WISDOM MARINE LINES CO., LIMITED (CAYMAN) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

Registered: Windward 3, Regatta Office Park, PO Box 1350, Grand Cayman KY1-1108, Cayman Islands

Address: 7F., No. 237, Sec. 2, Fushing S. Rd., Taipei City, Taiwan

Telephone: 886-2-2755-2637

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents	Page
Cover page	1
Table of contents	2
Statement by directors	3
Audit report of independent auditors	4-7
Consolidated balance sheets	8-9
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income	10
Consolidated statements of changes in equity	11
Consolidated statements of cash flows	12
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	
1. History and organization	13
2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue	13
3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations	13-15
4. Summary of significant accounting policies	15-42
5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions	43-45
6. Contents of significant accounts	45-70
7. Related party transactions	70-75
8. Pledged assets	75
9. Significant commitments and contingencies	76
10. Losses due to major disasters	77
11. Significant subsequent events	77
12. Others	77-88
13. Other disclosures	88-89
14. Segment information	89-90

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

This statement specifies the responsibility of the Board of Directors in compiling the Consolidated Financial Report of Wisdom Marine Lines Co., Limited (Cayman) (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group").

In addition to the disclosure of accounting information, a complete consolidated financial report shall include the roles of each segment of the Group and their future development, so that the readers of the Financial Report can fully understand the future development and potential risk of the Group. In respect of the full and complete disclosure of accounting procedures and financial information, the Board has responsibility to review the Group's strategies, important business plans, and risk management policies, to set operational targets, and to monitor the results of operations, in order to comply with relevant regulations, protect company interests, and avoid potential fraud within the Group. We have provided the relevant financial information for every financial report year, and disclosed the consolidated assets, liabilities, financial structure and operating performance in a truthful, fair and objective manner. Our disclosure is based on the principles of consistency and going concern assumption, and we make fair judgments and estimations regarding accrual items at the end of each year, in order to prevent erroneous information in the consolidated financial report.

The Board of Directors and management reviewed the consolidated financial report of the Company and its subsidiaries for 2022 and 2021 on 24 February 2023. The consolidated financial report have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee, and give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 and the consolidated results and changes in equity of the Group for the years then ended, and there is no fraudulent or concealed information.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorized these financial statements for issue.

Wisdom Marine Linew Goldminiterine Director
24 February 2023



安永聯合會計師事務所

11012 台北市基隆路一段333號9樓 9F, No. 333, Sec. 1, Keelung Road Taipei City, Taiwan, R.O.C. Tel: 886 2 2757 8888 Fax: 886 2 2757 6050 www.ev.com/tw

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Wisdom Marine Lines Co., Limited (Cayman)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Wisdom Marine Lines Co., Limited (Cayman) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2022, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2022, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 (the "Norm"), which includes International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. 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 of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Revenue recognition

Hire revenues amounted to \$821,115,969 for the year ended 31 December 2022, accounting for 98% of operating revenues, which is significant to the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, we have determined the validity of hire revenue as a key audit matter. The audit procedures we conducted regarding the hire revenue recognition included but not limited to the following: understanding the design and implementation of internal controls with regard to hire revenue recognition in order to design relevant internal control audit procedures in response to the validity of hire revenue so as to verify the effectiveness of the design and implementation of the Group's internal controls; selecting samples from the population of hire revenues to perform tests of control and tests of details; examining lease contracts, debit notes, bank statements and remittances to ensure whether recognition of hire revenues are in accordance with contract terms and remitters are consistent with the counterparty of the lease contracts, performing confirmations of lease contracts to verify existence of lessees and validity of contract terms; analyzing variances in hire revenues and fluctuations in gross margin and assessing the reasonable. We also evaluated the disclosure regarding revenue recognition in Notes 4 and 6 of the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

As at 31 December 2022, the amount of the Group's property, plant and equipment was \$2,482,633,111, which accounted for 81% of total assets. The management assessed if there is any indication that an asset may be impaired on balance sheet date. If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the Group should evaluate the recoverable amount of the cash-generating-unit (CGU), to which the asset belongs. The property, plant and equipment of the Group mainly consists of vessel equipment. The subsidiaries of the Company took the one-vessel-one-company strategy to manage vessels, and the main CGU for each subsidiary is their vessels. With the view that the amount of property, plant and equipment being material and the calculation of recoverable amount involving numerous assumptions and estimates, we have determined the impairment of property, plant and equipment as a key audit matter. The audit procedures we conducted regarding the impairment of property, plant and equipment included but not limited to the following: evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policy for impairment of property, plant and equipment; inspecting the impairment evaluation report provided by the Group and assessing the reasonableness of managements identification of indicators of impairment and the assumptions used, including identification of CGU, estimation of cash flows and discount rate. We also evaluated the disclosure regarding property, plant and equipment in Notes 4, 5 and 6 of the consolidated financial statements.

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 IFRSs, 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 Groupor to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 ISAs 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 ISAs, 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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 accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

/s/Lu, Chian Uen /s/Liu, Jung Chin for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Taiwan 24 February 2023

	Notes	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6.1	\$208,356,848	\$189,651,525
Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6.3 & 8	12,799,202	3,753,850
Accounts receivable, net	6.4 & 6.16	4,717,118	5,878,992
Accounts receivable due from related parties, net	6.4, 6.16 & 7	319,012	375,573
Other receivables	7	2,546,001	3,216,619
Inventories	6.5	6,333,475	3,557,729
Prepayments	7	7,519,313	6,576,312
Other current financial assets	6.1 & 8	49,812,812	48,896,218
Other current assets	7	25,186,042	20,262,906
Total current assets		317,589,823	282,169,724
Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6.2	910,700	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method	6.6	10,384,250	9,949,892
Property, plant and equipment	6.7 & 8	2,482,633,111	2,504,831,302
Right-of-use assets	6.12 & 7	180,731,492	140,564,704
Investment property, net	6.8 & 8	2,360,088	2,627,735
Deferred tax assets	6.20	61,210	99,627
Guarantee deposits paid		14,321,730	10,671,860
Other non-current assets	6.9	53,906,014	50,137,998
Total non-current assets		2,745,308,595	2,718,883,118
TOTAL ASSETS		\$3,062,898,418	\$3,001,052,842

	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
LIABILITIES			
Short-term borrowings	6.10	\$25,000,000	\$19,434,367
Accounts payable		8,002,877	5,183,797
Accounts payable to related parties	7	508,700	42,243
Other accrued expenses	7	29,634,552	22,615,218
Advance receipts		16,044,421	19,746,063
Other current liabilities		3,171,764	1,306,144
		82,362,314	68,327,832
Current lease liabilities	6.12 & 7	13,866,866	15,007,603
Long-term borrowings, current portion	6.10	257,397,975	279,088,093
Long-term accounts payable, current portion	6.12	3,486,225	4,001,390
Long-term accounts payable to related parties, current portion	6.12 & 7	875,810	1,005,230
		275,626,876	299,102,316
Total current liabilities		357,989,190	367,430,148
Bonds payable	6.11	44,904,899	49,655,475
Long-term borrowings, non-current portion	6.10	845,045,257	1,032,331,456
Deferred tax liabilities	6.20	17,459	3,738
Non-current lease liabilities	6.12 & 7	127,795,204	107,210,291
Long-term accounts payable, non-current portion	6.12	21,477,066	31,853,444
Long-term accounts payable to related parties, non-current portion	6.12 & 7	132,438,840	147,683,556
Net defined benefit liability, non-current	6.13	175,310	194,408
Guarantee deposits received		-	390
Total non-current liabilities		1,171,854,035	1,368,932,758
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,529,843,225	1,736,362,906
EQUITY	6.14		
Common stock		238,739,686	238,739,686
Capital surplus		1,237,415	1,237,415
Legal reserve		6,960	6,960
Unappropriated retained earnings		1,017,955,338	801,813,459
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	275,851,783	222,873,948	
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value	through		
other comprehensive income		(735,989)	18,468
TOTAL EQUITY		1,533,055,193	1,264,689,936
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		\$3,062,898,418	\$3,001,052,842



Lines Co., Limited	Notes	2022	2021
Operating revenue	6.15 & 7	\$835,810,784	\$686,165,180
Operating costs	6.17 & 7	442,945,442	383,644,757
Gross profit from operations	-	392,865,342	302,520,423
Operating expenses			
Administrative expenses	6.17 & 7	6,823,146	6,504,395
Expected credit losses (gains)	6.16	1,215,159	439,124
Total operating expenses	- -	8,038,305	6,943,519
Net operating income	- -	384,827,037	295,576,904
Non-operating income and expenses	- -		
Interest income	6.18	3,668,522	241,407
Other income, others	6.18	4,208,497	112,731,475
Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6.7, 6.18 & 7	95,812	(2,359,918)
Profit from lease modification	6.18 & 7	414,408	-
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	6.18	12,519,346	6,027,448
Miscellaneous expenses	6.18 & 7	(2,588,673)	(3,496,290)
Losses on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	6.2 & 6.18	(52,557)	-
Impairment loss recognized in profit or loss, property, plant and equipment	6.7 & 6.18	(3,438,214)	(79,500,000)
Interest expense	6.7, 6.11, 6.18 & 7	(43,857,682)	(32,606,977)
Share of (loss) gain of associates and joint ventures accounted	6.6		
for using equity method	_	(555,584)	(897,545)
Total non-operating income and expenses		(29,586,125)	139,600
Profit from continuing operations before tax		355,240,912	295,716,504
Income tax expense	6.20	660,273	597,455
Net income		354,580,639	295,119,049
Other comprehensive income (loss):	6.19		
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(6,358)	(44,139)
Income tax (income) expense relating to items that will not be reclassified		(1,272)	(8,828)
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be			
reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		52,977,835	64,084,013
Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in debt instruments			
measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	(754,457)	(28,353)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	-	52,218,292	64,020,349
Total comprehensive income (loss)	=	\$406,798,931	\$359,139,398
Net income (loss) attributable to:			
Net income (loss) attributable to owners of parent	=	\$354,580,639	\$295,119,049
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to owners of parent	-	\$406,798,931	\$359,139,398
Basic earnings per share	6.21	\$0.48	\$0.40
Diluted earnings per share	6.21	\$0.48	\$0.40
	=		



			Total retains	ed earnings	Other compo	nents of equity	
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Balance, 1 January 2021	\$238,739,686	\$19,899,726	\$6,960	\$525,443,419	\$158,789,935	\$46,821	\$942,926,547
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings: Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	(18,713,698)	-	-	(18,713,698)
Other changes in capital surplus: Cash dividends distributed from capital surplus	-	(18,662,311)	-	-	-	-	(18,662,311)
Profit for the year ended 31 December 2021	-	-	-	295,119,049	-	-	295,119,049
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, for the year ended 31 December 2021			-	(35,311)	64,084,013	(28,353)	64,020,349
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended 31 December 2021	-	-	-	295,083,738	64,084,013	(28,353)	359,139,398
Balance, 31 December 2021	\$238,739,686	\$1,237,415	\$6,960	\$801,813,459	\$222,873,948	\$18,468	\$1,264,689,936
Balance, 1 January 2022	\$238,739,686	\$1,237,415	\$6,960	\$801,813,459	\$222,873,948	\$18,468	\$1,264,689,936
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings: Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	(138,433,674)	-	-	(138,433,674)
Profit for the year ended 31 December 2022	-	-	-	354,580,639	-	-	354,580,639
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, for the year ended 31 December 2022				(5,086)	52,977,835	(754,457)	52,218,292
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended 31 December 2022	-	-	-	354,575,553	52,977,835	(754,457)	406,798,931
Balance, 31 December 2022	\$238,739,686	\$1,237,415	\$6,960	\$1,017,955,338	\$275,851,783	\$(735,989)	\$1,533,055,193



