United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.

2023 Annual General Shareholders’ Meeting Agenda

Time：9:30 AM, Wednesday, June 28, 2023
Place：No.7, Li-Hsin 3rd Rd., Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu, Taiwan (International conference hall)

Total URE shares: 1,626,729,696 shares Total shares represented by shareholders present in person or by proxy: 954,918,133 shares(including 452,531,016 sharesof e-voting), Percentage of shares held by shareholders present in person or by proxy: 58.70%

Chairman：Chum-Sam Hong

Recorder：LJ Lin

Directors present：Wen-Whe Pan

Independent Director：Jing-Shin Chang

Others：Yung-Hua Huang (Accountant)、Lay-lay Pan (Financial Officer)、Joseph Fu (Lawyer)、Mita Chen (Legal Officer)

1.Chairman’s Address：(Omitted)

2.Report Items

Item 1

Motion：2022 business report.
Please refer to ANNEX 1 ,the 2022 Business Report.

Item 2

Motion：Audit committee’s report of 2022.
Please refer to ANNEX 2 ,the Audit Committee’s report of 2022.

Item 3

Motion：The distribution of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of 2022, proposed for approval.

1. In accordance with Article 32 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall, after retaining the amount of accumulated deficit cover, deduct the profit before appropriating remuneration of employees and directors from the current profit before tax. If there is still a surplus, the remuneration of employees shall be no less than 3%, and the remuneration of directors shall not exceed 2%. The Company's Board of Directors resolved on December 22, 2022 to appropriate 10% of the earnings for employees' compensation and 1% for directors' remuneration, all of which shall be paid in the form of cash.
2. The Company proposed to appropriate NT$39,856,893 for employees' compensation and NT$3,985,689 for directors' remuneration in 2022.

Item 4

Motion：2022 Annual Dividend Distribution Report, proposed for approval.
In accordance with Article 240 of the Company Act and the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company's Board of Directors resolved on March 13, 2022 to distribute

cash dividends of NT$162,779,050, or NT$0.1 per share for 2022. If the number of outstanding shares is affected by the issuance of new restricted employee shares, cancellation of new restricted employee shares, cash capital increase, merger and conversion, issuance of overseas depositary receipts, convertible bonds, private placement of new shares, etc., resulting in a change in the dividend distribution ratio, it is proposed that the Board of Directors authorize the Chairman of the Board of Directors to exercise his full authority to handle the change. Cash dividends are paid up to NT$ (rounded down to the nearest NT$), and the total amount of the fractional dividends recognized as other income of the Company.

Item 5

Motion：The status of issuing common stock to increase capital by private placement.

1. Based on the need of the operational plan of the company, on March 28, 2018, the company submitted the following proposal to the shareholders' meeting for the first approval: Cash capital increase via the issuance of privately placed ordinary shares within the limit of 380,000 thousand shares: Passed. The same proposal was revised in the fifth shareholders meeting on October 1, 2018 in which the total amount of the private placement was NT $2,781,306,962 with the issuance of 334,291,702 shares of common stock at par value of NT $8.32 (dollars) per share. The subscribers of the private placement shall be affiliated to the National Development Fund, Executive Yuan or the management committee member of Yaohua Glass Co., Ltd.
2. Please refer to ANNEX 3.

Item 6

Motion：The Company resolved to abandon the private placement of common shares approved at the 2022 Annual Shareholders'Meeting for the remaining period.

1. The Company at the annual shareholders' meeting dated 24 June 2022,resolved to ssue up to 200,000,000 common shares for capital increase through private placement. According to Item 7 of Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act,a private placement of common shares may be carried out in installments within one year from the date of the resolution of the shareholders' meeting.
2. To date the aforesaid private placement of common shares has not been executed. URE plans to abandon the original private placement for the remaining period.

Item 7

Motion：The status of sound business plan.

3. According to Tai-Certificate(1) No.1101803140 issued by the Taiwan Stock Exchange on June 22, 2021, and the certificate No. 1100356583 and No. 11003565831 issued by the Financial Supervision and Administration Commission of the Republic of China on September 22, 2021, the company reported a sound operational plan for capital increase through the issuance of ordinary shares and 3rd secured domestic convertible bonds. The implementation status of this plan requires a report from the shareholders' meeting.
4. The status of sound business plan, Please refer to ANNEX 4.

3.Matters for Ratification

Item 1 **(Proposed by the Board of Directors)**

Motion：2022 business report and financial statements.

Explanatory Notes:

1. URE’s 2022 Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements were audited by KPMG Taiwan CPAs, Yung-hua Huang, and Chou Pao Lian.The aforementioned and FY 2022 business report have been approved by the audit committee.
2. 2022 Business Report, Independent Auditors’ Report, and the aforementioned Financial Statements are attached hereto as ANNEX 1 & 5.

Resolution：Approved by the voting result as follows

Approved by the voting	% of the total represented share present
For：925,778,336 votes (including e-voting)	96.94%
Against：519,712 votes (including e-voting)	0.05%
Nullification：0 votes	0.00%
Abstain：28,620,085 votes (including e-voting)	2.99%

Item2 **(Proposed by the Board of Directors)**

Motion：2022 appropriation of profits.

Explanatory Notes:

1. The proposal for 2022 appropriation of profits was approved at the 13th meeting of the 7th Board of Directors.
2. For the profits offsetting list, Please refer to ANNEX 6.

Resolution：Approved by the voting result as follows

Approved by the voting	% of the total represented share present
For：926,554,196 votes (including e-voting)	97.02%
Against：748,393 votes (including e-voting)	0.07%
Nullification：0 votes	0.00%
Abstain：27,615,544votes (including e-voting)	2.89%

4.Matters for Discussion

Item 1 **(Proposed by the Board of Directors)**

Motion：Proposal for a capital increased by cash or issuing overseas depositary receipt through issuing common stock.

Explanatory Notes:

1. For the purpose of fulfilling the capital needs of the Company’quest for prime competitiveness via business expansion and development, sound financial operations, strong ability to pay back loans, additional funding may be required, thus, the board submits plans to issue, at an appropriate time and quantity schedule, up to 200,000,000 common shares and/or common shares for Global Depository Receipts (later referred as “the issuance”) .

   (1)For the issuance of new common shares by capital increase.

   According to Article 28, Section 1 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities, it is proposed to authorize the Board of Directors to adopt either “Book Building” or “Public Subscription for public offering”. The percentage allocated for public offering is detailed in the following sections.

   A. Book Building

   (a) According to Article 267 of the Company Act, 10% to 15% of the new shares to be issued will be reserved for subscription by the employees of the Company, although for those unsubscribed or renounced by the employees, it is further proposed to authorize the Chairman to allot these shares for subscription by designated persons at its issue price. According to Article 28 Section 1 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities, for the remaining 85% to 90% of the new shares to be issued, it is proposed to have all exisiting shareholders waive their pre-emptive rights in proportion to their respective shareholding and conduct a public offering through book building, which will be made in strict accordance with the Rules Governing Underwriting and Resale of Securities by Securities Firms issued by the Taiwan Securities Association.

(b) According to Article 7 of the Disciplinary Rules for Securities Underwriters Assisting Issuing Companies in the Offering and Issuance of Securities issued by the Taiwan Securities Association ("Disciplinary Rules"), the actual price of the new common shares for cash by capital increase may not lower than 90% of average closing price of the common shares of the Company for either one, three or five business days prior to the pricing date after adjustment for any distribution of stock/cash dividends or capital reduction. It is proposed to authorize, after the expiry of the book building period, the Chairman to determine the actual issue price of the new common shares after discussion with and agreed by the lead underwriter considering the status of book building.

B. Public Subscription:

(a) According to Article 267 of the Company Act, 10% to 15% of the new shares to be issued will be reserved for subscription by the employees of the Company. 10% of the new shares will be allotted for public offering. The remaining 75%-80% of the new shares to be issued will be allocated for the subscription by the shareholders in proportion to their respective shareholding as shown on the shareholder register as of the record date. For those unsubscribed shares by employees and shareholders, it is further proposed to authorize the Chairman to allot these shares for subscription by designated persons at its issue price.

(b) According to Article 6 of the Disciplinary Rules, the actual issue price of the new common shares by capital increase may not be lower than 70% of the average closing price of the common shares of the Company for either one, three of five business days prior to the date of pricing date after adjustment for any distribution of stock/cash dividends or capital reduction. It is proposed to authorize the Chairman to determine the actual issue price of the new common shares after discussion with and agreed by the lead underwriter.

