 4,867,500	27.5
		Xuan Liu	—	—
President	Pacific China Holdings Ltd.	*USD12,832,500	72.5	
	Hsueh-Tseng Peng	—	—	
Chengdu Quanxing Mansion Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Directors	Pen-Cheng Chu	—	—
		Pacific China Holdings Ltd.	*USD21,990,000	100.00
		Chin-Sen Tu, Chung-Hsin Chen, Cheng-Hsien Yang,	—	—
	Supervisors	China Railway Ruicheng Building	—	—
		Feiyue Shi (Chairman), Haitao Tang	—	—
		Pacific China Holdings Ltd.	*USD21,990,000	100.00
President	Ai-Chia Li	—	—	
	China Railway Ruicheng Building	—	—	
Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	Directors	Jie, Tan	—	—
		Chung-Hsin Chen	—	—
	Supervisors	Pacific China Holdings Ltd.	* USD55,000,000	100.00
		Chin-Sen Tu (Chairman), Yu-Tsung Tao, Ai-Chia Li, Shyh-Ching Ro, Cheng-Hsien Yang,	—	—
President	Pacific China Holdings Ltd.	* USD55,000,000	100.00	
	Hsueh-Tseng Peng	—	—	
Chongqing Pacific Consultant & Management Co., Ltd.	Directors	Yu-Tsung Tao	—	—
		Pacific China Holdings Ltd.	*USD73,000,000	100.00
Dalian Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd	Directors	Chin-Sen Tu (Chairman), Yu-Tsung Tao, Cheng-Hsien Yang.	—	—
		Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	*RMB16,000,000	100.00
	Supervisors	Chin-Sen Tu (Chairman), Chao-Yu Wang, Yu-Tsung Tao	—	—
		Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	*RMB16,000,000	100.00
President	Hsueh-Tseng Peng	—	—	
	Yu-Tsung Tao	—	—	
Shanghai Bai Ding Consultant & Management Co., Ltd	Directors	FEDS Development Ltd.	* USD100,000	100.00
		R.H. Shao(Chairman), Lily Y. T. Liu, Chris Liu	—	—
	Supervisors	FEDS Development Ltd.	* USD100,000	100.00
Hsueh-Tseng Peng		—	—	
President	R.H. Shao	—	—	

Company	Title	Name or representative	Registered Shares Owned	
			Shares	Shares
Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	Directors	FEDS Development Ltd. Ding-Sung Wang Kuo (Chairman), Lily Y. T. Liu, Cheng-Hsien Yang, James Tang, Chris Liu, Yu-Tsung Tao	* USD2,800,000 —	100.00 —
	Supervisors	FEDS Development Ltd. Hsueh-Tseng Peng	* USD2,800,000 —	100.00 —
	President	Yu-Tsung Tao	—	—
Far Eastern CitySuper Ltd.	Directors	Far Eastern Department Store Ltd. Nancy Hsu (Chairman), Douglas Tong Hsu, Chang-Li Lin, Tony Liu	47,826,920 —	95.65 —
		City Super (Labuan) Limited. Jia-Hua Wu	2,171,400 —	4.34 —
	Supervisors	Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd. Chris Liu, James Tang	1,680 —	0.01 —
Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	Directors	Pacific China Holdings Ltd. J.W. Huang (Chairman), Chin-Sen Tu, R.H. Shao, Cheng-Hsien Yang	*USD226,000,000 —	100.00 —
	Supervisors	Pacific China Holdings Ltd. James Tang	*USD226,000,000 —	100.00 —
	President	R.H. Shao	—	—
Chengdu FEDS Co., Ltd.	Directors	Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd. Chin-Sen Tu (Chairman), Ting-Sung Wang Kuo, Yu-Tsung Tao, Cheng-Hsien Yang, Hsueh-Tseng Peng	*USD134,000,000 —	100.00 —
	Supervisors	Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd. Chris Liu	*USD134,000,000 —	100.00 —
	President	Yu-Tsung Tao	—	—
Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	Directors	Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd. Philby Lee (Chairman), Ting-Sung Wang Kuo, Shyh-ching Ro	30,000,000 —	60.00 —
		Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd James Tang, Chris Liu	20,000,000 —	40.00 —
	Supervisors	Cheng-Hsien Yang	—	—
Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd.	Directors	FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd. Chang-Li Lin (Chairman), Nancy Hsu, James Tang, Philby Lee, Chris Liu	530,000,000 —	100.00 —
	Supervisors	FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd. Y.S. Yang	530,000,000 —	100.00 —

Note 1: Mainland companies are not Limited company, so there are no shares, which are listed in US dollars or RMB.