	2022	2021
CASH ELOWS EDOM ODER ATING ACTIVITIES Lines Co., Limited -	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Profit from continuing operations before tax	\$355,240,912	\$295,716,504
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) before tax:	\$333,240,312	\$293,710,304
Depreciation expense	154,037,039	153,376,959
Amortization expense	18,847	15,097
Expected credit losses	1,215,159	439,124
Net loss on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	89,300	· -
Interest expense	43,857,682	32,606,977
Interest income	(3,668,522)	(241,407)
Effect of exchange rate changes of bonds payable	(4,894,909)	723,613
Share of loss (profit) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	555,584	897,545
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(95,812)	2,359,918
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	3,438,214	79,500,000
Unrealized foreign exchange (gains) losses	326,490	(3,305,675)
Amortization of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(56,679)	1,245
Other adjustments	(7,714,962)	(3,980,688)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	(50.005)	(4.440.440)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(53,285)	(1,660,160)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable-related parties	56,561	37,166
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	1,611,772	(122,666)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(2,714,439)	7,442,492
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(943,001)	(647,432)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	(4,923,136)	(1,969,193)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	2,819,080	(30,446)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable to related parties	466,457	(7,313,026) (537,871)
Increase (decrease) in other accrued expenses	4,921,105	1,391,432
Increase (decrease) in other accrude expenses Increase (decrease) in advance receipts	(3,701,642)	(1,178,582)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	1,865,620	1,182,277
Cash generated from operations	541,753,435	554,703,203
Interest received	2,713,686	199,650
Interest paid	(41,421,491)	(32,656,104)
Income taxes paid	(596,984)	(530,601)
Net cash generated from operating activities	502,448,646	521,716,148
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(9,782,800)	(2,135,800)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,000,000)	-
Proceeds from disposals of financial assets for hedging	-	(16,455)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	(1,953,443)	(2,166,847)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(22,561,369)	(18,917,551)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	15,025,517	65,918,550
Decrease (increase) in guarantee deposits paid	(3,028,293)	382
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	(2,236,996)	(1,165,988)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	(916,594)	9,542,251
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets (prepayments for vessels)	(141,184,208)	(165,364,906)
Net cash used in investing activities	(167,638,186)	(114,306,364)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	2 (05 007	(52 51 (49 4)
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	2,605,087 (144,657,201)	(53,516,484)
Increase (decrease) in long-term borrowings Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	. , , ,	(1,600,000)
Repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(362) (13,895,642)	(1,600,000) (14,354,822)
Increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(20,761,249)	(3,993,082)
Distribution of cash dividend	(138,113,443)	(40,249,709)
Net cash used in financing activities	(314,822,810)	(237,962,300)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,282,327)	(691,239)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	18,705,323	168,756,245
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	189,651,525	20,895,280
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$208,356,848	\$189,651,525
=	+200,000,010	ψ107,001,0 <i>2</i> 2

(In US Dollars Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. History and organization

Wisdom Marine Lines Co., Limited (Cayman) (the "Company") was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on 21 October 2008 as a tax-exempt company with limited liability under the Companies Act, Cap 22 (Law 3 of 1961, as consolidated and revised) of the Cayman Islands. The Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") primarily provide marine cargo transportation services, service related to the maintenance, vessel leasing, and shipping agency and management services. On 1 December 2010, the Company was approved and listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE).

The Company's ultimate parent company: None.

2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on 24 February 2023.

- 3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations
 - (1) The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Group.
 - (2) The following standards or interpretations issued by IASB are not yet effective:
 - A. IFRS 10"Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28"Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"-Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in *IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements* and *IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

B. IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition; an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2020 and 2021. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (from the original effective date of 1 January 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

C. Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)

These are the amendments to paragraphs 69-76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements and the amended paragraphs related to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

D. Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16

The amendments add seller-lessees additional requirements for the sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16, thereby supporting the consistent application of the standard.

E. Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improved the information companies provide about long-term debt with covenants. The amendments specify that covenants to be complied within twelve months after the reporting period do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the end of the reporting period.

F. Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improve accounting policy disclosures that to provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements.

G. Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments introduce the definition of accounting estimates and included other amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to help companies distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies.

H. Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB are not yet effective at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue. As the Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations listed under A, D, E, G and H. it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Group at this point in time. All other standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for those financial instruments that are measured at fair value with changes therein shown in the consolidated financial statements.

B. Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group entities is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entities operate. The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollar, which is the Company's functional currency and presentation currency.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Preparation principle of consolidated financial statements

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- (a) power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- (b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- (c) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- (a) derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- (b) derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- (c) recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- (d) recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- (e) recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- (f) reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

B. The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

T			2021.12.31
Investor	Investee Company Name	Ownership	Ownership
		Percentage	Percentage
The Company	Wisdom Marine Lines S.A. (Panama) (WML)	100%	100%
The Company	Wisdom Marine International Inc. (WII)	100%	100%
WII	Well Ship Management and Maritime	100%	100%
WII	Consultant Co., Ltd. (WELL)	100%	100%
WII	Huian Ship Management Co., Ltd.	100%	100%
WII	Wisdom Lines Europe B.V.	100%	100%
WML	Adixi Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Amis Carriers S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Amis Elegance S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Amis Fortune S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Amis Hero S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Amis Integrity S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Amis International S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Amis Justice S.A.	100%	100%

		2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Investor	Investee Company Name	Ownership	Ownership
		Percentage	Percentage
WML	Amis Mariner S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Amis Miracle S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Amis Nature Inc.	100%	100%
WML	Amis Navigation S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Amis Queen S.A.	100%	-
WML	Amis Star S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Amis Victory S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Amis Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Arikun Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Atayal Brave S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Atayal Mariner S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Atayal Star S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Atayal Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Babuza Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Beagle Marine S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Beagle Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Brave S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Champion S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Dynasty S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Elegance S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Fortune S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Hero S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Infinity S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Justice S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Marine S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Navigation S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Noble Inc.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Treasure S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Unicorn S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Victory S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Bunun Youth Inc.	100%	-
WML	Bunun Zest S.A.	100%	-
WML	Cosmic Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Daiwan Champion S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Daiwan Dolphin S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Daiwan Elegance S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Daiwan Fortune S.A.	100%	100%

		2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Investor	Investee Company Name	Ownership	Ownership
	1 7	Percentage	Percentage
WML	Daiwan Glory S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Daiwan Hero S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Daiwan Infinity S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Daiwan Justice S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Daiwan Kalon S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Daiwan Leader S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Daiwan Miracle S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Dumun Marine S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Dumun Navigation S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Elite Steamship S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Euroasia Investment S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Favoran Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Fourseas Maritime S.A. Panama	100%	100%
WML	Fraternity Marine S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Fraternity Ship Investment S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Genius Marine S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Genius Prince S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Genius Star Carriers S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Genius Star Navigation S.A.	100%	100%
WML	GS Global S.A.	100%	100%
WML	GS Navigation S.A.	100%	100%
WML	GSX Maritime S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Guma Marine S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Guma Navigation S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Harmony Pescadores S.A. (Panama)	100%	100%
WML	Harmony Transport S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Hoanya Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Infinite Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Katagalan Ace S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Katagalan Brave S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Katagalan Carriers S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Katagalan Champion S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Katagalan Line S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Katagalan Marine S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Katagalan Navigation S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Katagalan Star S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Katagalan Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Kavalan Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%

		2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Investor	Investee Company Name	Ownership	Ownership
		Percentage	Percentage
WML	Ligulao Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Lloa Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Log Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Luilang Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Magnate Maritime S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Makatao Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Mercy Marine Line S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Mighty Maritime S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Mimasaka Investment S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Mount Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Paiwan Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Papora Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Pazeh Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Pescadores International Line S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Poavosa International S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Poavosa Maritime S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Poavosa Navigation S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Poavosa Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Rukai Maritime S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Diamond S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Fortune S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Glory S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Hero S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Integrity S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Justice S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Kalon S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Leader S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Line S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Marine S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Miracle S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Navigation S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Orchid S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Power S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Queen S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Respect S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Unicorn S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Victory S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sakizaya Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%

		2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Investor	Investee Company Name	Ownership	Ownership
		Percentage	Percentage
WML	Sakizaya Youth S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Sao Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Saysiat Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Siraya Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Taivoan Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Tao Ace S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Tao Brave S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Tao Mariner S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Tao Star S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Tao Treasure S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Taokas Marine S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Taokas Navigation S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Taokas Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Taroko Maritime S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Taroko Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Triumph Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Trobian Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Unicorn Bravo S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Unicorn Fortune S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Unicorn Logger S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Unicorn Logistics S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Unicorn Marine S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Unicorn Pescadores S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Unicorn Successor S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Vayi Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Winsome Wisdom S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Wisdom Ace S.A.	100%	100%
WML	Wisdom Chartering S.A.	100%	100%

Subsidiaries excluded from consolidation: None.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

- A. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- B. Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- C. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

The following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals:

- A. when the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation; and
- B. when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(6) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

- A. The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle
- B. The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
- C. The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period
- D. The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- A. The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
- B. The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
- C. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- D. The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Time deposits which mature over three months are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. They are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, therefore they are reported as cash and cash equivalents.

(8) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

A. Financial instruments: recognition and measurement

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis of both:

- (a) the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- (b) 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.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- (a) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- (b) financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- (b) 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.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is described as below:

- (a) A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
- (b) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- (c) Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:
 - i. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
 - ii. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

B. Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- (a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- (b) the time value of money; and
- (c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measures as follow:

- (a) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that condition is no longer met.
- (b) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
- (c) For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
- (d) For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has been increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

C. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- (a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- (b) The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
- (c) The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

D. Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Compound instruments

The Group evaluates the terms of the convertible bonds issued to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Furthermore, the Group assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the put and call options contained in the convertible bonds are closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract before separating the equity element.

For the liability component excluding the derivatives, its fair value is determined based on the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status. The liability component is classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost before the instrument is converted or settled.

For the embedded derivative that is not closely related to the host contract (for example, if the exercise price of the embedded call or put option is not approximately equal on each exercise date to the amortized cost of the host debt instrument), it is classified as a liability component and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it qualifies for an equity component. The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component. Its carrying amount is not re-measured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bond issued does not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument in accordance with the requirements under IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible bond based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

On conversion of a convertible bond before maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component being the amortized cost at the date of conversion is transferred to equity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- (a) it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- (b) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- (c) it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

- (a) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
- (b) a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or losses including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

E. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(9) Derivative instrument

The Group uses derivative instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading) except for derivatives that are designated effective hedging instruments which are classified as derivative financial assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in equity.

When the host contracts are either non-financial assets or liabilities, derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not designated at fair value though profit or loss.

(10) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- B. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(11) Inventories

Inventories are bunker oil and are carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of fuel is determined using the weighted-average cost method. Net realizable value is the determined based on the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses at the end of the period.

(12) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence.

Under equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. After the interest in the associate is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group's related interest in the associate.

When the associate issues new stock, and the Group's interest in an associate is reduced or increased as the Group fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate is recognized in Additional Paid in Capital and Investment accounted for using equity method. When the interest in the associate is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Group disposes the associate.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures". If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets". In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates:

- A. Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
- B. The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 "*Impairment of Assets*".

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, 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 entity continues to apply equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(13) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment". When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

All major components of the vessels are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the assets. Depreciation is based on cost less the estimated residual value. The residual value is estimated as the lightweight tonnage of each vessel multiplied by scrap value per ton.

The dry-docking cost, including acquisition of a new vessel, is separated from the remaining cost of the vessel. These two cost elements are recognized and depreciated separately. For the building of new vessels, the initial dry-docking cost is also segregated and capitalized separately.

The Group has a long-term plan for dry-docking of the vessels. Dry-docking cost is capitalized and depreciated until the next planned dry-docking. Other capitalized improvements are depreciated over the estimated economic life.

The carrying values of vessels and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Valuations are performed frequently to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. The residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period, except for those cases which are of little consequence.