C. It is proposed to authorize the Board of Directors to handle all relevant matters of the issuance of new shares such as but not limited to its conditions, number of shares to be issued, price, raised amount, capital purpose plan, forecasted schedule, estimated potential impacts, determination of the respective effective date and receipt period of proceeds, underwriting and fundraising agreements. It is proposed to authorize the Board of Directors to handle all relevant matters of the issuance of new shares upon receipt of approvals from the competent authorities.

(2) Capital increase by issuing underlying common stock for Global Depositary Receipts (GDR) offering.

A. According to Article 267 of the Company Act, 10% to 15% of the new shares to be issued will be reserved for subscription by the employees of the

Company, although for those unsubscribed by the employees, it is further proposed to authorize the Chairman to allot these shares for subscription by designated persons at its issue price. According to Article 28 Section 1 of the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities, for the remaining 85% to 90% of the new shares to be issued, it is proposed to have all exisiting shareholders waive their pre-emptive rights in proportion to their respective shareholding and conduct a public offering as the underlying shares of the proposed issuance of GDRs.

B. According to Article 9 of the Disciplinary Rules, the issue price of the new common shares by capital increase may not be lower than 90% of the closing price of common shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or 90% of average closing price of the common shares of the Company for either one, three or five business days prior to the pricing date, after adjustment for any distribution of stock/cash dividends or capital reduction. It is proposed to authorize the Chairman, within the scope of the local regulations and capital market situation to negotiate with the actual issue price with the lead underwriter.

C. It is proposed to authorize the Board of Directors to handle all relevant matters of the issuance of new shares such as but not limited to its conditions, number of shares to be issued, price, raised amount, capital purpose plan, forecasted schedule, estimated potential benefits, determination of the respective underwriters and other relevant matters. It is proposed to authorize the Chairman to execute all agreements and documents and handle all relevant matters of the issuance of new shares upon receipt of approvals from the competent authorities.

2. Calculated based upon the maximum number of the issuance of new shares for cash by capital increase for the issuance of GDRs (i.e., 200,000,000 common shares), the shareholder equity may be diluted by 12% to the maximum. As the funds raised from the issuance of GDRs will be used to support and strengthen the expansion of the Company, its financial operations, its ability to pay back loans and/or other future developments, this proposal shall have positive impact on the shareholder equity.
3. The pricing of this issuance shall abide all existent regulations and be governed by the verifiable fair pricing mechanisms established by the Taiwan Stock Exchange, thus, is expected to fulfill the highest standards of rationality.
4. The shareholder’s rights and obligations of the new shares to be issued for cash by capital increase or for the issuance of GDRs shall rank pari passu in all respects with the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company.
5. It is proposed to authorize the Board of Directors to handle all relevant matters of the issuance of new shares upon receipt of approvals from the competent authorities.

Resolution：Approved by the voting result as follows

Approved by the voting	% of the total represented share present
For：921,844,630 votes (including e-voting)	96.53%
Against：5,472,643 votes (including e-voting)	0.57%
Nullification：0 votes	0.00%
Abstain：27,600,860 votes (including e-voting)	2.89%

Item 2 **(Proposed by the Board of Directors)**

Motion：Proposal for a capital increased by private placement.

Explanatory Notes

1. In order to expand operational scale, increase operation fund, or meet the Company's need for funds for its future development to maintain the Company's continuing business development and increase its competitiveness relieve funding needs, the Company plans to proceed with a private placement by no more than 200,000,000 common shares, at NT$10 per share face value.
2. In accordance with Provision 6, Article 43 in the Securities and Exchange Law, the private placement is described as follows:

(A) Base and reason for price setting:

(1) Price for the private placement must not be set lower than 80% of either of the following two bases, whichever is higher, on the price fixing day on the price fixing base authorized to the Board of Directors by a resolution from shareholders meeting.

(a) the simple arithmetical average closing price of the common shares of the Company for either 1, 3 or 5 consecutive business days before pricing date, after adjustment for any gratuitous distribution of stock dividends, cash dividends or capital reduction.

(b) the simple arithmetical average closing price of the common shares of the Company for the 30 consecutive business days before pricing date, after adjustment for any distribution of stock dividends, cash dividends, or capital reduction.

(2) In respect of actual issue price for this private placement of the Company's common shares, at no lower than the percentage resolved by shareholders' meeting, the Board of Directors is authorized to determine it to consult particular persons and according to the market's situation in the future.This private placement of the Company's common shares might have to be issued under face value due to changes in the market, under consideration of stable management and sound financial structure of the Company. If for every share issue under face value, the difference between face vaule and actual private placement price lead to accumulated deficit on the books, which will be offset depending on future operation of the Company. After benefit from capital increase occurs, financial structure improves, which will benefit long term development of the Company and have positive impact on Shareholder's Equity.

(3) The aforementioned private placement price is determined in accordance with relevant regulations for listed firms for private placement of securities. Therefore, the basis for pricing of private placement for the Company's common shares is quite reasonable.

(B) Selection of specific persons:

Pursuant to the specific persons specified in Article 43-6 in the Securities and Exchange Law, as well as Letter No.0990046878 dated 1 Sept. 2010 from the Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan. As the Company has not yet decided any specific fund-raisers, it is proposed that the Board of Directors authorizes the Chairman to place one who can yield direct or indirect benefits in the future as the top consideration and selects from specific persons who meet regulations of the Competent Auhotirties.

(C) Essential reasons for the private placement:

(1) Reasons for not adopting public issue: As currently the fund-raising market's condition is not easy to grasp, and in order to ensure the efficiency and feasibility of raising a fund and effectively lower its cost, the Company desires

to increase its cash capital by private placement of its common shares. In addition, by authorizing the Board of Directors to undertake a private placement depending on the market's condition and as the Company actually needs, mobility and efficiency of the Company's fund-raising will be increased.

(2) Privately-placed amount: not more than 200,000,000 common shares of the Company; In respect of total amount for the private placement in accordance with the actual situation, the Board of Directors is authorized to decide it.It can be handled once or twice within a year.

(3) Purposes for the privately-placed fund: to expand the operational scale, increase the operational fund, or meet the needs for the Company's future development.

(4) Expected benefits: In addition to expanding the Company's operational scale in the future, effectively decreasing fund costs, and ensuring fund-raising efficiency, this plan expects to increase the Company's competitiveness, And strengthen the overall financial structure and solvency.raise its operational efficiency and benefit shareholders' equities positively.

3. All the rights and obligations for the privately placed common shares are the same as those for the issued common shares of the Company. However, according to the Securities Exchange Act, except for being transferred to a transferee meeting the requirement under Article 43-8 of the Securities Exchange Act, the privately placed common shares cannot be sold within three years after their delivery. After three years from the delivery of privately placed common shares, according to related regulations, the Company shall apply with the competent authorities for public issuance.
4. In the case of this private placement of ordinary shares, if later the private placement cannot be completed within one year.It is proposed that the Shareholders' Meeting authorizes the Board of Directors with full power and authority to handle related matters. the Board of Directors will be convened before the deadline for discussing not to continue the private placement and publish the information compared to a major message on the Market Observation Post System (MOPS).
5. If corrections to issue conditions, plan items, fund utilizing progress, expected potential benefits, as well as matters not specified, or corrections required due to change in law or regulation or opinions of the Competent Authorities and based on operational assessment or objective environment, It is proposed that the Shareholders' Meeting authorizes the Board of Directors with full power and authority to handle related matters.
6. For the sake of proceeding with the private placement of common shares, It is proposed that the Board of Directors authorizes the Chairman or the Chairman may authorize a company manager designated by him/her to sign and deliberate all contracts and documents related to this private placement and sign all affairs related to this private placement on behalf of the Company.
7. Regarding proposal 1 and 2 proposed to this shareholders' meeting, after the proposals are resolved during the shareholders' meeting, the company proposes to authorize board of directors to conduct capital increase in cash by issuing ordinary shares at an appropriate timing within the ceiling amount of 200,000 thousand ordinary shares and participate in the issuance of overseas depositary receipt by conducting capital increase in cash from issuance of ordinary shares or conducting fund raising by methods such as issuing ordinary shares by private placement at an appropriate timing where the above may be conducted simultaneously, separately, in multiple times or only one of them is selected to conduct depending on actual situation.

