

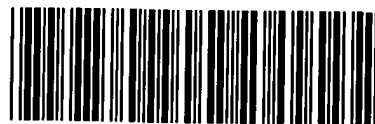
Registration number: 13797421

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

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COMPANIES HOUSE

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Company Information

Directors

Jochen Froehlich
Marc Pierre Hulin
Yi-Hua Lu
Anthony James Wort

**Registered
number**

13797421

Registered office

Level 1
50 Cowcross Street
London
United Kingdom
EC1M 6AL

**Independent
auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
40 Clarendon Road
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD17 1JJ

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Directors' Report

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023.

Incorporation

The Company was incorporated on 13 December 2021.

Directors of the Company

The directors, who held office during the period and up to the date of signing of the financial statements, were as follows:

Mark Jonathan Dooley (appointed 13 December 2021 and resigned 11 November 2022)

Jochen Froehlich (appointed 11 November 2022)

Marc Pierre Hulin (appointed 13 July 2022)

Anthony James Lamb (appointed 11 November 2022 and resigned 26 July 2023)

Edward Patrick Northam (appointed 13 December 2021 and resigned 11 November 2022)

Philipp Ulrich Rasi De Mel (appointed 13 December 2021 and resigned 11 November 2022)

Anthony James Wort (appointed 11 November 2022)

The following director was appointed after the period end:

Yi-Hua Lu (appointed 16 August 2023)

Going concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The directors have considered the viability of the Company and consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Whilst there is uncertainty as to the extent of development and future investment which may be needed in order to generate revenue, these are considered to be long term risks and will be monitored accordingly.

The directors have considered the increased inflationary environment and impact on energy markets. The directors consider these factors to have no material impact on their assessment of going concern and for the ability of the Company to continue with the Formosa 3 development.

The directors are comfortable that the Company can continue in operation for the foreseeable future, being no less than 12 months from the date of these financial statements being approved, as sufficient funding and cash resources are available in order to meet commitments as they come due. Following reaching development milestones, the shareholders continue their commitment to the current stages of the project and over its expected life through provision of funding through the lending arrangements. The shareholders confirm that there is no current intention to call the loan notes during the going concern period. Green Investment Group Investments Limited has equally issued a confirmation to Corio Generation Limited and its subsidiaries that the existing arrangement will remain in place for the foreseeable future and will not be withdrawn during the period of eighteen months from the date of signing the financial statements, and to provide financial support such that the Company is able to operate as a going concern and settle its liabilities as they fall due.

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Directors' Report

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards.

Under company law, directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable UK-adopted international accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' liabilities

As permitted by the Company's Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the financial period ended 31 March 2023 and also at the date of the approval of the financial statements.

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

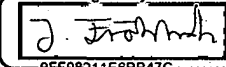
Directors' Report

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 paragraph 415A. The Company has also taken exemption from preparing a strategic report under Companies Act 2006 paragraph 414B.

Approved by the Board on 24 January 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:


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Jochen Froehlich
Director

Independent auditors' report to the members of OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its loss and cash flows for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023; the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does

not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the period ended 31 March 2023 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 ISAs (UK) 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to Companies Act 2006 and tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for

fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting fraudulent journals in underlying books and records. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- performing inquiries of management to determine if they were aware of any frauds, alleged frauds or matters of non-compliance with laws or regulations;
- inspection of the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors;
- identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations; and
- performing certain procedures on an unpredictable basis.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting


Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



John Dashwood (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Watford
25 January 2024

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

		<i>Period to 31 March 2023 NT\$</i>
	<i>Note</i>	
Share of loss of a joint venture	9	(107,302,204)
Administrative expenses		<u>(4,252,056)</u>
Operating loss	4	<u>(111,554,260)</u>
Finance income	6	8,031,814
Finance costs	6	<u>(8,159,438)</u>
Net finance cost	6	<u>(127,624)</u>
Loss before tax		(111,681,884)
Tax on loss	8	<u>-</u>
Loss for the period		<u>(111,681,884)</u>
Total comprehensive loss for the period		<u>(111,681,884)</u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited


Statement of Financial Position

at 31 March 2023

(Registration number: 13797421)

	Note	2023 NT\$
Fixed assets		
Investment in joint venture	9	77,172,533
Current assets		
Loans to joint venture		233,087,200
Cash and cash equivalents	10	70,195,534
		<u>303,282,734</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Trade and other payables	11	(2,151,803)
Loans and borrowings	12	(305,510,611)
		<u>(307,662,414)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(4,379,680)</u>
Net assets		<u>72,792,853</u>
Capital and reserves		
Share capital	16	18,914,020
Share premium	16	165,560,717
Accumulated losses		<u>(111,681,884)</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>72,792,853</u>

The financial statements on page 8 to 30 were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 January 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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Jochen Froehlich
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Share capital</i> <i>NT\$</i>	<i>Share premium</i> <i>NT\$</i>	<i>Accumulated losses</i> <i>NT\$</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>NT\$</i>
On incorporation		1,000	-	-	1,000
Loss for the period		-	-	(111,681,884)	(111,681,884)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	(111,681,884)	(111,681,884)
New share capital subscribed	16	18,913,020	165,560,717	-	184,473,737
At 31 March 2023		18,914,020	165,560,717	(111,681,884)	72,792,853

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

	Note	Period to 31 March 2023 NT\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the period		(111,681,884)
<i>Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items</i>		
Foreign exchange loss	4	2,597,438
Gains on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	4	(426,283)
Finance income	6	(8,031,814)
Finance costs	6	8,159,438
Share of loss of joint venture	9	107,302,204
		<u>(2,080,901)</u>
<i>Working capital adjustments</i>		
Increase in trade and other payables		<u>2,077,689</u>
Net cash inflows from operating activities		<u>(3,212)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Debt funding repaid by joint venture		68,747,922
Debt funding provided to joint venture		(225,581,847)
Equity investment in joint venture		<u>(24,379,405)</u>
Net cash outflows from investing activities		<u>(181,213,330)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital		24,704,688
Proceeds from borrowings	15	<u>216,799,061</u>
Net cash inflows from financing activities		<u>241,503,749</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		60,287,207
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		-
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		<u>9,908,327</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		<u><u>70,195,534</u></u>

The notes on pages 12 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

1 General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:

Level 1
50 Cowcross Street
London
United Kingdom
EC1M 6AL

The Company's principal activities are to hold and fund investments in projects involved in research, development and construction activities of offshore wind farms in Taiwan.