A vessel or item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition of an asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

Expenditures on the building of new vessels are capitalized as vessels under construction as they are paid. Capitalized value is reclassified from vessel under construction to vessels upon delivery from the dock. The total acquisition cost of a vessel is determined based on the sum of installments paid plus the costs incurred during the construction period. Borrowing costs that are attributable to the construction of the vessels are capitalized as part of the vessel. The interest rate is based on the weighted-average borrowing costs for the Group, limited to the total borrowing costs incurred in the period.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	28 years
Vessels	16-25 years
Vessel equipment	3-5 years
Dry dock	2.5 years
Other	3-5 years
Right-of-use assets	3-25 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(14) Investment property

The Group's owned investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, investment properties are measured using the cost model in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment for that model. If investment properties are held by a lessee as right-of-use assets and is not held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, investment properties are measured in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings 28 years

Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal.

The Group transfers properties to or from investment properties according to the actual use of the properties.

The Group transfers properties to or from investment properties when there is a change in use for these assets. Properties are transferred to or from investment properties when the properties meet, or cease to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use.

(15)Leases

The Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

- A. the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- B. the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

Group as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments discount using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- A. fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- B. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date:
- C. amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- D. the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- E. payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which is increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

- A. the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- B. any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received:
- C. any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- D. an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group applies IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and presents interest expense separately from the depreciation charge associate with those leases in the consolidated income statement.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Group elected not to assess whether it is a lease modification but accounted it as a variable lease payment and the practical expedient has been applied to such rent concessions.

Group as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Group recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Group recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36"Impairment of Assets" may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(17) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(18) Revenue recognition

Hire revenue

Hire revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and when the revenue can be measured reliably. The revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration that the Group has received or had the right to receive. The revenue is recognized on a time proportion basis over the lease term.

Freight revenue and vessel management revenue

The Group's revenue arising from contracts with customers are rendering of services, including shipping services and vessel management services. Such services are separately priced or negotiated, and provided based on contract periods. As the Group provides the services over the contract period, so that the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Group. Accordingly, the performance obligations are satisfied over time, and the related revenue are recognized by reference to the stage of completion over the period.

Most of the contractual considerations of the Group are received on average during the contract period after the provision of services. When the Group has performed the services to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets. However, for some rendering of services contracts, part of the consideration was received from customers upon signing the contract, and the Group has the obligation to provide the services subsequently; accordingly, these amounts are recognized as contract liabilities.

The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year, thus, no significant financing component arises.

(19)Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(20)Post-employment benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss during which services are rendered by employees.

B. Defined benefit plans

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- (a) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- (b) the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

The Group will remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) and determine current service costs and net interest for the remaining reporting period by renewed actuarial assumptions since the post-employment benefit plan of the defined benefit plan be amended, curtailed or settled.

C. Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(21)Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- A. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- B. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- A. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- B. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods. Please find the details as below:

(1) Judgement

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

A. Investment properties

Certain properties of the Group comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and another portion that is owner-occupied. If these portions could be sold separately, the Group accounts for the portions separately as investment properties and property, plant and equipment. If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is classified as investment property in its entirety only if the portion that is owner-occupied is under 1% of the total property.

(2) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

A. Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the income approach (for example the discounted cash flows model) or market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

B. Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

C. Useful lives and depreciation of vessels

Management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its vessels. This estimate is based on the historical experience of the actual useful lives of vessels of similar nature and functions. It could change significantly as a result of technical innovations and competitor actions in response to severe industry activities. Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or it will write down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold. Management assesses the scrap value according to the characteristics of the Group's vessels and the market research from Clarkson and Demolition Market.

The Group determines the depreciation amount of vessels based on the estimated useful lives and residual values, which are reviewed at each reporting date. The principal assumptions for the Group's estimation of the useful lives and residual values include those related to the mode of operations, government regulations, and scrap value of vessels in future.

D. Provision for losses from accidents

Provision for losses from accidents is made based on an assessment of the outcome of negotiations, arbitration or litigation, and the recoverability of losses from insurance companies, which requires management's judgment and estimates. Where the actual outcome or expectation in the future differs from the original estimate, such differences will have an impact on the carrying amount of the provisions and losses incurred in accidents/write-back in the period in which such estimate is changed.

E. Fair value of investment property

Where the fair value of investment property disclosed in Note 6 and Note 12 cannot be obtained from the active market, it is determined using valuation techniques including the sales comparison approach and the income approach. Changes in assumptions adopted in the valuation methods could affect the disclosed fair value of investment property and the result of impairment testing. Please refer to Note 6 and Note 12 for more details.

6. Contents of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash on hand	\$14,228	\$5,430
Demand deposits	57,942,620	126,496,095
Time deposits	150,400,000	63,150,000
Total	\$208,356,848	\$189,651,525

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, cash and cash equivalents with carrying amounts of \$49,812,812 and \$48,896,218 respectively, were pledged to secure bank loans and were classified under other financial assets.

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

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit		
or loss:		
Structured notes		
-Non-current	\$910,700	\$-

Type of contract				Realized	Unrealized	
	Amount in		Contract	gains	gains	Equity linked
2022.12.31	contract	Counter party	period	(losses)	(losses)	note (Y/N)
10 year USD		Taichung				
range accrual		Commercial	2022.08.05~			
note	\$1,000,000	Bank Co., Ltd.	2032.08.05	\$36,743	\$(89,300)	No

- A. The aforementioned financial assets were not pledged as collateral.
- B. For the credit risk information of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, please refer to Note 12.

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

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Investments in debt instruments measured at fair		
value through other comprehensive income		
Bonds		
-Current	\$12,799,202	\$3,753,850

- A. For the amount of aforementioned financial assets pledged for bank loans as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, please refer to Note 8.
- B. For the credit risk information of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, please refer to Note 12.
- (4) Accounts receivable and accounts receivable due from related parties, net

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Accounts receivable	\$5,028,682	\$6,134,955
Less: loss allowance	(311,564)	(255,963)
Subtotal	4,717,118	5,878,992
Accounts receivable due from related parties	319,012	375,573
Less: loss allowance		
Subtotal	319,012	375,573
Accounts receivable, net	\$5,036,130	\$6,254,565

The aforementioned accounts receivable is generated from operations and the Group does not hold any collateral for such trade receivables.

The total carrying amount as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are \$5,347,694 and \$6,510,528, respectively. Please refer to Note 6.(16) for more details on loss allowance of trade receivables for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

(5) Inventories

_	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Fuel	\$6,333,475	\$3,557,729

- A. The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amounts to \$6,270,304 for the year ended 31 December 2022, including the write-down of inventories of \$68,007.
- B. The cost of inventories recognized in expenses amounts to \$3,202,883 for the year ended 31 December 2021, including the reversal of write-down of inventories of \$482,416.
- C. Because of the rising prices of the crude oil, the Group had recognized the reversal of write-down of inventories in the amount of \$482,416 for the year ended 31 December 2021.
- D. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the aforementioned inventories were not pledged as collateral.
- (6) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Carrying	Percentage of	Carrying	Percentage of
Investees	amount	ownership (%)	amount	ownership (%)
Investments in associates:				
Pescadores Investment and				
Development Inc.	\$10,384,250	40%	\$9,949,892	40%

- A. For the purpose of building the Group's headquarter, the Group has participated in an investment with Pescadores Co., Ltd. and Mr. Lan Chun Sheng by subscribing for new shares of Pescadores Investment and Development Inc., of which capital has amounted to NT\$1 billion. The Group holds 40% of the shares issued by Pescadores Investment and Development Inc. As at 31 December 2022, the Group had contributed capital amounting to NT\$632 million and recognized investment losses amounting to NT\$313 million.
- B. The Group has subscribed for new shares of Pescadores Investment and Development Inc., of which capital has amounted to NT\$1.43 billion, with a par value of NT\$10 per share for 6,000,000 shares. The Group remains 40% interest in the shares issued by Pescadores Investment and Development Inc. As at 16 July 2021, the Group had fully paid the amount. As at 25 August 2021, Pescadores Investment and Development Inc. had completed the alteration of the registered capital amount.
- C. The Group has subscribed for new shares of Pescadores Investment and Development Inc., of which capital has amounted to NT\$1.58 billion, with a par value of NT\$10 per share for 6,000,000 shares. The Group remains 40% interest in the shares issued by Pescadores Investment and Development Inc. As at 21 July 2022, the Group had fully paid the amount. As at 23 August 2022, Pescadores Investment and Development Inc. had completed the alteration of the registered capital amount.

- D. The urban renewal project of Pescadores Investment and Development Inc. was approved by Taipei City Government on 17 December 2019. The building permit was obtained on 15 February 2022, while the construction registration was approved on 15 July 2022, and the demolition was completed on 28 December 2022.
- E. Reconciliation of the associate's summarized financial information presented to the carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associate:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Current assets	\$713,584	\$1,536,665
Non-current assets	152,475,385	166,936,748
Current liabilities	(3,334,482)	(12,551)
Non-current liabilities	(123,893,863)	(143,586,132)
Equity	25,960,624	24,874,730
Percentage of ownership (%)	40%	40%
Group's carrying amount of the investment	\$10,384,250	\$9,949,892
	For the Years End	ded 31 December
	2022	2021
Operating revenue	\$-	\$-
Loss from continuing operations	(1,388,959)	(2,243,862)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	\$(1,388,959)	\$(2,243,862)

- (a) The investments in associates do not have a quoted market price in active market.
- (b) The investments in associates had no contingent liabilities, capital commitments, or guarantees.
- F. The aforementioned investments in associates had no contingent liabilities, capital commitments, or guarantees as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	\$12,760,299	\$14,250,633
Property, plant and equipment leased out under		
operating leases	2,469,872,812	2,490,580,669
Total	\$2,482,633,111	\$2,504,831,302

A. Owner occupied property, plant and equipment

	Beginning				Foreign exchange	Ending
31 December 2022	balance	Additions	Disposals	Re-classification	differences	balance
Cost						
Land	\$12,611,774	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$(1,242,084)	\$11,369,690
Buildings	1,729,335	-	-	-	(170,316)	1,559,019
Transportation equipment	102,203	-	-	-	(10,066)	92,137
Office equipment	360,141		-		(35,469)	324,672
Total	14,803,453		-	-	(1,457,935)	13,345,518
Accumulated depreciation						
Buildings	167,630	69,357	-	-	(18,560)	218,427
Transportation equipment	85,551	4,641	-	-	(8,563)	81,629
Office equipment	299,639	15,493	-	-	(29,969)	285,163
Total	552,820	89,491	-	-	(57,092)	585,219
Net balance	\$14,250,633	\$(89,491)	\$-	\$-	\$(1,400,843)	\$12,760,299
	Beginning				Foreign exchange	Ending
31 December 2021	Beginning balance	Additions	Disposals	Re-classification	Foreign exchange	Ending balance
31 December 2021 Cost		Additions	Disposals	Re-classification		
		Additions \$-	Disposals	Re-classification \$-		
Cost	balance	-		-	differences	balance
Cost	\$12,427,758	-		-	differences \$184,016	balance \$12,611,774
Cost Land Buildings	\$12,427,758 1,704,103	-		-	\$184,016 25,232	\$12,611,774 1,729,335
Cost Land Buildings Transportation equipment	\$12,427,758 1,704,103 100,712	-		-	\$184,016 25,232 1,491	\$12,611,774 1,729,335 102,203
Cost Land Buildings Transportation equipment Office equipment	\$12,427,758 1,704,103 100,712 354,886	-		-	\$184,016 25,232 1,491 5,255	\$12,611,774 1,729,335 102,203 360,141
Cost Land Buildings Transportation equipment Office equipment	\$12,427,758 1,704,103 100,712 354,886	-		-	\$184,016 25,232 1,491 5,255	\$12,611,774 1,729,335 102,203 360,141
Cost Land Buildings Transportation equipment Office equipment Total	\$12,427,758 1,704,103 100,712 354,886	-		-	\$184,016 25,232 1,491 5,255	\$12,611,774 1,729,335 102,203 360,141
Cost Land Buildings Transportation equipment Office equipment Total Accumulated depreciation	\$12,427,758 1,704,103 100,712 354,886 14,587,459	\$- - - -		-	\$184,016 25,232 1,491 5,255 215,994	\$12,611,774 1,729,335 102,203 360,141 14,803,453
Cost Land Buildings Transportation equipment Office equipment Total Accumulated depreciation Buildings	\$12,427,758 1,704,103 100,712 354,886 14,587,459	\$- - - - 74,000		-	\$184,016 25,232 1,491 5,255 215,994	\$12,611,774 1,729,335 102,203 360,141 14,803,453
Cost Land Buildings Transportation equipment Office equipment Total Accumulated depreciation Buildings Transportation equipment	\$12,427,758 1,704,103 100,712 354,886 14,587,459 91,613 79,379	\$- - - - - 74,000 4,951		-	\$184,016 25,232 1,491 5,255 215,994 2,017 1,221	\$12,611,774 1,729,335 102,203 360,141 14,803,453