Resolution：Approved by the voting result as follows

Approved by the voting	% of the total represented share present
For：777,440,585 votes (including e-voting)	81.41%
Against：149,864,044 votes (including e-voting)	15.69%
Nullification：0 votes	0.00%
Abstain：27,613,504 votes (including e-voting)	2.89%

5. Extempore Motion：None.

Summary of shareholders' speeches:
Speech of shareholder number 452268:
Did the shipments go smoothly since M10 production line upgrade completed? Is there a higher volume of orders and gross profit margin for M10 TOPCon installation in the fourth quarter? How is the sales situation for easy-dismantled solar panels? Did we receive good orders at the recent exhibition in Munich? How is the development progress of perovskite solar cells and energy storage? When do we expect them to enter mass production? What is the current status of the hydrogen-powered motorcycles and hydrogen fuel cells developed a few years ago? How have raw material price declines affected the industry? How is the progress of our self-owned power plants and energy storage facilities? What is the estimated revenue and sale of power plants for the second half of the year, and how much is the expected increase in EPS? Why is the operating expense still high? How is the company dealing with the fake news published by China Times and the Journalist? Are there any new technologies or collaboration projects the company is planning? Could the company explain the contract dispute with Pau Shing Energy Corp. last year, which resulted in a settlement payment of 160 million? Despite the hot topics of energy storage and hydrogen energy in the current market, the company has not provided any updates since the announcement of the hydrogen-powered motorcycles four years ago. Can the responsible executive explain this on-site? With the M10 production line now operational, can we anticipate better performance in the second half of the year? The CEO mentioned the market share was 50% last year but has now decreased to 30%. When do we expect the market share to reach 50% again?

Chairman's Response Summary:
The gross profit margin of M10 is indeed higher than that of M6 compared M10 and M6 because the raw materials are lower, resulting in lower production costs. The gross profit margin for TOPCon is better than M10, and once it becomes mainstream, the price will decrease. Easy-Dismantled PV Module is being developed by the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), and our company is assisting in testing. The Easy-Dismantled PV Module has received certification from Germany's TÜV, indicating its feasibility. However, there are still two major issues to discuss before commercialization: cost and market acceptance. This technology is still in progress and may not be as fast as everyone imagines. However, it is a future trend, and the development of the easy-dismantle technology is being affirmed. We are continuing to collaborate with the ITRI. Calcium titanium oxide (perovskite) cannot enter the market in the short term because it is primarily based on thin-film technology, which has reliability issues. Although it is something to look forward to in the future, it is not yet available. After the company's merger, one of our main focuses is on hydrogen-powered motorcycles, which have already been successfully developed. However, the price still cannot compete with gasoline-powered vehicles. The company's technology is still there, waiting for all the necessary conditions to be met before it can be launched at any time. The revenue deferral is due to the decline in raw material prices and market conditions. The market volume is expected to shrink in

Q2 2023, but we are seeing a gradual improvement in raw material prices. The solar energy industry typically experiences a delay of one to three months, and Q3 2023 should gradually show improvement. Building a power plant is different from general manufacturing. It requires a significant investment of time and money for development. Until the power plant is built and starts selling electricity, there will be still no revenue. As this matter involves company confidentiality, in simple terms, there is an economic effect. The company operates in a prudent manner and avoids involvement in complex matters. We focus on sustainable management, and once we reach a certain scale, we will contribute to revenue and profitability. In the solar industry, there is a phenomenon where after signing contracts, it takes about six months before delivery because of the time required for permit applications and other factors. Based on past experience in the solar energy industry, prices tend to decline. Over the past two to three years, prices suddenly increased. Regarding the contract dispute with Pau Shing Energy, I must ensure that we fight for the maximum rights and benefits within the legal framework for shareholders. Later, we discovered a gap in the contract, so we decided to have the court make a judgment. After the judgment, we reached a settlement of 160 million with Pau Shing Energy. It was not a loss of 160 million; this amount was obtained within the legal framework to protect the maximum rights and benefits of our shareholders. The follow-up on energy storage and hydrogen energy: hydrogen energy development has temporarily paused, but energy storage is something the company has always wanted to enter. However, there is still some uncertainty in Taiwan's energy storage projects, so the company operates in a legal and prudent manner without rushing into it. We have experience with the South Bay Salt Pond, where we can build or develop energy storage facilities. We also want to develop consumer-oriented energy storage products, so we will proceed with energy storage. However, the contribution to our revenue and primary business still comes from the solar energy division. The system needs to reach a certain quantity before it starts contributing, but it is stable in the long term. The company does not focus solely on the Taiwanese market; we also learn a lot from and have a team in overseas markets. We are very familiar with the supply chain and market of the global solar energy industry. Although products manufactured in Taiwan cannot directly compete with mainland China worldwide, we have our own survival strategies. We utilize the global supply chain and market to operate in overseas markets. As for when the revenue will rebound, personally, I believe it should stabilize. The major markets worldwide are growing, and temporary market declines are influenced by individual factors. The company is handling the issue of fake news. The company has never stated a 50% market share; the target we set for our operating team is 40% market share, which is a more reasonable goal. We will strive to achieve it.

6. Meeting Adjourned：AM10:49

Annex

Annex 1

United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.
Business Report

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Management Team of United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd. (the Company), I would like to thank you all for your continued support.

Global economy is under pressure from geopolitical tension, energy crisis, inflation, China's zero Covid policies and raising interest rate by U.S. Fed in 2022. Solar industry is busted by the energy crisis, geopolitical tension and Inflation Reduction Act from U.S.A., the total global annual installed capacity reached 268GW (predicted by BNEF), annual growth rate about 47.3%, became second highest growth rate in the history of solar development. However 2022 is not without its challenges such as impact of China's zero Covid policy on supply chain and sharp increase in price of raw material. But despite those challenges, the consolidated revenue of the Company reached NT$18.8 billion; annual growth rate reached 31.5%, breaking 7 year record. At same time, the Company recorded net profit of NT$940 million, EPS NT$0.61, shows that the Company is returning to stable profitability on the annual basis. With hard work and dedication from all our employees, the sales volume of solar cell and module increased significantly and the Company retained leadership position in Taiwan market. According to IMF prediction 2023 global economic growth rate to be around 2.9%, inflation, energy crisis and geopolitical tension will continue to impact global economy. Global community still work hard to fight climate change and consensus is to increase the use of green energy with expectation that use of green energy could lessen the severity of environmental disaster and ultimately help the world reach Net Zero. IRENA predicted less than 1.5℃ Scenario, almost 45% of the total energy source will be renewable energy, and annual installed solar capacity could reach 400GW.

The Company continued to develop high efficiency solar products with 6 major advantages such as "high efficiency", "high value", "environmental sustainable", "highly reliable", "vertically integrated" and "highly rated". With PEACH VLM products, generating efficiency could reach 460W (M6) and 550W (M10), it's leading the Taiwan industry. The Company also developed easy dismantled solar module, which overturn traditional module production, and leading the industry toward sustainable development. The Company's products also pass the test by ITRI and SGS, and water quality standard by EPA. The Company's products also pass REACH SVHC 221 and RoHS tests by ETC and proved to be environmental friendly. At same time, the Company's products also pass TUV Rheinland's electromagnetic compatibility standard such as EN IEC61000-6-1:2019 and EN IEC61000-6-3:2021. In order to adapt to Taiwan's unique environment, the Company's module pass ITRI's IEC 60068-2-52 Severity 8 tests and also PID for 300 hours. The raw material used can withstand CASS 288 hours (ASTM B368), equivalent to reliability of 40 years in coastal area. The Company is the only company with products that are resistant to salt erosion and environmental friendly.

The Company received many awards and recognition from international and domestic organizations such as IEC, VPC, UL, CEC, .Etc. the Company product also certified as clean energy product by organizations from numerous countries. The Company's solar cell and module was awarded Taiwan Excellent PV award by Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs in 2022, and its tenth consecutive years that the Company has the honor of receiving this award. The Company was also on the list of Bloomberg New Energy Finance Tier 1 Module Manufacturer List in 2022, further recognized the Company's excellence in the PV field.

The Company expands downstream solar system project business actively. The Company has built up its core competences in development, construction, sales, and financing of global solar system projects. As well as providing O&M service for solar system. The Company is largest developer of PV systems in Taiwan. In overseas market, the Company forms strategic alliances with internationally renowned renewable energy management companies. The Company focuses on the development of the projects and sold it to asset management companies. In Taiwan, the Company is able to provide one stop services from professional consultation to module supply to customers, which increase the Company's competitiveness. The Company also have large utility scale projects in Yunlin, Changhua, Pingtung in development, those will be largest projects in next 5years. According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance forecast, as much as 400 GW of solar PV could be installed globally in 2023. Due to the future potential and stable income from solar system, the Company will aggressively develop global solar system business which can also create demand for solar cell and module products and driving future growth.