1.1.6. Operation Results of Each Subsidiary and Affiliate

December 31, 2022

Unit: NT\$ for EPS, NT\$ thousands for other

Name	Paid-in Capital	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Equity	Operating Revenue	Operating Income (loss)	Net Income (After tax)	EPS (after tax)
Far Eastern Department Stores, Ltd	14,169,406	77,628,740	46,089,197	31,539,543	11,287,323	2,428,857	1,930,174	1.37
Far Eastern Ai Mai Co., Ltd.	877,440	8,892,130	8,695,488	196,642	10,049,979	14,748	(165,919)	(1.89)
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	1,800,000	5,398,623	1,780,624	3,617,999	224,244	223,033	198,049	1.10
Bai Yang Investment Co., Ltd	12,049,911	13,171,334	79,815	13,091,519	37,878	(204,365)	(194,921)	(0.16)
Yu Ming Advertising Agency Co., Ltd.	35,000	119,908	2,401	117,507	1,725	(802)	13,819	3.95
Ya Tung Department Stores, Ltd	510,000	828,843	361,325	467,518	61,667	(131,447)	(118,060)	(2.31)
Far Eastern Hon Li Do Co., Ltd.	28,300	31,326	90	31,236	0	(902)	1,061	0.37
FEDS Asia Pacific Development Co., Ltd.	2,130,000	3,915,562	994,777	2,920,785	303,495	266,230	545,446	2.56
FEDS Development Ltd.	126,278	2,376,810	261,186	2,115,624	(28,954)	(103,696)	(125,522)	(9.94)
Asians Merchandise Company	31,217	4,913	74	4,839	801	26	26	0.01
FEDS New Century Development Co., Ltd.	5,520,000	5,516,225	2,985	5,513,240	(63,509)	(63,509)	(63,750)	(0.12)
Chubei New Century Shopping Mall Co., Ltd.	5,300,000	6,729,829	1,561,168	5,168,661	415,472	(32,907)	(90,867)	(0.17)
Pacific Liu Tong Investment Co., Ltd.	8,020,000	11,880,824	15,772	11,865,052	1,106,425	1,092,836	1,092,494	1.36
Pacific Sogo Department Stores Co., Ltd.	8,280,000	39,279,082	26,853,323	12,425,759	11,322,025	2,337,189	1,398,046	1.69
Pacific China Holdings (HK) Limited	5,170,611	116,930	1,797,813	(1,680,883)	23,722	(361,697)	(361,697)	(3.28)
Pacific China Holdings Ltd.	5,694,492	2,259,807	4,057,603	(1,797,796)	20	(385,144)	(385,144)	(2.96)
Bai Fa China Holdings (HK) Ltd.	42	42	0	42	0	0	0	0.00
Shanghai Pacific Department Stores Co., Ltd.	506,371	1,018,505	275,715	742,790	942,343	(42,697)	(41,695)	N/A

Name	Paid-in Capital	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Equity	Operating Revenue	Operating Income (loss)	Net Income (After tax)	EPS (after tax)
Chengdu Quanxing Mansion Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	688,135	24,049	121,426	(97,377)	0	(245,022)	(245,119)	N/A
Chongqing Metropolitan Plaza Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	1,571,166	1,119,714	393,455	726,259	101,124	(139,245)	(138,952)	N/A
Chongqing Pacific Consultant & Management Co., Ltd.	2,169,094	1,731,033	608,704	1,122,329	1,960	(8,399)	(8,399)	N/A
Dalian Pacific Department Store Co., Ltd.	70,550	11,473	44,817	(33,344)	29,916	(26,963)	(25,553)	N/A
Far Eastern CitySuper Co., Ltd.	500,000	849,427	640,573	208,854	1,521,878	45,988	39,805	0.80
Shanghai Bai Ding Consultant & Management Co., Ltd	3,642	17,461	3,779	13,682	21,752	(310)	(319)	N/A
Chongqing FEDS Co., Ltd.	85,939	1,345,118	725,915	619,203	485,777	(67,674)	(70,964)	N/A
Pacific (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	6,573,454	345,909	88,699	257,210	24,502	35,815	12,054	N/A
Chengdu FEDS Co., Ltd.	3,833,096	33,031	9,789	23,242	0	(13,978)	(14,200)	N/A
Far Eastern Big City Shopping Malls Co., Ltd.	500,000	5,453,439	4,723,561	729,878	1,080,880	243,825	169,696	3.39

1.2. Declaration of Consolidation of Financial Statements of Affiliates

REPRESENTATION LETTER

The companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" for 2022 (from January 1 to December 31, 2022) are the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies in accordance to IFRS 10. The relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies, therefore we have not prepared a separate set of consolidated financial statements for affiliates.

Yours truly,

Far Eastern Department Stores

By

Douglas Tong Hsu

Chairman

March 2, 2023

1.3 Affiliation Report: Not applicable

2. Private Placement Securities in the Latest Year: None

3. The Company's Shares Held or Disposed by Subsidiaries in Recent Years until the Annual Report being Published

Unit: NTS million; shares; % As of March 31, 2023

Name	Paid-in Capital	Source of funding	Holdings percentage	Date of acquisition or disposal	Number & amount of shares acquired	Number & amount of shares disposed	Investment income	Number & amount of shares held until the annual report being published	Creation Of pledge	Amount of loans guaranteed by the Company	Amount of loans lent by the Company
Bai Ding Investment Co., Ltd.	1,800 million	-	67%	-	-	-	-	8,207,004 shares 186.709 million	-	900 million	-

4. Other Supplementary Information: None.

5. Pursuant to the Article 36-3-2 of Security Exchange Act, Event Having Material Impact on Shareholders' Equity or Share Price in the Latest Year until the Annual Report being Published: None.



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