B. Property, plant and equipment leased out under operating leases

	Beginning					Foreign exchange	Ending
31 December 2022	balance	Additions	Impairment	Disposals	Re-classification	differences	balance
Cost							
Vessels	\$3,550,233,098	\$1,916,500	\$-	\$55,640,280	\$132,527,074	\$(285,108)	\$3,628,751,284
Vessel equipment	10,546,799	1,282,976	-	3,102,752	-	(1,431)	8,725,592
Dry-dock	32,454,682	19,361,893		15,387,637	1,050,000	(69,377)	37,409,561
Total	3,593,234,579	22,561,369		74,130,669	133,577,074	(355,916)	3,674,886,437
Accumulated depreciation	ı						
and impairment							
Vessels	1,081,448,530	126,265,776	3,438,214	25,872,807	-	(213,788)	1,185,065,925
Vessel equipment	5,822,215	2,065,021	-	3,102,752	-	(1,431)	4,783,053
Dry-dock	15,383,165	14,888,046		15,040,565		(65,999)	15,164,647
Total	1,102,653,910	143,218,843	3,438,214	44,016,124		(281,218)	1,205,013,625
Net balance	\$2,490,580,669	\$(120,657,474)	\$(3,438,214)	\$30,114,545	\$133,577,074	\$(74,698)	\$2,469,872,812
	Beginning					Foreign exchange	Ending
31 December 2021	balance	Additions	Impairment	Disposals	Re-classification	differences	balance
Cost							
Vessels	\$3,530,390,668	\$2,908,673	\$-	\$143,486,062	\$160,377,580	\$42,239	\$3,550,233,098
Vessel equipment	10,993,246	2,184,712	-	2,631,371	-	212	10,546,799
Dry-dock	30,556,393	13,824,166		12,886,155	950,000	10,278	32,454,682
Total	3,571,940,307	18,917,551	-	159,003,588	161,327,580	52,729	3,593,234,579
Accumulated depreciation	l						
and impairment							
Vessels	953,867,184	127,005,997	79,500,000	78,955,402	-	30,751	1,081,448,530
Vessel equipment	6,036,040	2,248,127	-	2,462,164	-	212	5,822,215
Dry-dock	13,283,466	13,526,372		11,435,913		9,240	15,383,165
Total	973,186,690	142,780,496	79,500,000	92,853,479		40,203	1,102,653,910
	773,100,070	142,780,490	79,300,000	72,033,477		40,203	1,102,033,710

- C. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the residual value of the vessels amounted to \$463,083 thousand and \$445,012 thousand, respectively, and the estimated useful lives were ranging from 16 to 25 years and 16 to 25 years, respectively.
- D. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group had deposited the chartering income of some vessels, including those still being built, into reserve accounts of lending institutions.
- E. For the amount of property, plant and equipment under pledge as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. Please refer to Note 8 for further details.
- F. As at 31 December 2022, the Group has entered into certain ship building contracts. Please refer to Note 9.(1) for further details.

- G. For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the amounts of total interest expense before capitalization of borrowing costs were \$43,866,818 and \$32,658,261; the capitalized interest were \$9,136 and \$51,284, respectively, with capitalization of rate of borrowing costs at 1.72~4.15% and 1.36~2.05%, respectively.
- H. For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group disposed of certain vessels for \$ 750,080, \div 2,100,000,000 and \div 65,918,550, which resulted in gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment of \div 95,812 and \div (2,359,918), respectively.
- I. For the year ended 31 December 2021, the \$79,500,000 impairment loss represented the write down of certain property, plant and equipment in the group of Capesize to the recoverable amount. This has been recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. The recoverable amount was based on value in use and was determined at the level of the cash generating unit. The projected cash flows that were used to calculate value in use reflect the demand for services. In determining value in use for the cash-generating unit, the cash flows were discounted at a rate of 6.65%.

(8) Investment property, net

The Group's investment property is owned investment properties. The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its owned investment properties with terms within two years.

•	Beginning				Foreign exchange	
31 December 2022	balance	Additions	Disposals	Re-classification	differences	Ending balance
Cost						
Land	\$2,368,359	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$(233,251)	\$2,135,108
Buildings	284,741		-		(28,043)	256,698
Total	2,653,100		-	-	(261,294)	2,391,806
Accumulated depreciation						
Buildings	25,365	9,121	-		(2,768)	31,718
Total	25,365	9,121	-	-	(2,768)	31,718
Net balance	\$2,627,735	\$(9,121)	\$-	\$-	\$(258,526)	\$2,360,088
	Beginning				Foreign exchange	
31 December 2021	balance	Additions	Disposals	Re-classification	differences	Ending balance
Cost						
Land	\$2,333,803	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$34,556	\$2,368,359
Buildings	280,586		-		4,155	284,741
Total	2,614,389		-		38,711	2,653,100
Accumulated depreciation						
Buildings	15,319	9,732	-	-	314	25,365
Total	15,319	9,732	-	-	314	25,365

	For the Years Ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
Rental income from investment property	\$108,654	\$117,574
Less:		
Direct operating expenses from investment		
property generating rental income	(33,828)	(32,958)
Direct operating expenses from investment		
property not generating rental income		_
Total	\$74,826	\$84,616

- A. The Group acquired land and buildings located at the 3th subsection, Da-an district, Taipei for \$15,032,027 in May 2019 for the use of office space. As all the rental agreements with existing lessees, for approximately 37.41% of the total pings, have been expired in March 2020, the investment property was transferred to property, plant and equipment. On 14 September 2020, the Group leased out unused office space for approximately 15.81% of the total pings of the property, which had been transferred from property, plant and equipment to investment property.
- B. For the amount of investment property under pledge as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, please refer to Note 8.
- C. Investment properties held by the Group are not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed. The fair value measurements of the investment properties are categorized within Level 3. The fair value of investment properties is \$2,647,778 and \$2,886,313 as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively. The fair value has been determined based on valuations performed by an independent valuer and rental rates. The valuation methods used are sales comparison approach and income approach.

(9) Other non-current assets

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Prepayment for vessels	\$53,852,120	\$50,061,540
Deferred expenses	53,894	76,458
Total	\$53,906,014	\$50,137,998

Prepayment for vessels is the amount prepaid for building new vessels. The Group had entered into ship building contracts, please refer to Note 9.(1).

(10)Borrowings

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Bank loans		
—Short-term borrowings	\$25,000,000	\$19,434,367
-Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	\$1,102,443,232	\$1,311,419,549

A. Terms and conditions of outstanding loans were as follows:

Loans	Currency	Nominal interest rates	Maturity date	Amount
31 December 2022				
Unsecured	USD	1.15%~5.19%	2021.09.02~2024.10.31	\$25,000,000
	JPY	0.88%~0.98%	2022.05.01~2024.08.31	9,271,874
Secured	USD	1.37%~7.05%	2010.02.22~2030.12.22	751,395,042
	JPY	0.88%~2.14%	2007.12.18~2030.04.02	331,835,245
	TWD	1.89%~2.76%	2016.03.28~2024.05.31	9,941,071
Total				\$1,127,443,232
Loans	Currency	Nominal interest rates	Maturity date	Amount
31 December 2021				
Unsecured	USD	1.21%~1.82%	2019.10.01~2023.07.08	\$22,135,833
	JPY	0.88%~1.33%	2021.09.01~2023.08.31	11,076,362
Secured	USD	1.03%~2.82%	2010.02.22~2030.06.23	812,412,305
	JPY	0.88%~2.14%	2007.12.18~2030.04.02	472,887,776
	TWD	1.32%~2.00%	2016.03.28~2024.05.31	12,341,640
Total				\$1,330,853,916

B. Future settlements of long-term borrowings were as follows:

Maturity period	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Within one year	\$257,397,975	\$279,088,093
Beyond one year and up to five years	589,328,708	778,214,151
More than five years	255,716,549	254,117,305
Total	\$1,102,443,232	\$1,311,419,549

- (a) As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, WML had provided financing guarantees for its subsidiaries of \$931,192 thousand and \$1,059,359 thousand, respectively.
- (b) As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group had unused credit facilities of \$125,106 thousand and \$101,034 thousand, respectively.

- (c) The Group's covenants under the loan agreements are as follows:
 - Loan lenders shall be notified of any significant movement of the Group's shareholder's equity.
 - ii. In certain circumstances, the Group retains the option to select the currency to be used for loan or debt settlement.
 - iii. Some equity shares of the Company's subsidiaries were pledged to secure bank loans.
- (d) As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, WML and the Company had provided financial guarantees for the Company's subsidiaries. Please refer to Note 9.(2) for further details.

(11) Bonds payable

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Secured bonds	\$44,904,899	\$49,655,475
Less: current portion		
Net	\$44,904,899	\$49,655,475

A. The Group's overseas secured bonds were as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
First R.O.C. secured bonds issued in 2019		
Bonds issued	\$44,814,755	\$44,814,755
Accumulated converted amount	(159,132)	(303,465)
Valuation on bonds payable	249,276	5,144,185
Net	44,904,899	49,655,475
Less: current portion of bonds payable		
Total	\$44,904,899	\$49,665,475
Interest expense	\$554,742	\$570,216

The Group issued five-year secured bonds with a face value of NT\$1,385,000 thousand for the first time on 7 May 2019. The interest is paid every year at the annual interest rate of 0.86%.

(12)Leases

A. Group as a lessor

Please refer to Notes 6.(7) and 6.(8) for relevant disclosure of property, plant and equipment for operating leases under IFRS 16 and the Group's owned investment properties. Leases of owned investment properties and property, plant and equipment are classified as operating leases as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets.

_	For the Years Ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
Lease income for operating leases		
Income relating to fixed lease payments and		
variable lease payments that depend on an		
index or a rate	\$821,235,843	\$666,323,324

For operating leases entered by the Group, the undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Not later than one year	\$477,671,192	\$678,969,615
Later than one year but not later than two years	321,633,261	363,700,399
Later than two years but not later than three years	292,927,581	293,667,807
Later than three years but not later than four years	273,447,967	289,887,575
Later than four years but not later than five years	255,825,590	278,181,811
Total	\$1,621,505,591	\$1,904,407,207

B. Group as a lessee

The Group leases various assets, including vessels and buildings. The lease terms range from 3 to 9.5 years.

The effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group are as follows:

(a) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

i. Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Vessels	\$179,941,071	\$139,860,214
Buildings	790,421	704,490
Total	\$180,731,492	\$140,564,704

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the additions to right-of-use assets of the Group amounting to \$56,776,557 and \$24,771,205, respectively.

ii. Lease liabilities

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Lease liabilities		
Current	\$13,866,866	\$15,007,603
Non-current	127,795,204	107,210,291
Total	\$141,662,070	\$122,217,894

- (i) Please refer to Note 6.(18).D for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 and refer to Note 12.(5) Liquidity risk management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities.
- (ii) Please refer to Note 7 for further details of lease liabilities recognized for related party transactions.

(b) Amounts recognized in the statement of comprehensive income

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the Years Ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
Vessels	\$10,385,821	\$10,134,931
Buildings	333,763	353,468
Total	\$10,719,584	\$10,488,399

(c) Income and costs relating to leasing activities

_	For the Years Ended 31 December		
_	2022	2021	
The expense relating to short-term leases	\$29,109	\$405,419	
The expense relating to leases of low-value			
assets (Not including the expenses			
relating to short-term leases of			
low-value assets)	7,045	7,517	
The expense relating to variable lease			
payments not included in the			
measurement of lease liabilities	66	-	
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	57,169,088	41,390,049	
Losses arising from sale and leaseback			
transactions	188,263	99,036	

(d) Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounting to \$16,843,192 and \$16,840,344, respectively.