In order to provide total solutions for the renewable energy, the Company invested in design and

development of Energy Storage System (ESS) products, and is one of the important system integrator for ESS in Taiwan. The Company completed Taipower’s South Yan-Tian (SYT) ESS system project. The energy-storage system at SYT coupled with a 150MW solar photo-voltaic (PV) site at the same location. The combined facility will become Taiwan’s largest PV-plus-storage project; the total capacity is 15MW/15MWh. This energy-storage system will enable Taipower to perform grid-scale automatic frequency control, photo-voltaic (PV) smoothing, frequency regulation, and ancillary services. According to Bloomberg New Energy Finance, global ESS market could reach 28GW/69GWh by 2023 with compound annual growth rate of 75%.
As leader in the Solar industry and outstanding Corporate Citizen, the Company feels oblige to promote clean energy, energy conservation to our customers, user, partner and general public around the world, the Company feels it’s our duty to care for the environment and make contribution to society. The Company will continue to focus on module brand and solar system business, improve competitiveness of Taiwan solar industry. With the support from government fund and policy, the Company will strive to assist Taiwan energy supply sector complete transformation, and reached government target of cumulated installed solar PV capacity of 20GW by 2025.

The following are highlight of 2022 performance and business plan for the 2023:

1. The report on 2022 business result

1.1.2022 Financial Performance

Unit: NT$’000

Item	2022	2021
Consolidated Net Sales	18,808,051	14,302,408
Consolidated Gross Income (Loss)	2,142,197	728,819
Consolidated Loss from Operation	739,171	(820,746)
Consolidated Loss After Income Tax	938,747	(1,341,587)
Net Loss Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent	993,643	(1,288,203)

1.2.Budget Implementation

The Company did not provide nor disclose any budget forecast to the public.

1.3.Analysis of Receipts, Expenditures, and Profitability

1.3.1.Analysis of Receipts and Expenditures

In 2022, the net cash used in operating activities amount to NT$960 million, net cash used in investing activities amount to NT$1.8 billion, the net cash generated from financing activities amount to NT$2.2 billion. The Company will continue to maintain sufficient cash position and finance operation will continue to be conservative and prudent.

1.3.2.Analysis of Profitability

The consolidated revenue increased by 31.5% from previous year to NT$18.8 billion, which was mainly due to strong overseas demand and stable growth from domestic market. The gross margin is 11%, the operating expenses declined by 3%, the net profit for the year was NT$939 million, increased by 170% compared to same period previous year. he Company’s finance is stable and sound, cash and cash equivalents amount to NT$4.8 billion by the end of 2022, the Company will continue to maintain sufficient cash position and finance operation will continue to be conservative and prudent.

1.4.Examine Research and Development Work

The Company developed products for different types of solar project (rooftop, ground mount, floating, and agrivoltaic….etc.). The Company products include large size PEACH VLM, M6 and M10 is better suited to utility scale projects. Bifacial Glory PEACH is structurally more durable, and is suitable to non-arable land, its wind pressure resistant, and fireproof. PEACH BiFi has light structural design and high efficiency performance, suited to roof top projects. As system power station voltage increase, module and ground have higher voltage difference, which can impact on long term performance of the bifacial module. The Company with support and subsidy from Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, improved quality of solar cell as well as performance of the products. From reliability test by ITRI, it’s proved that up to 10% more power can be generated. The Company applied for patent in Taiwan and USA, the new products are plan for the new production line, and will target the global market.

2.2023 Business Plan and Future Developmental Strategy

Business Policy, Sales Volume Forecast and Other Important Production and Sales Policies

2.1.Production Policies

Total production capacity of solar cell is about 2.8GW, the module production capacity will reach 1.5GW in 2-3 years with vertical integration, and downstream system business will reach 1GW within next 5 years.

2.2.Research and Development

Continue to improve the photoelectric conversion efficiency on the basis of P-type PERC cells, and simultaneously study the next-generation N-type high-efficiency solar cell process (Tunnel oxide passivated contact TOPCon and heterojunction HJT). P-type PERC cells have continuously optimized process parameters and applied new materials in recent years. The mass production efficiency of G1 (158.75mm*158.75mm) size cells has reached 22.9%. In response to the keen demand of the global market for high efficiency and high power generation wattage, in the first half of this year, the company will invest in a new large-size battery mass production line. It is expected to launch a new P-type PERC cell with a photoelectric conversion efficiency exceeding 23% in the second half of the year.

The company is following closely to the development and trend of the commonly discussed Perovskite Solar Cells, the star of next era. In the future, it will be developed through joint efforts with consortium legal persons (such as Industrial Technology Research Institute, Metal Industry Research Center, etc.) and academic research units (such as National Taiwan University, Qingda University, Chengda University, etc.). The Company has cooperated with the Industrial Technology Research Institute and its supply chain to cooperate to accelerate the development of easy-to-disassemble solar modules to reach the commercialization level. Through the new dismantling technology, the problem of disposal of waste solar panels from the past can be solved. The recycling of materials such as wafers and glass cover plates can increase the value of waste recycling and reduce the burden on the environment, create higher value for a circular economy, bring new opportunities for the solar energy industry, and work with the government to promote the goal of sustainable Taiwan. In the future, in addition to meeting the recycling market of discarded solar panels in my country, it can also export related technical service energy overseas.

2.3.Sales Policies

In order to keep up with growing global demand for renewable energy, the Company will continue to expand in existing market and improve penetration to the newly developed market for customers. At same time, utilized growth potential in Taiwan domestic market, expand module production capacity and develop high end module brand. The Company will build a strong system sales team in order to develop global system business and sales channel.

2.4.System Business

In domestic market, with the Company's premium quality solar cell and module products, and Taiwan Government's long term goal of 20GW accumulated PV capacity by 2025, the Company will continue to expand domestic system business. And use experience accumulated in domestic market to aggressively develop international system business. As the world recovers from pandemic and governments increase investment in green energy, the Company expected overseas business to improve, with vertical integration of solar industry, the Company will be able to provide total solution to our customers.

2.5.New Business Development

The Company is dedicated to providing co-generation solutions, including PV plus storage, for Taiwan's large energy users, carbon reduction/green energy certification services, and dReg0.25 frequency control ancillary-services to use in Taipower energy trading platform. The Company will take part in building of large ESS systems in Taiwan in the foreseeable future.

3. Effect of External Competition, the Legal Environment and the Overall Business Environment

3.1.After the COP27, global consensus is to increase the use of green energy with expectation that use of green energy could lessen the severity of environmental disaster and ultimately reach Net Zero. This should increase the government investment in green energy infrastructure such as USA's IRA and Europe's FIT55, at same time bring tremendous development opportunity to green energy sector. The Company has always been aggressive in the international solar market; the Company is expected to expand solar system business internationally.

3.2. Many International company already set Net Zero target, as RE100 and clean energy regulations by various government on the way, the Company is expected to increase company’s investment in solar power and ESS. The Company will aggressively work with our clients to total provide solution for renewable energy generation and storage, and achieve the target set by government of renewable energy to total energy generated ratio of 20% by 2025.

3.3. The Council of Agriculture issue working guideline regarding agricultural land alternation, which limited large utility scale project development.

3.4. Taiwan government promote carbon reduction and increase in renewable energy, the green energy industry is one of the “5+2” innovative industries plan and 20GW PV installed target still on track for 2025, the Company will aggressively develop and construct solar system business in order to achieve target set by government.

3.5. The Company will continue to diversify and expand system investment to gain global market share in response to the trade war, it is expect to low the risk of international trade dispute.

3.6. Many countries have reach grid parity, the outlook for solar industry are optimistic. The Company implemented strategic transformation to compete in the global market, the Company will also maintain competitive advantage in terms of cost and R&D, the Company will continue to achieve the annual target in terms of business plan.

3.7. The Company kept close watch on the foreign exchange risk control as our products tend to export to overseas market, the Company monitor foreign exchange fluctuation and utilize hedge instrument to lower the risk of foreign exchange fluctuation.

3.8. The Company will focus on strength module brand and increase solar system business, and hope to integrate the green energy supply chain to provide more added values, at same time regain profitability and growth for our shareholders.

Chairman Dr. Hong

Annex 2

United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.
Audit Committee’s Review Report

The Board of Directors has prepared the Company’s 2022 Business Report, Financial Statements, and profits offsetting list. The CPA firm of KPMG Taiwan was retained to audit URE’s Financial Statements and has issued an audit report relating to the Financial Statements. The Business Report, Financial Statements, and profits offsetting list have been reviewed and determined to be correct and accurate by the Audit Committee members of United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.. According to Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Law, we hereby submit this report.