(e) Sale and leaseback transaction

i. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group engaged in vessels sale and leaseback transactions based on operating performance and investment strategies. The sale and leaseback transactions resulted in financial leases, and the related information of these transactions was as follows:

31 December 2022	Vessel	Lease term	Rent	Contract price	Interest rates
	(i)	7 years from 2018.09	¥28,928,000/quarter	¥810,000,000	1.5%
	(ii)	7 years from 2021.11	¥45,900,000/quarter	¥1,485,000,000	TIBOR+1.35%
31 December 2021	Vessel	Lease term	Rent	Contract price	Interest rates
	(i)	7 years from 2018.09	¥28,928,000/quarter	¥810,000,000	1.5%
	(ii)	7 years from 2021.11	¥45,900,000/quarter	¥1,485,000,000	TIBOR+1.35%

ii. Future non-cancellable chartering payments as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Within one year	\$2,265,456	\$2,600,226
Beyond one year and up to five years	7,091,371	9,144,505
More than five years	2,901,907	4,925,723
Total	\$12,258,734	\$16,670,454

- iii. Based on the agreements of the sale and leaseback transactions, the Group has the option to buy the vessels at maturity date and can acquire the lease vessels when the Group makes the payment.
- iv. Please refer to Note 7 for further details of sale and leaseback transactions regarding related parties.

(13)Post-employment defined benefit plan

A. Defined contribution plans

WELL and WII provide cash contribution at the rate of 6% of the employee's monthly wages to the Labor Pension personal account of the Bureau of the Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act.

B. Defined benefit plans

WII also have a defined benefit plan covering all regular employees in accordance with the Labor Standards Act. This plan provides for a pension benefit payment of 2 units for each year of service. Each unit of retirement payment referred to above shall be computed as the average monthly salary for the last six months at the time of approved retirement. Under this plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 2% of gross salary to a pension fund, which is deposited into a designated depository account with the Bank of Taiwan.

(14) Equities

A. Capital

(a) On 21 October 2008, the Company was incorporated with a registered capital of NT \$3,300,000 thousand. In January 2009, based on the approval of the board of directors, the Company issued shares of stock worth NT\$2,000,000 thousand, divided into 200,000 thousand shares with par value of NT\$10 per share for listing in Taiwan purpose.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the total outstanding capital of the Company both amounted to NT\$7,464,092 thousand, consisting of 746,409 thousand shares with a par value of NT\$10 per share.

- (b) On 21 May 2021, the shareholders resolved at their meeting to appropriate the 2020 earnings, by distributing the cash dividends from retained earnings at NT\$0.70 per share and from capital surplus at NT\$0.80. The record date of cash dividends was 25 July 2021, and the distribution date was 13 August 2021.
- (c) On 20 May 2022, the shareholders resolved at their meeting to appropriate the 2021 earnings, by distributing the cash dividends from retained earnings at NT\$5.50 per share. The record date of cash dividends was 14 June 2022, and the distribution date was 1 July 2022.

B. Capital surplus

The components of the capital surplus were as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Additional paid-in capital	\$1,237,415	\$1,237,415

C. Retained earnings

- (a) The Company's distribution of directors' and supervisors' remuneration is based on the level of earnings and the resolution of the board of directors. Distributions of directors' and supervisors' remuneration are classified into cost or operating expense. Any difference between the amounts approved in the shareholders' meeting and those recognized in the financial statements, if any, is accounted for as a change in accounting estimates and is charged to profit or loss.
- (b) On 20 May 2022 and 21 May 2021, the Company's shareholders resolved at the shareholder's meeting to appropriate the 2021 and 2020 earnings, respectively. These earnings were distributed as dividends and remuneration to directors and supervisors as follows:

		Unit: NTD	
_	For the Years Ended 31 December		
Item	2021	2020	
Cash dividends from retained earnings-per share	\$5.50	\$0.70	
Cash dividends from capital surplus-per share	\$-	\$0.80	

For the amount and estimate basis of Directors' and supervisors' remuneration please refer to Note 6.(17).E.

(15) Operating revenue

	For the Years Ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Freight revenue	\$4,293,297	\$5,971,127	
Vessel management revenue	796,453	1,164,315	
Subtotal	5,089,750	7,135,442	
Hire revenue (Note)			
Hire revenue-long term	617,437,191	494,253,898	
Hire revenue-short term	203,678,778	171,950,216	
Subtotal	821,115,969	666,204,114	
Other operating revenue	9,605,065	12,825,624	
Total	\$835,810,784	\$686,165,180	

Note: The Group accounted the hire revenue with lease terms within six months for hire revenue-short term.

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the Years Ended 31 December		
	2022 2021		
Rendering of services	\$5,089,750	\$7,135,442	
Timing of revenue recognition:			
Over time	\$5,089,750	\$7,135,442	

B. Contract balances

(a) Current contract liabilities

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	1 January 2021
Rendering of services	\$-	\$-	\$30,446

The significant changes in the Group's balances of contract liabilities during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

_	For the Years Ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	
The opening balance transferred to revenue	\$-	\$(30,446)	
Change in the measure of progress	\$-	\$-	

C. Transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations

No disclosure of transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation as the duration of all contracts with customers is within one year.

D. Assets recognized from costs to fulfill a contract

None.

(16) Expected credit losses/(gains)

	For the Years Ended 31 December		
	2022 2021		
Operating expenses – expected credit losses/(gains)			
Accounts receivable	\$1,215,159	\$439,124	

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The Group measures the loss allowance of its accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Considering counterparties credit rating, industry characteristics and past experiences, the loss allowance of accounts receivable is measured as a single group by using a provision matrix. Details for the provision matrix are as follows:

31 December 2022		Past due					
_	Not yet due	Under 6 months	7~12 months	13~18 months	19~24 months	Over 24 months	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$3,747,412	\$1,121,613	\$62,925	\$57,184	\$358,560	\$-	\$5,347,694
Loss ratio	1.50%	15.93%	16.64%	17.00%	15.75%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit							
losses	56,226	178,673	10,471	9,721	56,473		311,564
Net carrying amount	\$3,691,186	\$942,940	\$52,454	\$47,463	\$302,087	\$-	\$5,036,130

31 December 2021		Past due					
_	Not yet due	Under 6 months	7~12 months	13~18 months	19~24 months	Over 24 months	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$4,746,958	\$58,828	\$390,836	\$711,457	\$602,449	\$-	\$6,510,528
Loss ratio	0.43%	9.67%	10.60%	13.13%	15.75%	100%	
Lifetime expected credit							
losses	20,546	5,689	41,428	93,414	94,886	<u>-</u>	255,963
Net carrying amount	\$4,726,412	\$53,139	\$349,408	\$618,043	\$507,563	\$-	\$6,254,565

The movement in the provision for impairment of accounts receivable during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	For the Years Ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	
Beginning balance	\$255,963	\$364,982	
Addition for the current period	1,215,159	439,124	
Write off for past due over 25 months	(1,159,558)	(548,143)	
Ending balance	\$311,564	\$255,963	

(17) Operating costs

	For the Years End	For the Years Ended 31 December		
	2022	2021		
Depreciation	\$153,823,535	\$153,149,480		
Cost of materials	55,529,182	45,367,977		
Expenses for chartering services	51,433,640	40,723,383		
Wages and personnel expenses	169,611,437	133,518,772		
Other operating costs	12,547,648	10,885,145		
Total	\$442,945,442	\$383,644,757		

A. Cost of materials

	For the Years Ended 31 December		
	2022 2021		
Fuel	\$6,270,304	\$3,202,883	
Lubricants	11,179,199	9,487,311	
Materials	11,729,923	9,318,841	
Spare parts	14,838,491	12,700,980	
Inspection fees	7,862,639	6,917,319	
Repairs and maintenance	2,235,535	2,508,946	
Paints	1,413,091	1,231,697	
Total	\$55,529,182	\$45,367,977	

B. Expenses for chartering services

	For the Years Ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	
Commissions	\$41,217,724	\$31,893,935	
Port charges	1,934,495	1,668,804	
Agency costs	571,875	523,666	
Chartering expenses	-	370,139	
Dispatch expenses	122,044	123,005	
Postage expenses	2,924,309	2,922,366	
Others	4,663,193	3,221,468	
Total	\$51,433,640	\$40,723,383	

C. Wages and personnel expenses

	For the Years Ended 31 December		
	2022 2021		
Crew wages	\$123,183,164	\$96,380,115	
Insurance expenses	11,059,431	9,170,988	
Food and meals	8,499,149	6,686,780	
Crew travel fees	22,420,674	17,235,898	
Bonus	4,265,209	3,860,416	
Pension	183,810	184,575	
Total	\$169,611,437	\$133,518,772	

D. Other operating costs

	For the Years Ended 31 December		
	2022 202		
Hull and machinery insurance	\$9,632,486	\$8,248,191	
Compensation for damage	2,063,647	1,729,546	
Lease payments	3,048	3,252	
Others	848,467	904,156	
Total	\$12,547,648	\$10,885,145	

E. Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	For the years ended 31 December					
		2022			2021	
	Operating	Operating	Total	Operating	Operating	Total
	costs	expenses	amount	costs	expenses	amount
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	\$127,448,373	\$3,911,373	\$131,359,746	\$100,240,531	\$3,579,977	\$103,820,508
Insurance expenses	11,059,431	157,949	11,217,380	9,170,988	170,812	9,341,800
Pension	183,810	133,781	317,591	184,575	68,223	252,798
Other employee benefits						
expense	8,500,706	69,349	8,570,055	6,687,905	62,473	6,750,378
Depreciation	153,823,535	213,504	154,037,039	153,149,480	227,479	153,376,959
Amortization	-	18,847	18,847	-	15,097	15,097

The differences between the actual appropriations of 2021 and 2020 earnings for directors and supervisors' remunerations as approved at the shareholders' meeting and the amounts recognized in the financial statements were as follows:

	2021				
	The actual				
	appropriation	The amount			
	according to the	recognized in the			
	shareholders meeting	financial report	Difference		
Directors' and supervisors' remuneration	\$1,016,339	\$1,016,339	\$-		
		2020			
	The actual				
	appropriation	The amount			
	according to the	recognized in the			
	shareholders meeting	financial report	Difference		
Directors' and supervisors' remuneration	\$164,087	\$164,321	\$(234)		

The aforementioned difference for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 was accounted for as a change in accounting estimates and was charged to profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

The Group estimated the amounts of the remuneration to directors and supervisors to be \$1,233,969 and \$1,016,339 for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively. These amounts were calculated based on the Company's net profit during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, and were estimated according to the earnings allocation method, priority and factors for employee benefits and key management personnel compensation as stated under the Articles of Association. These benefits were expensed under salaries expense for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

Information on the board of directors' recommendations and shareholders' approval regarding the employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

(18) Non-operating income and expenses

A Interest income

For the Years Ended 31 December		
2022 2021		
_		
\$3,138,876	\$166,406	
529,646	75,001	
\$3,668,522	\$241,407	
_		
For the Years Ende	ed 31 December	
2022	2021	
\$4,208,497	\$112,731,475	
	2022 \$3,138,876 529,646 \$3,668,522 For the Years End- 2022	

The Group and the lessee had both agreed to early terminate the lease agreement during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021. The Group received a compensation for \$3,571,750 and \$108,747,430, which was recognized under other income, others.

C. Other gains and losses

	For the Years Ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	
Gains (losses) on disposals of property, plant			
and equipment	\$95,812	\$(2,359,918)	
Profit from lease modification	414,408	-	
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	12,519,346	6,027,448	
Losses on financial assets at fair value through			
profit or loss (Note)	(52,557)	-	
Impairment loss recognized in profit or loss,			
property, plant and equipment	(3,438,214)	(79,500,000)	
Subtotal	9,538,795	(75,832,470)	
Miscellaneous expenses	(2,588,673)	(3,496,290)	
Total	\$6,950,122	\$(79,328,760)	

Note: Balances were arising from financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, including valuation adjustment and interest income.

D. Interest expense

	For the Years Ended 31 December		
	2022 2021		
Interest on borrowings from bank	\$35,065,339	\$26,045,004	
Interest on bonds payable	554,742	570,216	
Interest on lease liabilities	2,911,330	2,072,586	
Interest on long-term accounts payable			
(including from related parties)	5,326,271	3,882,602	
Interest on guarantee deposits received		36,569	
Total interest expense	\$43,857,682	\$32,606,977	

(19) Components of other comprehensive income (loss)

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		The original			Other
		cost that was	Other	Income tax	comprehensive
	Arising during	removed to	comprehensive	income	income, net
	the period	hedged item	income (loss)	(expenses)	of tax
Components of other comprehensive income that					
will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	\$(6,358)	\$-	\$(6,358)	\$1,272	\$(5,086)
Components of other comprehensive income that					
will be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign					
financial statements	52,977,835	-	52,977,835	-	52,977,835
Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in					
debt instruments measured at fair value					
through other comprehensive income	(754,457)	_	(754,457)	-	(754,457)
Total of other comprehensive income (loss)	\$52,217,020	\$-	\$52,217,020	\$1,272	\$52,218,292

For the year ended 31 December 2021

		The original			Other
		cost that was	Other	Income tax	comprehensive
	Arising during	removed to	comprehensive	income	income, net
	the period	hedged item	income (loss)	(expenses)	of tax
Components of other comprehensive income that					
will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$(44,139)	\$-	\$(44,139)	\$8,828	\$(35,311)
Components of other comprehensive income that					
will be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign					
financial statements	64,084,013	-	64,084,013	-	64,084,013
Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in					
debt instruments measured at fair value					
through other comprehensive income	(28,353)		(28,353)		(28,353)
Total of other comprehensive income (loss)	\$64,011,521	\$-	\$64,011,521	\$8,828	\$64,020,349

(20) Income tax

- A. Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the local authority, the Group income tax include WML and its subsidiaries and the Company's subsidiaries in Taiwan. The rest of the subsidiaries have no tax obligations pursuant to the rules and regulations of the local authority.
- B. For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the components of income tax expenses (income) of WML and its subsidiaries and the Company's subsidiaries in Taiwan were as follows:

Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

_	For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	\$615,027	\$594,362
Adjustments in respect of current income tax		
of prior periods	(20)	-
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to		
origination and reversal of temporary		
differences	45,266	(5,797)
Deferred tax expense (income) arising from		
write-down or reversal of write-down of		
deferred tax asset	<u>-</u>	8,890
Total income tax expense	\$660,273	\$597,455

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

For the years ended 31 December	
21	
\$(8,828)	
\$(8,828)	

Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in		
the country concerned	\$353,714	\$245,472
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation and		
expenses not deductible for tax purposes	204,936	263,829
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	101,643	88,154
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of		
prior periods	(20)	_
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	\$660,273	\$597,455

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

(a) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Unrecognized deferred tax assets of the Group are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Deductible temporary difference		
Tax loss	\$2,200,101	\$1,783,544
Impairment loss	646,819	827,323
Total	\$2,846,920	\$2,610,867

The ROC Income Tax Act allows net losses, as assessed by the tax authorities, to offset taxable income over a period of ten years for local tax reporting purposes and Impairment loss.

The Group's estimated unused tax effects of the loss carry-forwards as at 31 December 2022:

Year	Unused Amount	Expiration Year
2014 assessed amount	\$69,082	2024
2017 assessed amount	51,471	2027
2019 assessed amount	476,890	2029
2020 assessed amount	510,521	2030
2021 filed amount	499,926	2031
2022 filed amount	592,211	2032
	\$2,200,101	

(b) Recognized deferred tax assets (liabilities)

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Defined		
	benefit plans	Other	Total
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):			
Balance, 1 January 2022	\$38,882	\$57,00	7 \$95,889
(Debit) credit in income statement	(1,262)	(44,00	4) (45,266)
Relating to components of other			
comprehensive income	1,272		- 1,272
Exchange rate effects	(3,830)	(4,31	4) (8,144)
Balance, 31 December 2022	\$35,062	\$8,68	9 \$43,751
	440 -04	47	
Balance, 1 January 2021	\$30,792	\$57,99	7 \$88,789
(Debit) credit in income statement	(1,262)	(1,83	1) (3,093)
Relating to components of other			
comprehensive income	8,828		- 8,828
Exchange rate effects	524	84	1,365
Balance, 31 December 2021	\$38,882	\$57,00	7 \$95,889
Reflected in balance sheet as follows	:		
	31 Decem	ber 2022	31 December 2021
Deferred tax assets		\$61,210	\$99,627
B 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		<u> </u>	Φ2.720

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Deferred tax assets	\$61,210	\$99,627
Deferred tax liabilities	\$17,459	\$3,738

C. The assessment of income tax returns

As at 31 December 2022, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiaries is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
Wisdom Marine International Inc. (WII)	Assessed and approved up to 2020
Well Ship management and Maritime	Assessed and approved up to 2020
Consultant Co., Ltd. (WELL)	

(21) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (after adjusting for interest on the convertible bonds and etc.) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2022 2021	
Basic/diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$354,580,639	\$295,119,049
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	746,409,199	746,409,199
	\$0.48	\$0.40

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements.

7. Related party transactions

(1) Names and Relationships of Related Parties

Name of Related Party	Relationship
Lan Chun Sheng	Chairman
Pescadores Merchandise Co., Ltd	Other Related Party
Pescadores Travel Co., Ltd	Other Related Party
Wisdom Marine Agency Co., Ltd.	Other Related Party
Hui-wen Investment Co., Ltd	Other Related Party
Unicorn Maritime Agency Co., Ltd.	Other Related Party
Brave Line Co., Ltd.	Other Related Party
YOKO CO., LTD.	Other Related Party
Benefit Transport S.A.	Other Related Party
Samurai Investment S.A.	Other Related Party
Fortunate Transport S.A.	Other Related Party
Asiaeuro Investment S.A.	Other Related Party
M.H. Success Line S.A.	Other Related Party
Genius Star Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	Other Related Party
Oceanlance Maritime Co., Ltd.	Other Related Party
Pescadores Investment and Development Inc.	Associates
Directors, President and Vice President	Key Management

Note 1: The name of related party with balance or amount of single transaction over 10% of the total transaction balance or amount would be disclosed separately.

(2) Significant transactions with related parties

A. Hire revenue

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group entered into time chartering with other related parties as follows:

	For the years ended	For the years ended 31 December		
Related party	2022	2021		
Other related parties	\$1,916,024	\$2,328,115		

The price of time chartering with other related parties was determined based on the market rate and operating costs of the Group.

B. Chartering expenses

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group entered into time chartering with other related parties as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
Related party	2022	2021
Other related parties	\$-	\$370,139

The price of time chartering with other related parties was determined based on the market rate and operating costs of the Group.

C. Services received / rendered

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group received service from (or rendered service to) related parties as follows:

Related party Item		Amount
For the year ended		
31 December 2022	_	
Other related parties	Vessel management service income	\$(795,446)
"	Other income (ticket revenue and other income-other)	(17,127)
"	Commissions	7,844,628
"	Other expenses (business travel expenses, agency fees,	
	inspection fees, fuel, management consulting fees and	
	etc.)	800,811
"	Operating expenses (business travel expenses,	
	entertainment expenses and etc.)	23,360
"	Miscellaneous expenses	33,622
n n	Ballast water management systems costs and	
	dry-docking cost	1,252,900
//	Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	
	(commissions)	72,105
Associates	Management revenue	(1,006)

Related party	Item	Amount
For the year ended		
31 December 2021		
Other related parties	Vessel management service income	\$(769,067)
"	Other income (ticket revenue and other income-other)	(12,638)
"	Commissions	5,731,713
"	Other expenses (business travel expenses, agency fees,	
	inspection fees, fuel, management consulting fees and	
	etc.)	1,198,319
" Operating expenses (business travel expenses,		
	entertainment expenses and etc.)	5,216
"	Miscellaneous expenses	662,850
" Ballast water management systems costs and		
	dry-docking cost	1,287,000
Associates	Management revenue	(1,074)

D. Receivables and payables

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group incurred receivables and payables with related parties due to vessels operation as follows:

Accounts receivable	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Name of related party		_
Asiaeuro Investment S.A.	\$319,012	\$375,573
Other receivables	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Name of related party		
Other related parties	\$1,992	\$3,538
Dranaymanta	21 December 2022	31 December 2021
Prepayments Name of substant and success	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Name of related party		
Other related parties	\$194,959	\$56,951
Other current assets, other	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Name of related party		
Other related parties	\$795,725	\$630,059
Accounts payable	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Name of related party		
Genius Star Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	\$508,700	\$40,900
Other related parties		1,343
Total	\$508,700	\$42,243

Other accrued expenses	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Name of related party		
Benefit Transport S.A.	\$5,670,727	\$2,566,761
Other related parties	455,196	842,714
Total	\$6,125,923	\$3,409,475

E. Financing

Details of financing provided by a related party to the Group were as follows (accounted for under long-term accounts payable to related parties):

31 December 2022		
Name of related party	Max balance	Ending balance
Benefit Transport S.A.	\$100,568,035	\$86,555,052
Samurai Investment S.A.	44,351,000	44,351,000
Total	\$144,919,035	\$130,906,052
31 December 2021		
Name of related party	Max balance	Ending balance
Benefit Transport S.A.	\$104,183,721	\$100,568,035
Samurai Investment S.A.	44,351,000	44,351,000
Other related parties	8,000,000	-
Total	\$156,534,721	\$144,919,035
Interest expenses	For the years End	led 31 December
Name of related party	2022	2021
Benefit Transport S.A.	\$3,196,492	\$2,139,405
Samurai Investment S.A.	1,682,272	944,776
Other related parties		74,338
Total	\$4,878,764	\$3,158,519

The interest expenses of financing were calculated based on the LIBOR rate plus 2% per month commencing from 2011.

F. Leases

(a) For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group entered into leases on its office space with other related parties and key management as a lessee as follows:

Right-of-use assets	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Name of related party		
Key management	\$161,856	\$359,075
Other related parties	76,786	345,415
Total	\$238,642	\$704,490

31 December 2022	31 December 2021	
\$165,255	\$362,820	
78,400	349,018	
\$243,655	\$711,838	
For the years Ended 31 December		
2022 2021		
\$5,466	\$9,517	
4,932	9,156	
\$10,398	\$18,673	
For the years Ended 31 December		
2022	2021	
\$1,265	\$1,105	
	\$165,255 78,400 \$243,655 For the years End 2022 \$5,466 4,932 \$10,398 For the years End 2022	

- (b) As at 31 October 2022, an office lease contract signed with other related parties, which located in 2F., No. 237, Sec. 2, Fushing S. Rd., Taipei City, was terminated before expiration. The \$1,824 lease modification profit was generated and has been recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.
- (c) For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group entered into leases with other related parties as a lessor as follows:

Rent revenue	For the years Ended 31 December	
Name of related party	2022	2021
Other related parties	\$115,224	\$111,926

The above leases are paid monthly without rental deposits. Lease terms and conditions are agreed by both parties which are not significant different from those with third parties.

G. Guarantee

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, key management had provided a time deposit guarantee for the Group's borrowings of \$0 thousand and \$12,052 thousand, respectively.