The Audit Committee of United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd

Chairman：Independent Director　Tsai,Ming-Fang

March 13, 2023

Annex 3

Processing situation of 2018 private placement of common shares

<table>
<tr><td>Item</td><td colspan="4">Private placement of common shares of 2018</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of private placement sexurity</td><td colspan="4">Common shares</td></tr>
<tr><td>The date and amount approved by Shareholdings’ Meeting</td><td colspan="4">The total amount of private placement of common share approved by Extraordinary Shareholdings’ Meeting of March.28, 2018 is within 380 million shares.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The criteria and the reasonableness for determination of the price.</td><td colspan="4">1. According to “Directions for Public Companies Conducting Private Placements of Securities”, the reference price shall be the higher of the following two calculations:
a. The simple average closing price of the common shares of the TWSE listed or TPEx listed company for either the 1, 3, or 5 business days before the price determination date, after adjustment for any distribution of stock dividends, cash dividends or capital reduction.
b.The simple average closing price of the common shares of the TWSE listed or TPEx listed company for the 30 business days before the price determination date, after adjustment for any distribution of stock dividends, cash dividends, or capital reduction.
The price per share fixed for privately placed common shares would be not lower than 80 percent of the reference price.
2. As above, The simple average closing price for the 30 business days before May 11,2018, after adjustment for capital reduction is reference price, NT$10.4. The price per share for private placement of common share is NT$8.32 ,equal to 80% of the reference price. It's conformed to the resolution of Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The method for selecting the specific persons</td><td colspan="4">In accordance with Article 43-6 of the Securities and Exchange Act.</td></tr>
<tr><td>In the reasons for the necessity for conducting the private placement</td><td colspan="4">Comparing to public offering, private placement of common stock can ensure the mobility and the timeliness of raising fund, and also reduce the cost of funding.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The date of the price has been paid up in full</td><td colspan="4">Oct 15, 2018</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Placee</td><td>Placee</td><td>Qualification</td><td>Shares</td><td>Relationship with the company</td></tr>
<tr><td>National Development Fund, Executive Yuan
Delegate: Chiou Yih-Peng</td><td>Article 43-6, paragraph 1, subparagraph 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act</td><td>167,145,851</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd
Delegate: Chou Chung-Pin</td><td>Article 43-6, paragraph 1, subparagraph 2 of the Securities and Exchange Act</td><td>167,145,851</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>The actual private placement price</td><td colspan="4">NT$8.32 per share.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The discrepancy between actual private price and reference price</td><td colspan="4">The actual private placement price NT$8.32 is 80% of the reference price NT$10.4.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Any effect of the private placement on shareholder equity</td><td colspan="4">The Securities and Exchange Act regulates the qualification of placee, 3-year limit of transference, so there is certain protection on shareholder equity. ◦</td></tr>
<tr><td>The status of utilization of the funds and the plan implementation progress</td><td colspan="4">To enrich working capital and refund the short-term loan.
As of Dec. 31, 2022, the NTD$2,702,568 thousand from private placement has been utilized.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The realization of plan benefits</td><td colspan="4">After capital increase, it would improve the financial structure, business operation and development, and benefit to the shareholders’ equity.</td></tr>
</table>

Annex 4

United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.
The status of sound business plan

In Million of New Taiwan Dollars

Quarter / Account Names	Fourth quarter of 2022 (Estimate)		Fourth quarter of 2022 (Actual number)		difference	Description
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%	
Operating Revenue	4,275	100.0	5,447	100.0	27.4	Mainly due to the continuous increase in sales in overseas markets.
Operating Costs	4,046	94.6	4,965	90.7	22.7	–
Gross Profit (or Loss)	229	5.4	511	9.3	123.1	Strong overseas demand led to higher gross profit.
Operating Expenses	307	7.2	396	7.2	29.0	Due to the increase in sales in overseas markets, resulting in increased freight and commissions.
Profit (or Loss) from Operations	(78)	(1.8)	116	2.1	248.7	–
Non-Operating Income and Expenses	55	1.3	(110)	(2.0)	(300.0)	Mainly due to recognized impairment loss of production equipment.
Loss before income tax	(23)	(0.5)	6	0.1	126.1	–
Net loss attributable to Shareholders of the parent	(23)	(0.5)	26	0.5	Turn to profit	–

Quarter / Account Names	threeth quarter of 2022 (Estimate)		threeth quarter of 2022 (Actual number)		difference	Description
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%	
Operating Revenue	3,761	100.0	4,746	100.0	26.2	Due to the U.S. IRA Act, which led to a boom in installations, resulting in a significant increase in sales in overseas markets.
Operating Costs	3,481	92.5	4,273	90.0	22.8	–
Gross Profit (or Loss)	280	7.4	473	10.0	68.9	Mainly due to the significant increase in sales and gross profit in overseas markets.
Operating Expenses	311	8.27	472	10.0	51.8	Due to the increase in sales in overseas markets, resulting in increased freight and commissions.
Profit (or Loss) from Operations	(31)	(0.8)	1	0.0	103.2	–
Non-Operating Income and Expenses	(54)	(1.4)	187	3.9	446.3	Mainly due to the settlement of the Wafer Works case which reversed the loss recognized.
Loss before income tax	(85)	(2.3)	188	3.9	321.2	–
Net loss attributable to Shareholders of the parent	(85)	(2.3)	193	4.1	327.1	–

Quarter / Account Names	second quarter of 2022 (Estimate)		second quarter of 2022 (Actual number)		difference	Description
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%	
Operating Revenue	3,587	100.0	3,903	100.0	8.8	—
Operating Costs	3,412	95.1	3,497	89.6	2.5	—
Gross Profit (or Loss)	175	4.9	406	10.4	132.0	Due to higher-than-expected sales prices of our own products, resulting in more favorable gross profit than estimated.
Operating Expenses	310	8.6	283	7.3	(8.7)	Decrease in employment costs and transfer of some costs to production costs.
Profit (or Loss) from Operations	(135)	(3.8)	122	3.1	190.4	—
Non-Operating Income and Expenses	(32)	(0.9)	22	0.6	168.8	Mainly due to the decrease in interest expense.
Income tax expense (or Benefit)	—	—	(20)	(0.5)	—	—
Net loss attributable to Shareholders of the parent	(167)	(4.6)	174	4.5	204.2	—

Quarter / Account Names	first quarter of 2022 (Estimate)		first quarter of 2022 (Actual number)		difference	Description
	Amount	%	Amount	%	%	
Operating Revenue	2,880	100.0	4,682	100.0	62.6	Mainly due to the strong demand for domestic modules, the price has also raised in response to the supply chain price hikes.
Operating Costs	2,827	98.2	3,930	83.9	39.0	—
Gross Profit (or Loss)	52	1.8	752	16.1	1,346.2	Due to the growth of production and sales volume, the utilization of production capacity has increased, resulting in higher gross profit.
Operating Expenses	304	10.5	252	5.4	(17.1)	Decrease in employment costs and transfer of some costs to production costs.
Profit (or Loss) from Operations	(251)	(8.7)	501	10.7	299.6	—
Non-Operating Income and Expenses	(15)	(0.5)	108	2.3	820.0	Income from insurance claims and exchange gain.
Net loss attributable to Shareholders of the parent	(266)	(9.2)	600	12.8	325.6	—

Annex 5

Independent Auditors’ Report

To the Board of Directors of United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.(“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Based on our judgment, the key audit matters that should be disclosed in this audit report are as follows:

1. Revenue recognition

   Please refer to note 4 (q) “Revenue recognition” for accounting policy and note 6 (z) “Revenue from contracts with customers” of the parent company only financial statements for further information.

   Description of key audit matter:

   The Company’ s revenues are derived from the sales of solar modules and cells. Revenue recognition is also dependent on whether the specified sales terms in each individual contract are met. In consideration of the high volume of sales transactions, revenue recognition is one of the key areas our audit focused on.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included: understanding of revenue recognition policies and assessing whether revenue recognition policies are appropriate based on sales terms and revenue recognition criteria; understanding the design and process of implementation of internal controls and testing operating effectiveness; testing selected sales samples and agreeing to customer orders, delivery note and related documentation supporting sales recognition; testing sales cut-off, on a sample basis, for transactions incurred within a certain period before or after the balance sheet date by reviewing related sales terms, inspecting delivery documents, and other related supporting document to evaluate whether the revenue was recorded in proper period.

2. Assessment of impairment of non-financial assets

Please refer to note 4 (o) "Impairment of non-financial assets" for accounting policy and note 5 "assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty for impairment of non-financial assets" of the parent company only financial statements for further information.