H. Others

- (a) For the year ended 31 December 2022, the installments for sale and leaseback transactions paid to other related parties were \(\frac{\pmathbf{1}}{15,712}\) thousand, while interest expenses were \(\frac{\pmathbf{5}}{5,852,808}\). As at 31 December 2022, the unpaid amount of sale and leaseback transactions was \(\frac{\pmathbf{3}}{318,224}\) thousand (accounted for under long-term accounts payable to related parties, current and non-current portion, at \(\frac{\pmathbf{2}}{2,408,598}\)).
- (b) For the year ended 31 December 2021, the installments for sale and leaseback transactions paid to other related parties were \(\frac{\pmathbf{1}}{15,712}\) thousand, while interest expenses were \(\frac{\pmathbf{7}}{7,588,488}\). As at 31 December 2021, the unpaid amount of sale and leaseback transactions was \(\frac{\pmathbf{4}}{433,936}\) thousand (accounted for under long-term accounts payable to related parties, current and non-current portion, at \(\frac{\pmathbf{3}}{3,769,751}\)).
- (c) In November 2020, the Group received guarantee deposits from Asiaeuro Investment S.A. for vessel management of \$1,600,000 and for BBHP of \$1,400,000. As at 31 December 2021, the guarantee deposit for vessel management and for BBHP deducting lease receivables was both \$0. For the year ended 31 December 2021, the interest expense with regard to the guarantee deposits was \$36,569. No such situation as at 31 December 2022.

(3) Key management personnel compensation

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, key management personnel compensation was as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2022	2021
Salary and bonus	\$2,179,508	\$1,950,678
Post-employment benefits	16,385	17,589
Retirement benefits	67,098	-
	\$2,262,991	\$1,968,267

8. Pledged assets

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Secured liabilities	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Property, plant and equipment	Bank loans and		
	long-term payables		
	(including due to		
	related parties)	\$2,345,812,000	\$2,417,079,000
Investment property	Bank loans	2,360,088	2,627,735
Financial assets at fair value			
through other			
comprehensive income	Bank loans	7,856,602	3,753,850
Other financial assets	Bank loans	49,812,812	48,896,218
		\$2,405,841,502	\$2,472,356,803

9. Significant commitments and contingencies

(1) The Group had entered into ship building contracts as follows:

	31 December 2022
Vessels	11
Contract price	\$334,815 thousand
Prepaid	53,852 thousand
Financed ship building contracts	- thousand

The remaining balance of the contract price is payable upon keel-laying, launching, and delivery.

The ship building contracts categorized by year of delivery were as follows:

	Contract Price	
Year of delivery	(USD thousand)	Number of vessels
2023	\$204,315	7
2024	130,500	4
Total	\$334,815	11

(2) Financial guarantee

	Name of relative			
Guarantor	party guarantee	31 December 2022	Ending date	Purpose
WML	Subsidiaries	\$709,537 thousand	2030.12	Borrowings
		¥46,385,713 thousand		
The Company	Subsidiaries	\$864,646 thousand	2030.12	Borrowings and
		¥72,310,157 thousand		operating fund
WML	The Company	\$3,000 thousand	2023.05	Operating fund
The Company	WII	NT\$301,140 thousand	2024.05	Borrowings
Amis Integrity S.A.	Daiwan Glory S.A.	¥1,184,300 thousand	2027.07	Borrowings
Daiwan Glory S.A.	Amis Integrity S.A.	¥1,571,079 thousand	2027.07	Borrowings
	Name of relative			
Guarantor	party guarantee	31 December 2021	Ending date	Purpose
WML	Subsidiaries	\$718,891 thousand	2030.06	Borrowings
		¥56,056,783 thousand		
The Company	Subsidiaries	\$809,932 thousand	2030.04	Borrowings and
		¥70,694,811 thousand		operating fund
WML	The Company	\$48,808 thousand	2023.09	Operating fund
The Company	WII	NT\$327,140 thousand	2024.05	Borrowings
Poavosa Wisdom S.A.	WII	\$16,000 thousand	2022.05	Operating fund
Amis Integrity S.A.	Daiwan Glory S.A.	¥1,313,533 thousand	2022.07	Borrowings
Daiwan Glory S.A.	Amis Integrity S.A.	¥1,732,711 thousand	2022.07	Borrowings

10. Losses due to major disasters: None.

11. Significant subsequent events: None.

12. Others

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$910,700	\$-
Financial assets at fair value through other		
comprehensive income	12,799,202	3,753,850
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	208,342,620	189,646,095
Accounts receivable and other receivables		
(including due from related parties)	7,582,131	9,471,184
Subtotal	215,924,751	199,117,279
Other financial assets	49,812,812	48,896,218
Total	\$279,447,465	\$251,767,347

Financial liabilities

31 December 2022	31 December 2021
\$25,000,000	\$19,434,367
8,511,577	5,226,040
44,904,899	49,655,475
1,102,443,232	1,311,419,549
158,277,941	184,543,620
141,662,070	122,217,894
\$1,480,799,719	\$1,692,496,945
	8,511,577 44,904,899 1,102,443,232 158,277,941 141,662,070

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Group's board of directors and audit committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (such as equity risk).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variables; there are usually interdependencies between risk variables. However the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities, primarily USD and Japanese Yen.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for foreign currency Yen. The information of the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

When USD strengthens/weakens against foreign currency Yen by 10%, the profit for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 increases/decreases by \$4,368,462 and \$5,826,354, respectively; the equity increases/decreases by \$0 and \$0, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed by the Group on an ongoing basis with the primary objective of limiting the extent to which net interest expense could be affected by an adverse movement in interest rates. The Group's has no financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss bearing fixed interest payable. The Group does not use financial derivatives to hedge against interest rate risk.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with variable interest rates and interest rate swaps. At the reporting date, a change of 0.25% of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 to decreases/increases by \$3,566,512 and \$4,093,565, respectively; the equity decreases /increases by \$0 and \$0, respectively.

(4) Credit risk management

A. Financial assets subject to credit risk include cash and cash equivalent and accounts receivable. Cash is deposited in large bank institutions, while accounts receivable are disclosed at net amount after deducting allowance for expected credit losses. Per industry practice, most hire revenue is received in advance. In addition, the Group manages credit risks through reviewing credit rating of individual client and limiting the overall risk. The credit risk of accounts receivable and the credit concentration risk are insignificant.

B. The risk exposure of credit risk

The book value of financial assets represents the maximum amount of credit risk exposure. The maximum amount of credit risk exposure at each reporting date is as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	\$208,342,620	\$189,646,095
Accounts receivables and other receivables		
(including due from related parties)	7,582,131	9,471,184
Financial assets at fair value through profit or		
loss	910,700	-
Financial assets at fair value through other		
comprehensive income	12,799,202	3,753,850
Other financial assets	49,812,812	48,896,218
Total	\$279,447,465	\$251,767,347

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid equity investments, bank borrowings, bonds and finance leases. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2022:

		Contractual				
	Carrying amount	cash flow	1 year	2 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short-term borrowings	\$25,000,000	\$25,582,722	\$25,582,722	\$-	\$-	\$-
Accounts payables						
(including due to related parties)	8,511,577	8,511,577	8,511,577	-	-	-
Bonds payable	44,904,899	45,867,557	387,791	45,479,766	-	-
Long-term borrowings	1,102,443,232	1,267,237,615	305,856,518	240,060,241	449,654,171	271,666,685
Long-term accounts payable						
(including due to related parties)	158,277,941	199,113,040	12,612,662	12,550,205	33,090,314	140,859,859
Lease liabilities	141,662,070	157,764,715	17,433,728	20,425,433	71,455,282	48,450,272
	\$1,480,799,719	\$1,704,077,226	\$370,384,998	\$318,515,645	\$554,199,767	\$460,976,816

As at 31 December 2021:

		Contractual				
	Carrying amount	cash flow	1 year	2 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short-term borrowings	\$19,434,367	\$19,616,868	\$19,616,868	\$-	\$-	\$-
Accounts payables						
(including due to related parties)	5,226,040	5,226,040	5,226,040	-	-	-
Bonds payable	49,655,475	51,308,522	430,155	430,155	50,448,212	-
Long-term borrowings	1,311,419,549	1,378,672,024	300,793,799	326,703,139	491,690,438	259,484,648
Long-term accounts payable						
(including due to related parties)	184,543,620	202,022,721	8,564,513	8,491,661	23,585,249	161,381,298
Lease liabilities	122,217,894	129,237,995	16,873,263	16,702,230	80,058,145	15,604,357
	\$1,692,496,945	\$1,786,084,170	\$351,504,638	\$352,327,185	\$645,782,044	\$436,470,303

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2022:

		Long-term	Long-term				
		borrowings	accounts payable	Lease liabilities		Guarantee	Total liabilities
	Short-term	(including current	(including due to	(including		deposits	from financing
	borrowings	portion)	related parties)	current portion)	Bonds payable	received	activities
As at 1 Jan. 2022	\$19,434,367	\$1,311,419,549	\$184,543,620	\$122,217,894	\$49,655,475	\$390	\$1,687,271,295
Cash flows	2,605,087	(144,657,201)	(20,761,249)	(13,895,642)	-	(362)	(176,709,367)
Non-cash changes							
Foreign exchange							
movement	(39,454)	(61,841,693)	(5,504,430)	(13,600,333)	(4,894,909)	(28)	(85,880,847)
Other movements	3,000,000	(2,477,423)	_	46,940,151	144,333	-	47,607,061
As at 31 Dec. 2022	\$25,000,000	\$1,102,443,232	\$158,277,941	\$141,662,070	\$44,904,899	\$-	\$1,472,288,142

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2021:

		Long-term	Long-term				
		borrowings	accounts payable	Lease liabilities		Guarantee	Total liabilities
	Short-term	(including current	(including due to	(including		deposits	from financing
_	borrowings	portion)	related parties)	current portion)	Bonds payable	received	activities
As at 1 Jan. 2021	\$73,669,964	\$1,490,190,613	\$194,170,236	\$124,257,058	\$48,778,634	\$3,000,384	\$1,934,066,889
Cash flows	(53,516,484)	(124,248,203)	(3,993,082)	(14,354,822)	-	(1,600,000)	(197,712,591)
Non-cash changes							
Foreign exchange							
movement	(719,113)	(54,906,458)	(5,633,534)	(11,333,165)	723,613	6	(71,868,651)
Other movements	-	383,597	-	23,648,823	153,228	(1,400,000)	22,785,648
As at 31 Dec. 2021	\$19,434,367	\$1,311,419,549	\$184,543,620	\$122,217,894	\$49,655,475	\$390	\$1,687,271,295

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

- (a) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.
- (b) Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for fixed rate commercial paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)
- (c) The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Binomial Tree model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair value, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, account payable and other current liabilities.

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12.(8) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

(8) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

- Level 1- Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

B. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

The Group does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

As at 31 December 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through				
other comprehensive income	\$12,799,202	\$ -	\$-	\$12,799,202
Financial assets at fair value through				
profit or loss	\$-	\$-	\$910,700	\$910,700

As at 31 December 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through				
other comprehensive income	\$3,753,850	\$-	\$-	\$3,753,850

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

	Assets
	At fair value through
	profit or loss
	Structured note
Beginning balances as at 1 January 2022	\$-
Total gains and losses recognized for the year ended 31 December 2022:	
Amount recognized in profit or (loss) (presented in "other profit or loss")	(52,557)
Acquisition/issues for the year ended 31 December 2022	1,000,000
Others	(36,743)
Ending balances as at 31 December 2022	\$910,700

Total gains and losses recognized for the year ended 31 December 2022 in the table above contain gains and (losses) related to structured note on hand as at 31 December 2022 in the amount of \$(52,557).

<u>Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation</u>

The Group's assets that are measured at fair value categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy on a recurring basis are the structured note. The significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is based on counterparty quotations.

<u>Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy</u>

The Group ensures the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The Group also analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies at each reporting date.