Description of key audit matter:

The Company belongs to a high capital expenditure industry, and its production capacity is essential for the industry development. However, in an environment where market demands and technology change rapidly, existing equipment may not be economically effective in the future due to product or technology upgrades. Therefore, the assessment of long-term non-financial asset impairment is important. The process of asset impairment assessment relies on the subjective judgment of the management. It is an accounting estimate with a high degree of uncertainty. Therefore, the assessment of impairment of non-financial assets is one of the key areas our audit focused on.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included: assessing the cash-generating units recognized by the management that might have internal and external signs of impairment, and considering whether all assets that required annual impairment tests have been fully included in the assessment scope; evaluating whether the evaluation method used by the management to measure the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards, and reviewing its related calculations and various assumptions used, as well as conducting sensitivity analysis on important assumptions.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investments accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on these financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yung-Hua Huang and Pao-Lian Chou.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 13, 2023

UNITED RENEWABLE ENERGY CO., LTD.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 3,516,679	12	3,655,826	14
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (note 6(b))	-	-	7,384	-
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (note 6(c))	152,171	1	111,712	-
1140	Contract assets - current (note 6(z))	183,149	1	-	-
1170	Notes and accounts receivable, net (note 6(e))	2,310,895	8	1,564,893	6
1180	Accounts receivable from related parties (note 7)	3,733	-	400,842	2
1200	Other receivables	66,095	-	68,958	-
1210	Other receivables from related parties (notes 6(d) and 7)	203,700	1	298,908	1
130X	Inventories (note 6(f))	2,922,088	10	1,211,447	5
1410	Prepayments (note 9)	1,281,952	4	704,222	3
1460	Non-current assets held for sale (note 6(g))	9,336	-	-	-
1476	Other financial assets (note 8)	592,105	2	873,956	3
1479	Other current assets	383,322	1	166,987	1
	Total current assets	11,625,225	40	9,065,135	35
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (notes 6(b) and (q))	900	-	6,900	-
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (notes 6(c), 7 and 8)	520,559	2	333,791	1
1535	Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (note 6(d))	-	-	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method (notes 6(h) and 7)	3,139,172	11	3,660,075	14
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(j), 7 and 8)	5,996,757	20	4,288,600	17
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(k))	758,405	3	201,636	1
1760	Investment property, net (notes 6(l) and 8)	2,533,165	8	2,637,221	10
1780	Intangible assets (note 6(m))	2,789	-	4,134	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(v))	619,240	2	622,050	2
1915	Prepayments - non-current (note 9)	2,020,363	7	1,920,057	8
1920	Refundable deposits (note 8)	140,646	-	634,844	3
1942	Other receivables from related parties - non-current (note 7)	1,845,085	6	2,002,155	8
1990	Other non-current assets (note 8)	197,744	1	202,244	1
	Total non-current assets	17,774,825	60	16,513,707	65
	Total assets	$ 29,400,050	100	25,578,842	100

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (note 6(n))	$ 1,411,880	5	-	-
2110	Short-term bills payable (note 6(o))	99,931	-	-	-
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (note 6(b))	4,504	-	-	-
2130	Contract liabilities - current (note 6(z))	228,953	1	337,967	1
2170	Notes and accounts payable	909,217	3	1,077,242	4
2180	Accounts payable to related parties (note 7)	233,224	1	136,307	1
2280	Lease liability - current (note 6(r))	46,094	-	26,780	-
2320	Current portion of long-term liabilities (note 6(p))	506,000	2	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities (note 7)	1,601,502	5	1,775,571	7
	Total current liabilities	5,041,305	17	3,353,867	13
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2500	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (note 6(b))	14,249	-	-	-
2530	Bonds payable (note 6(q))	2,969,315	10	2,952,450	12
2540	Long-term borrowings (note 6(p))	3,077,985	10	2,657,486	10
2580	Lease liability - non-current (note 6(r))	757,662	3	252,628	1
2650	Credit balance of investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(h))	769,811	3	995,054	4
2670	Other non-current liabilities (notes 6(s) and (v))	313,120	1	236,757	1
	Total non-current liabilities	7,902,142	27	7,094,375	28
	Total liabilities	12,943,447	44	10,448,242	41
	Equity (notes 6(w) and (x))				
3110	Ordinary shares	16,277,905	55	16,278,140	64
3200	Capital surplus	187,699	1	999,749	4
3350	Accumulated profit or loss	354,726	1	(1,461,427)	(6)
3400	Other equity	(345,028)	(1)	(667,163)	(3)
3500	Treasury shares	(18,699)	-	(18,699)	-
	Total equity	16,456,603	56	15,130,600	59
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 29,400,050	100	25,578,842	100

UNITED RENEWABLE ENERGY CO., LTD.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2022		2021	
			%	Amount	%
4000	**Net operating revenues** (notes 6(z) and 7)	$ 16,353,377	100	12,027,712	100
5110	Operating costs (notes 6(f), (r), (u), (aa), 7 and 12)	14,655,974	90	11,558,981	96
5900	**Gross gain from operations**	1,697,403	10	468,731	4
	Operating expenses (notes 6(e), (r), (u), (aa) and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	471,259	3	352,317	3
6200	General and administrative expenses	507,505	3	647,413	5
6300	Research and development expenses	70,009	-	100,492	1
6450	Impairment losses (reversal of impairment losses) on trade receivable	15,152	-	(2,971)	-
	Total operating expense	1,063,925	6	1,097,251	9
	Income (loss) from operations	633,478	4	(628,520)	(5)
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7010	Other income (notes 6(t), (ab) and 7)	319,686	2	284,075	2
7020	Other gains and losses (note 6(ab))	487,814	3	(327,904)	(3)
7050	Finance costs (notes 6(q) and (r))	(136,533)	(1)	(215,220)	(2)
7060	Share of gain (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method (note 6(h))	(318,372)	(2)	(402,473)	(3)
7100	Interest income	7,570	-	1,839	-
		360,165	2	(659,683)	(6)
	Income (loss) before income tax	993,643	6	(1,288,203)	(11)
7950	Less: income tax expense (note 6(v))	-	-	-	-
8200	**Net Income (loss)**	993,643	6	(1,288,203)	(11)
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**:				
8316	Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6,652)	-	61,118	-
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign statements	299,497	2	(58,399)	-
8380	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	28,423	-	(47,287)	-
8300	**Total other comprehensive income (loss)**	321,268	2	(44,568)	-
	Total comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 1,314,911**	**8**	**(1,332,771)**	**(11)**
	Earnings (loss) per share				
9750	**Basic earnings (loss) per share (NT dollars)** (note 6(y))	**$**	**0.61**		**(0.84)**
9850	**Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars)** (note 6(y))	**$**	**0.57**		

UNITED RENEWABLE ENERGY CO., LTD.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share capital			Other equity				
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Accumulated profit or loss	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unearned employees benefits	Treasury shares	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 26,650,863	7,877	(11,581,063)	(669,674)	(124,956)	(7,416)	(18,699)	14,256,932
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	(1,288,203)	-	-	-	-	(1,288,203)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	(105,686)	61,118	-	-	(44,568)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	(1,288,203)	(105,686)	61,118	-	-	(1,332,771)
Offset of deficit against capital surplus	-	(9,887)	9,887	-	-	-	-	-
Capital increase by cash	1,200,000	792,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,992,000
Capital reduction to offset accumulated deficits	(11,571,175)	-	11,571,175	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	(12)
Compensation cost and cancellation of restricted shares for employees	(1,548)	282	-	-	-	6,549	-	5,283
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(172,902)	-	172,902	-	-	-
Adjustments to capital surplus and retained earnings for changes in subsidiaries equity	-	3,291	(321)	-	-	-	-	2,970
Issuance of convertible bond	-	177,366	-	-	-	-	-	177,366
Compensation cost of issuing shares	-	28,832	-	-	-	-	-	28,832
Balance at December 31, 2021	16,278,140	999,749	(1,461,427)	(775,360)	109,064	(867)	(18,699)	15,130,600
Net Income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	993,643	-	-	-	-	993,643
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	327,920	(6,652)	-	-	321,268
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	993,643	327,920	(6,652)	-	-	1,314,911
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	-	10,482	-	-	-	-	-	10,482
Offset of deficit against capital surplus	-	(822,510)	822,510	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments to capital surplus and retained earnings for changes in subsidiaries equity	-	(42)	-	-	-	-	-	(42)
Compensation cost and cancellation of restricted shares for employees	(235)	20	-	-	-	867	-	652
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 16,277,905**	**187,699**	**354,726**	**(447,440)**	**102,412**	**-**	**(18,699)**	**16,456,603**

UNITED RENEWABLE ENERGY CO., LTD.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit (loss) before income tax	$	993,643	(1,288,203)
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):			
Depreciation expense		779,310	825,388
Amortization expense		2,065	1,679
Expected credit loss		15,152	26,205
Net loss (gain) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		17,644	(11,016)
Finance cost		76,633	162,879
Interest income		(7,570)	(1,839)
Dividends income		(19,220)	(14,178)
Compensation cost of restricted shares for employees		652	34,115
Share of loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method		318,372	402,473
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(33,529)	108,620
Gain on disposal of investments		(131,837)	(83)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		105,248	-
Reversal gain of impairment		-	(3,521)
Impairment loss on financial assets		-	163,650
Others		21,641	(87,010)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		1,144,561	1,607,362
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Contract assets - current		(183,149)	-
Notes and accounts receivable		(745,973)	235,400
Accounts receivable from related parties		398,609	(242,848)
Other receivables		26,579	(49,145)
Other receivables from related parties		459,300	57,636
Inventory		(1,927,910)	379,975
Prepayments (including non-current)		(590,033)	(406,196)
Other current assets		(217,768)	30,968
Contract liabilities - current		(109,014)	75,991
Notes and accounts payable (including related parties)		(119,620)	(104,878)
Provisions		28,724	(103,613)
Other current liabilities		(291,612)	183,733
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		(3,271,867)	57,023
Cash inflow (used in) generated from operations		(1,133,663)	376,182
Income taxes received (paid)		1,434	(122)
Net cash flows (used in) generated from operating activities		(1,132,229)	376,060
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(213,770)	(27,098)
Proceeds from capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	6,614
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		(498,957)	(439,994)
Proceeds from disposal of associates		518,837	198,382
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for using equity method		96,617	358,167
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(1,909,897)	(545,548)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		33,921	3,136
Decrease in refundable deposits		495,458	72,143
Acquisition of intangible assets		(720)	(3,889)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets		287,576	(47,501)
Interest received		7,015	1,643
Dividends received		26,276	253,832
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,157,644)	(170,113)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase in short-term loans		1,414,348	-
Decrease in short-term loans		-	(2,297,495)
Increase in short-term bills payable		100,000	-
Issuance of convertible bonds		-	3,120,780
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		1,310,042	4,748,425
Repayments of long-term borrowings		(400,000)	(7,486,342)
Increase in guarantee deposits received		12,364	4,327
Payment of lease liabilities		(28,433)	(24,610)
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares		-	1,992,000
Interest paid		(83,890)	(175,764)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		2,324,431	(118,679)
Effect of exchange rate changes		(173,705)	(37,119)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(139,147)	50,149
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		3,655,826	3,605,677
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$**	**3,516,679**	**3,655,826**

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

1. Revenue recognition

   Please refer to note 4 (r) "Revenue recognition" for accounting policy and note 6 (aa) "Revenue from contracts with customers" of the consolidated financial statements for further information.

   Description of key audit matter:

   The Group's revenues are derived from the sales of solar modules, power plant and cells. Revenue recognition is also dependent on whether the specified sales terms in each individual contract are met. In consideration of the high volume of sales transactions generated from world-wide operations, revenue recognition is one of the key areas our audit focused on.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included: understanding of revenue recognition policies and assessing whether revenue recognition policies are appropriate based on sales terms and revenue recognition criteria; understanding the design and process of implementation of internal controls and testing operating effectiveness; testing selected sales samples and agreeing to customer orders, delivery note and related documentation supporting sales recognition; testing sales cut-off, on a sample basis, for transactions incurred within a certain period before or after the balance sheet date by reviewing related sales terms, inspecting delivery documents, and other related supporting document to evaluate whether the revenue was recorded in proper period.

2. Assessment of impairment of non-financial assets

Please refer to note 4 (p) “Impairment of non-financial assets” for accounting policy and note 5 “assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty for impairment of non-financial assets” of the consolidated financial statements for further information.

Description of key audit matter:

The Group belongs to a high capital expenditure industry, and its production capacity is essential for the industry development. However, in an environment where market demands and technology change rapidly, existing equipment may not be economically effective in the future due to product or technology upgrades. Therefore, the assessment of long-term non-financial asset impairment is important. The process of asset impairment assessment relies on the subjective judgment of the management. It is an accounting estimate with a high degree of uncertainty. Therefore, the assessment of impairment of non-financial assets is one of the key areas our audit focused on.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included: assessing the cash-generating units recognized by the management that might have internal and external signs of impairment, and considering whether all assets that required annual impairment tests have been fully included in the assessment scope; evaluating whether the evaluation method used by the management to measure the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards, and reviewing its related calculations and various assumptions used, as well as conducting sensitivity analysis on important assumptions.

Other Matter

United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd. has additionally prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, on which we have issued an unqualified opinion.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of 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 auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Yung-Hua Huang and Pao-Lian Chou.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 13, 2023

UNITED RENEWABLE ENERGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Assets	December 31, 2022 Amount	%	December 31, 2021 Amount	%
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 4,755,068	14	5,254,173	17
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (note 6(b))	-	-	74,255	-
1120	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current (note 6(c))	152,171	-	111,712	-
1140	Contract assets - current (notes 6(aa) and 7)	339,307	1	215,187	1
1170	Notes and accounts receivable, net (note 6(e))	2,416,503	7	1,871,520	6
1180	Accounts receivable from related parties (notes 6(e) and 7)	126,959	-	225,389	1
1200	Other receivables	139,892	-	141,706	-
1210	Other receivables from related parties (note 7)	311,000	1	407,956	1
130X	Inventories (note 6(f))	4,377,410	13	2,653,595	9
1410	Prepayments (note 9)	1,662,780	5	1,149,948	4
1460	Non-current assets held for sale (notes 6(g) and 8)	530,209	2	2,145,372	7
1476	Other financial assets (note 8)	629,432	2	924,036	3
1479	Other current assets	424,192	1	211,531	1
	Total current assets	15,864,923	46	15,386,380	50
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (notes 6(b), (q) and (r))	71,287	-	97,096	-
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (notes 6(c), 7 and 8)	520,559	2	333,791	1
1535	Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (note 6(d))	-	-	-	-
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method (note 6(h))	235,382	1	211,473	1
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(j), 7 and 8)	10,188,315	30	8,213,695	26
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(k))	1,344,837	4	431,008	2
1760	Investment property, net (notes 6(l) and 8)	2,722,066	8	2,844,125	9
1780	Intangible assets (note 6(m))	3,250	-	4,803	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(w))	626,257	2	629,448	2
1915	Prepayments - non-current (note 9)	2,051,077	6	1,934,036	6
1920	Refundable deposits (note 8)	156,092	-	654,938	2
1942	Other receivables from related parties - non-current (note 7)	23,605	-	21,255	-
1990	Other non-current assets (note 8)	422,301	1	453,208	1
	Total non-current assets	18,365,028	54	15,828,876	50
	Total assets	$ 34,229,951	100	31,215,256	100

	Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2022 Amount	%	December 31, 2021 Amount	%
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (note 6(n))	$ 1,895,215	6	50,389	-
2110	Short-term bills payable (note 6(o))	99,931	-	221,253	1
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current (note 6(b))	4,504	-	1,924	-
2130	Contract liabilities - current (notes 6(aa) and 7)	381,104	1	506,666	2
2170	Notes and accounts payable	1,194,056	4	1,355,764	4
2260	Liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale (note 6(g))	-	-	1,607,188	5
2280	Lease liability - current (note 6(s))	95,525	-	59,058	-
2320	Current portion of long-term borrowings and preference share liabilities (notes 6(p) and (r))	2,846,541	8	2,446,656	8
2399	Other current liabilities (notes 6(t) and 7)	1,829,246	5	1,727,778	6
	Total current liabilities	8,346,122	24	7,976,676	26
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2500	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - non-current (notes 6(b) and (p))	21,775	-	49,896	-
2530	Bonds payable (note 6(q))	2,969,315	9	2,952,450	10
2540	Long-term borrowings (note 6(p))	3,993,300	12	3,525,712	11
2580	Lease liability - non-current (note 6(s))	1,376,919	4	560,061	2
2635	Preference share liabilities - non-current (note 6(r))	-	-	4,377	-
2670	Other non-current liabilities (notes 6(t) and (w))	426,101	1	313,704	1
	Total non-current liabilities	8,787,410	26	7,406,200	24
	Total liabilities	17,133,532	50	15,382,876	50
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (notes 6(x) and (y))				
3110	Ordinary shares	16,277,905	48	16,278,140	52
3200	Capital surplus	187,699	-	999,749	3
3350	Accumulated profit or loss	354,726	1	(1,461,427)	(5)
3400	Other equity	(345,028)	(1)	(667,163)	(2)
3500	Treasury shares	(18,699)	-	(18,699)	-
	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	16,456,603	48	15,130,600	48
36XX	Non-controlling interests	639,816	2	701,780	2
	Total equity	17,096,419	50	15,832,380	50
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 34,229,951	100	31,215,256	100