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

As at 31 December 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets not measured at fair				
value but for which the fair				
value is disclosed:				
Investment properties (please				
refer to Note 6.(8))	\$-	\$-	\$2,647,778	\$2,647,778
As at 31 December 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets not measured at fair				
value but for which the fair				
, 4100 000 101 , 111011 1110 11011				
value is disclosed:				
value is disclosed: Investment properties (please				
, 0.10.0 15 0.15010500.	\$	\$	\$2,886,313	\$2,886,313

(9) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The Group is mainly affected by the impact of fluctuation in the currency exchange rate for US Dollar or Japanese Yen. The Group's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	As at 31 December 2022			As at 31 December 2021		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate		Foreign currency	Exchange rate	
	(Note 1)	(Note 2)	USD/JPY	(Note 1)	(Note 2)	USD/JPY
Financial liabilities						
Monetary item						
USD: JPY	\$10,821,120	132.12	¥1,429,686,374	\$12,904,960	115.11	¥1,485,489,946
JPY: USD	¥7,201,298,330	0.0076	\$54,505,740	¥8,192,205,548	0.0087	\$71,168,496
NTD: USD	NT\$1,379,253,979	0.0326	\$44,904,899	NT\$1,374,960,109	0.0361	\$49,655,475

Note 1: The foreign currency amount of monetary item is the carrying amount of foreign currency financial liabilities

Note 2: The exchange rate of monetary item is spot rate.

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group had foreign exchange gains (losses) of \$12,519,346 and \$6,027,448, respectively.

(10) Capital management

The capital risk management is established to ensure the Group's ability to continue to operate as a going concern. Under this risk management, the Group may adjust dividend payment to the shareholders, reduce the capital for redistribution to shareholders, issue new shares, adjust capital expenditure plan and dispose assets to settle any liabilities in order to maintain or adjust capital structure according to operating needs, investment purpose and market environment. The Group's capital structures consisted of net liabilities (borrowings excluding the amount of cash and cash equivalents) and equity (common stock, capital surplus and other equity).

(11) Accounting policy differences as referred in Article 3 of Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers with respect to the Group's balance sheet and statement of comprehensive income for the periods: None.

(12)List of the Group vessels as at 31 December 2022

No.	Name of Vessel	Construction year	D.W.T.	Vessel type
1	Amis Ace	2013	60,830	Supramax
2	Amis Brave	2013	61,467	Supramax
3	Amis Champion	2014	60,830	Supramax
4	Amis Dolphin	2015	60,830	Supramax
5	Amis Elegance	2015	55,404	Supramax
6	Amis Fortune	2015	55,468	Supramax
7	Amis Glory	2016	55,474	Supramax
8	Amis Hero	2017	63,469	Supramax
9	Amis Integrity	2017	62,980	Supramax
10	Amis Justice	2017	63,531	Supramax
11	Amis Kalon	2010	58,107	Supramax
12	Amis Leader	2010	58,107	Supramax
13	Amis Miracle	2018	59,982	Supramax
14	Amis Nature	2018	55,472	Supramax
15	Amis Orchid	2012	58,120	Supramax
16	Amis Power	2018	64,012	Supramax
17	Amis Queen	2019	63,424	Supramax
18	Amis Respect	2020	63,449	Supramax
19	Amis Star	2019	61,123	Supramax
20	Amis Treasure	2020	61,125	Supramax
21	Amis Unicorn	2020	60,903	Supramax
22	Amis Victory	2020	63,364	Supramax
23	Amis Wealth	2021	63,364	Supramax
24	Amis Wisdom I	2010	61,611	Supramax

No.	Name of Vessel	Construction year	D.W.T.	Vessel type
25	Amis Wisdom II	2010	61,611	Supramax
26	Amis Wisdom III	2011	61,527	Supramax
27	Amis Wisdom VI	2011	61,456	Supramax
28	Atayal Ace	2013	16,805	Handy
29	Atayal Brave	2012	16,811	Handy
30	Atayal Mariner	2012	16,813	Handy
31	Atayal Star	2012	16,806	Handy
32	Babuza Wisdom	2009	18,969	Handy
33	Bizen	2008	8,721	Handy
34	Blue Horizon	2012	207,867	Cape
35	Bunun Ace	2013	37,744	Handy
36	Bunun Benefit	2019	37,372	Handy
37	Bunun Brave	2014	45,556	Handy
38	Bunun Champion	2014	45,556	Handy
39	Bunun Dynasty	2014	37,795	Handy
40	Bunun Elegance	2014	45,556	Handy
41	Bunun Fortune	2015	37,790	Handy
42	Bunun Glory	2015	37,046	Handy
43	Bunun Hero	2015	37,811	Handy
44	Bunun Infinity	2016	37,654	Handy
45	Bunun Justice	2017	37,748	Handy
46	Bunun Kalon	2018	37,653	Handy
47	Bunun Leader	2019	37,650	Handy
48	Bunun Miracle	2020	37,060	Handy
49	Bunun Noble	2020	37,655	Handy
50	Bunun Orchid	2021	37,875	Handy
51	Bunun Power	2021	37,283	Handy
52	Bunun Queen	2022	37,299	Handy
53	Bunun Respect	2021	37,987	Handy
54	Bunun Star	2022	37,301	Handy
55	Bunun Treasure	2022	37,875	Handy
56	Bunun Wisdom	2012	38,168	Handy
57	Clear Horizon	2012	207,947	Cape
58	Daiwan Champion	2015	34,393	Handy
59	Daiwan Dolphin	2015	34,393	Handy
60	Daiwan Elegance	2015	35,331	Handy
61	Daiwan Fortune	2015	34,893	Handy
62	Daiwan Glory	2015	35,531	Handy
63	Daiwan Hero	2016	34,376	Handy
64	Daiwan Infinity	2016	34,376	Handy
65	Daiwan Justice	2016	34,327	Handy
66	Daiwan Kalon	2016	34,327	Handy

No.	Name of Vessel	Construction year	D.W.T.	Vessel type
67	Daiwan Leader	2018	34,442	Handy
68	Daiwan Miracle	2019	34,447	Handy
69	Daiwan Wisdom	2010	31,967	Handy
70	Frontier Bonanza	2010	179,435	Cape
71	Genius Star IX	2009	12,005	Handy
72	Genius Star X	2010	12,005	Handy
73	Genius Star XI	2012	13,663	Handy
74	Genius Star XII	2013	13,077	Handy
75	Global Faith	2010	28,386	Handy
76	Golden Kiku	2022	82,459	Panamax
77	Hibiscus	2002	48,610	Handy
78	Hoanya Wisdom	2008	21,119	Handy
79	Izumo	2007	20,150	Handy
80	Jacques	2021	4,745	LPG
81	Joseph Wisdom	2018	6,405	LPG
82	Kanavu Benefit	2021	37,929	Handy
83	Katagalan Wisdom	2012	98,697	Panamax
84	Katagalan Wisdom III	2012	98,697	Panamax
85	Ligulao	2010	5,296	Other-PCTC
86	Mega Benefit	2018	80,733	Panamax
87	Naluhu	2010	58,107	Supramax
88	Ocean Victory	2011	28,386	Handy
89	Paiwan Wisdom	2010	31,967	Handy
90	Papora Wisdom	2009	28,344	Handy
91	Pazeh Wisdom	2009	18,969	Handy
92	Pescadores	1999	44	Other-passenger
93	Poavosa Ace	2013	28,208	Handy
94	Poavosa Brave	2009	28,367	Handy
95	Poavosa Wisdom	2009	28,234	Handy
96	Poavosa Wisdom III	2011	28,232	Handy
97	Poavosa Wisdom VI	2011	28,213	Handy
98	Poavosa Wisdom VII	2012	28,208	Handy
99	Poavosa Wisdom VIII	2013	28,208	Handy
100	Rukai Benefit	2019	14,040	Handy
101	Sakizaya Ace	2013	74,936	Panamax
102	Sakizaya Brave	2013	74,940	Panamax
103	Sakizaya Champion	2014	78,080	Panamax
104	Sakizaya Diamond	2015	81,938	Panamax
105	Sakizaya Elegance	2015	81,938	Panamax
106	Sakizaya Future	2016	81,938	Panamax
107	Sakizaya Glory	2016	84,883	Panamax
108	Sakizaya Hero	2016	81,067	Panamax

No.	Name of Vessel	Construction year	D.W.T.	Vessel type
109	Sakizaya Integrity	2016	81,010	Panamax
110	Sakizaya Justice	2017	81,691	Panamax
111	Sakizaya Kalon	2017	81,691	Panamax
112	Sakizaya Leader	2017	81,691	Panamax
113	Sakizaya Miracle	2017	81,668	Panamax
114	Sakizaya Orchid	2017	81,588	Panamax
115	Sakizaya Power	2017	81,574	Panamax
116	Sakizaya Queen	2018	81,858	Panamax
117	Sakizaya Respect	2018	81,858	Panamax
118	Sakizaya Star	2020	82,516	Panamax
119	Sakizaya Treasure	2020	82,400	Panamax
120	Sakizaya Unicorn	2021	82,527	Panamax
121	Sakizaya Victory	2021	82,418	Panamax
122	Sakizaya Wisdom	2011	76,457	Panamax
123	Sakizaya Xcel	2022	82,446	Panamax
124	Sakizaya Youth	2022	82,501	Panamax
125	Sakizaya Zest	2022	82,501	Panamax
126	Saysiat Benefit	2018	13,900	Handy
127	Scarlet Eagle	2014	81,842	Panamax
128	Scarlet Falcon	2014	82,260	Panamax
129	Scarlet Rosella	2015	82,235	Panamax
130	Seediq Benefit	2021	16,920	Handy
131	Siraya Wisdom	2007	21,119	Handy
132	Taikli	2011	13,139	Handy
133	Tao Ace	2013	25,037	Handy
134	Tao Brave	2011	25,065	Handy
135	Tao Mariner	2010	25,065	Handy
136	Tao Star	2010	25,065	Handy
137	Tao Treasure	2013	25,036	Handy
138	Taokas Wisdom	2008	31,943	Handy
139	Unicorn Bravo	2007	8,759	Handy
140	Unicorn Logger	2008	8,732	Handy

13. Other disclosure

Information on major shareholders

Name of Major Shareholder	Number of shares	Percentage of Ownership
Lan Chun Sheng	202,815,349	27.17 %
Pescadores Merchandise Co., Ltd.	52,474,814	7.03 %
Unicorn Maritime Agency Co., Ltd.	40,186,672	5.38 %

- (1) The information on major shareholders, which is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation, summarized the shareholders who held over 5% of total non-physical common stocks and preferred stocks (including treasury stocks) on the last business date of each quarter. The registered non-physical stocks may be different from the capital stocks disclosed in the financial statement due to different calculation basis.
- (2) If shares are entrusted, the above information regarding such shares will be revealed by each trustors of individual trust account. The shareholders holding more than 10% of the total shares of the company should declare insider's equity according to Securities and Exchange Act. The numbers of the shares declared by the insider include the shares of the trust assets which the insider has discretion over use. For details of the insider's equity announcement please refer to the TWSE website.

14. Segment information

(1) General information

The Group operates in a single industry. According to the global management nature of the ship management industry, the Group determined each business unit as an operating segment and was disclosed according to their operating types, operating assets and the Group's operating structure. The Group was identified as a single reportable segment.

The board of directors allocates the profit and assesses performance of the segments based on the financial information used in internal management which is based on each vessel's operating result. The financial information is not different from the consolidated statement of comprehensive income therefore no further segmental information was disclosed.

(2) Geographic information

Revenue from external customers is classified according to the location of customers and non-current assets are classified according to the registry of assets. The Group's geographic information is as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December			
	Percentage			Percentage
	2022	(%)	2021	(%)
Revenue from external customers:				
Singapore	\$341,310,798	41	\$187,908,998	27
The Netherlands	130,345,416	15	73,755,116	11
Germany	65,816,149	8	73,087,881	11
Japan	50,588,693	6	75,811,095	11
Denmark	47,925,211	6	56,978,171	8
Others	199,824,518	24	218,623,919	32
Total	\$835,810,784	100	\$686,165,180	100

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Non-current assets:		
Panama	\$2,353,686,525	\$2,361,406,645
Cayman	6,675,862	8,837,969
Taiwan	16,516,255	18,374,906
Liberia	342,698,169	309,465,761
Total	\$2,719,576,811	\$2,698,085,281

Note: non-current assets are property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property and prepaid expenses-vessel.

(3) Major customers

Individual customers accounting for at least 10% of net sales for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2022	2021	
Customer A:	\$167,992,403	\$84,249,689	
Customer B:	\$130,345,416	\$73,292,079	
Customer C:	\$64,985,468	\$73,087,881	