UNITED RENEWABLE ENERGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

		2022		2021	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Net operating revenues** (notes 6(aa) and 7)	$ 18,808,051	100	14,302,408	100
5110	**Operating costs** (notes 6(f), (s), (v), 7 and 12)	16,665,854	89	13,573,589	95
5900	**Gross gain from operations**	2,142,197	11	728,819	5
	Operating expenses (notes 6(e), (s), (v) and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	526,995	3	465,493	3
6200	General and administrative expenses	706,092	4	836,757	6
6300	Research and development expenses	70,392	-	101,435	1
6450	Impairment losses on trade receivable	99,547	-	43,283	-
	Total operating expense	1,403,026	7	1,446,968	10
6500	**Other income and expenses**	-	-	(102,597)	(1)
	Income (loss) from operations	739,171	4	(820,746)	(6)
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7010	Other income (notes 6(ac) and 7)	344,934	2	288,158	2
7020	Other gains and losses (notes 6(g), (i), (j) and (ac))	121,864	1	(407,284)	(3)
7050	Finance costs (notes 6(q) and (s))	(276,964)	(2)	(390,719)	(2)
7060	Share of gain (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method (note 6(h))	6,655	-	(15,628)	-
7100	Interest income	10,783	-	5,434	-
		207,272	1	(520,039)	(3)
	Income (loss) before income tax	946,443	5	(1,340,785)	(9)
7950	**Less: income tax expense** (note 6(w))	7,696	-	802	-
8200	**Net income (loss)**	938,747	5	(1,341,587)	(9)
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss):**				
8310	**Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**:				
8316	Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6,652)	-	61,118	-
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign statements	399,477	2	(116,017)	-
8300	**Total other comprehensive income (loss)**	392,825	2	(54,899)	-
	Total comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 1,331,572**	**7**	**(1,396,486)**	**(9)**
	Net income (loss) attributable to:				
	Shareholders of the parent	$ 993,643	5	(1,288,203)	(9)
	Non-controlling interests	(54,896)	-	(53,384)	-
		$ 938,747	**5**	**(1,341,587)**	**(9)**
	Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
	Shareholders of the parent	$ 1,314,911	7	(1,332,771)	(9)
	Non-controlling interests	16,661	-	(63,715)	-
		$ 1,331,572	**7**	**(1,396,486)**	**(9)**
	Earnings (loss) per share				
9750	**Basic earnings (loss) per share (NT dollars)** (note 6(z))	**$**	**0.61**		**(0.84)**
9850	**Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars)** (note 6(z))	**$**	**0.57**		

UNITED RENEWABLE ENERGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Attributable to owners of parent									
				Other equity						
	Share capital									
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Accumulated profit or loss	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unearned employees benefits	Treasury shares	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 26,650,863	7,877	(11,581,063)	(669,674)	(124,956)	(7,416)	(18,699)	14,256,932	767,182	15,024,114
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	(1,288,203)	-	-	-	-	(1,288,203)	(53,384)	(1,341,587)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	(105,686)	61,118	-	-	(44,568)	(10,331)	(54,899)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	(1,288,203)	(105,686)	61,118	-	-	(1,332,771)	(63,715)	(1,396,486)
Offset of deficit against capital surplus	-	(9,887)	9,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of shares	1,200,000	792,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,992,000	-	1,992,000
Capital reduction to offset accumulated deficits	(11,571,175)	-	11,571,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	12	-
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,048)	(2,048)
Compensation cost and cancellation of restricted shares for employees	(1,548)	282	-	-	-	6,549	-	5,283	-	5,283
Disposal of investment in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(172,902)	-	172,902	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between the price that has not been increased in proportion to shareholding and net value	-	3,291	(321)	-	-	-	-	2,970	349	3,319
Issuance of convertible bonds	-	177,366	-	-	-	-	-	177,366	-	177,366
Compensation cost of issuing shares	-	28,832	-	-	-	-	-	28,832	-	28,832
Balance at December 31, 2021	16,278,140	999,749	(1,461,427)	(775,360)	109,064	(867)	(18,699)	15,130,600	701,780	15,832,380
Net Income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	993,643	-	-	-	-	993,643	(54,896)	938,747
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	327,920	(6,652)	-	-	321,268	71,557	392,825
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	993,643	327,920	(6,652)	-	-	1,314,911	16,661	1,331,572
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	-	10,482	-	-	-	-	-	10,482	-	10,482
Offset of deficit against capital surplus	-	(822,510)	822,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(78,667)	(78,667)
Difference between the price that has not been increased in proportion to shareholding and net value	-	(42)	-	-	-	-	-	(42)	42	-
Compensation cost and cancellation of restricted shares for employees	(235)	20	-	-	-	867	-	652	-	652
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 16,277,905**	**187,699**	**354,726**	**(447,440)**	**102,412**	**-**	**(18,699)**	**16,456,603**	**639,816**	**17,096,419**

UNITED RENEWABLE ENERGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit (loss) before income tax	$	946,443	(1,340,785)
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):			
Depreciation expense		1,220,246	1,197,448
Amortization expense		2,273	4,808
Expected credit loss		99,547	72,459
Net loss (gain) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		1,318	(35,473)
Finance cost		212,083	315,215
Interest income		(10,783)	(5,434)
Dividends income		(19,220)	(14,178)
Compensation cost of restricted shares for employees		652	34,115
Share of (profit) loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		(6,655)	15,628
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and power facilities business held for sale		(33,529)	108,823
Loss on disposal of investments		648	88,312
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		226,793	102,597
Impairment loss on financial assets		-	163,650
Reversal of provisions		(64,637)	(130,985)
Others		(195,963)	(168,656)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		1,432,773	1,748,329
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Contract assets - current		(126,032)	(40,146)
Notes and accounts receivable		(549,445)	85,133
Accounts receivable from related parties		17,328	(16,446)
Other receivables		35,083	80,996
Other receivables from related parties		(241)	33,159
Inventory		(1,954,723)	739,094
Prepayments (including non-current)		(499,024)	(443,098)
Other current assets		(97,533)	31,516
Contract liabilities - current		(125,562)	157,755
Notes and accounts payable (including related parties)		(133,106)	31,894
Provisions		28,724	31,907
Other current liabilities		62,482	245,627
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities		(3,342,049)	937,391
Cash flows (used in) generated from operations		(962,833)	1,344,935
Income taxes received (paid)		2,373	(9,268)
Net cash flows (used in) generated from operating activities		(960,460)	1,335,667
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(213,770)	(27,098)
Proceeds from capital reduction of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	6,614
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method		(4,000)	(60,000)
Proceeds from disposal of associates		2,469	341,827
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries		386,976	549,456
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(2,718,952)	(681,490)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and power facilities business held for sale		33,921	3,213
Decrease in refundable deposits		498,838	66,342
Acquisition of intangible assets		(720)	(3,889)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets		329,446	(223,967)
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets		(137,050)	38,994
Interest received		12,520	7,432
Dividends received		20,821	14,924
Net cash flows (used in) generated from investing activities		(1,789,501)	32,358
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans		1,847,295	(2,247,103)
(Decrease) increase in short-term bills payable		(121,300)	46,400
Proceeds from issuing bonds		-	3,120,780
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		1,394,529	4,961,736
Repayments of long-term borrowings		(684,304)	(8,412,911)
Repayments of preference share liabilities		(17,799)	(16,903)
Payment of lease liabilities		(62,455)	(56,629)
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares		-	1,992,000
Interest paid		(209,975)	(339,293)
Others		14,030	1,581
Net cash flows generated from (used in) financing activities		2,160,021	(950,342)
Effect of exchange rate changes		90,835	(115,717)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(499,105)	301,966
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		5,254,173	4,954,658
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$	4,755,068	5,256,624
The components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and equivalents listed on consolidated balance sheets	$	4,755,068	5,254,173
Cash and equivalents related to non-current assets held for sale		-	2,451
Cash and equivalents at end of period	$	4,755,068	5,256,624

Annex 6

United Renewable Energy Co., Ltd.

Appropriation of Profits Statement

Year 2022

Unit: NT$

Item	Amount	
	Total	Grand Total
Losses to be covered, Beginning of Year		(638,916,013)
Current period after-tax net income	993,642,362	
Accumulated unappropriated earnings for the year		354,726,349
Legal reserve	(35,472,635)	
Distributable earnings for the year		319,253,714
Cash dividends to shareholders (NT$0.1 per share)	(162,779,050)	
Unappropriated Earnings, End of Year		156,474,664
Note: Employees' compensation of NT$39,856,893 and directors' remuneration of NT$3,985,689 have been deducted.		