2 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The Company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the UK ("UK-adopted International Accounting Standards") and in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements are prepared under historical cost accounting rules, as modified by the revaluation of non-current financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Going concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The directors have considered the viability of the Company and consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Whilst there is uncertainty as to the extent of development and future investment which may be needed in order to generate revenue, these are considered to be long term risks and will be monitored accordingly.

The directors have considered the increased inflationary environment and impact on energy markets. The directors consider these factors to have no material impact on their assessment of going concern and for the ability of the Company to continue with the Formosa 3 development.

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

2 Accounting policies (continued)

The directors are comfortable that the Company can continue in operation for the foreseeable future, being no less than 12 months from the date of these financial statements being approved, as sufficient funding and cash resources are available in order to meet commitments as they come due. Following reaching development milestones, the shareholders continue their commitment to the current stages of the project and over its expected life through provision of funding through the lending arrangements. The shareholders confirm that there is no current intention to call the loan notes during the going concern period. Green Investment Group Investments Limited has equally issued a confirmation to Corio Generation Limited and its subsidiaries that the existing arrangement will remain in place for the foreseeable future and will not be withdrawn during the period of eighteen months from the date of signing the financial statements, and to provide financial support such that the Company is able to operate as a going concern and settle its liabilities as they fall due.

Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following standards and interpretations relevant to the Company and which have not been applied in these financial statements, were in issue but were not yet effective. In some cases these standards and guidance have not been endorsed for use in the European Union. The Company plans to adopt these based on the effective dates shown below and does not currently plan on early adoption. The impact of the adoption of these standards is not expected to be material.

Standard	Effective date, annual period beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Deciding which Accounting Policies to disclose	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 - Distinguishing between Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 - Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets	1 January 2023

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars (NT\$), which is also the Company's functional currency, and are rounded to the nearest NT\$.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

2 Accounting policies (continued)

The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 12 in the current period. The IASB amends the scope of IAS 12 to clarify that the Standard applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes described in those rules. The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12, so that an entity would neither recognise nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

Following the amendments, the Company is required to disclose that it has applied the exception and to disclose separately its current tax related to Pillar Two income taxes.

Investment in joint venture

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Company's investment in its joint venture is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Company's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

The statement of comprehensive income reflects the Company's share of the results of operations of the joint venture.

When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies of the joint venture in line with those of the Company.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The Company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

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

Subsequent to initial measurement, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at either amortised cost or fair value.

Classification and measurement

Financial instruments are classified at inception into one of the following categories, which then determine the subsequent measurement methodology.

Financial assets are classified into one of the following three categories:-

- financial assets at amortised cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); or
- financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial liabilities are classified into one of the following two categories:-

- financial liabilities at amortised cost; or
- financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification and the basis for measurement are subject to the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, as detailed below:-

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

2 Accounting policies (continued)

If either of the above two criteria is not met, the financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL).

If a financial asset meets the amortised cost criteria, the Company may choose to designate the financial asset at FVTPL. Such an election is irrevocable and applicable only if the FVTPL classification significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

Solely payment of principal and interest ("SPPI")

The contractual cash flows of a financial asset are assessed to determine whether these represent SPPI on the principal amount outstanding consistent with a basic lending arrangement. This includes an assessment of whether cash flows primarily reflect consideration for the time value of money, and credit risk of the principal outstanding. Interest may also include consideration for other basic lending risks and costs.

As the Company's financial assets do not pass the SPPI test, they are categorised as fair value through the profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

All the Company's financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when;

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire,
- it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
- the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the consideration received is recognised as a gain or loss in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

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

Classification of investment as joint venture

The Company currently holds a 56.25% interest in Haiding Three International Investment Co Ltd (HD3), a joint venture involved in the development of offshore wind farms, having initially acquired 31.25% in June 2022 then a further 25% in September 2022. Notwithstanding the Company's majority stake, the arrangement with other investors is such that joint control exists. The Company's interest in HD3 is therefore considered a joint venture and is accounted for using the equity method.

If the Company were deemed to have control of HD3, it would meet the definition of a parent company and would be required to prepare consolidated financial statements for the reporting period.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Classification of financial instruments

IFRS 9 establishes guidance for classifying financial assets with regard to an assessment of the business model in which these assets are held and whether payments consist of solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Management have reviewed the appropriateness of the classification of loans receivable from related parties under IFRS 9. A key outcome from this review was that there is a rebuttable presumption being that loans to joint venture investment represent equity risk and fail SPPI. This is on the basis that there is deemed to be insufficient collateral in the underlying entity to determine that this loan could be deemed a true debt instrument, specifically in the context of these loans being provided to development and construction assets.

Capitalisation of development expenditure

Note 9 describes that the Company incorporates its share of its post-acquisition losses in HD3 through equity accounting. The directors of the Company assessed that research and development expenditure incurred subsequent to the Financial Investment Decision ("FID") date meets the recognition criteria for capitalisation with regard to IAS 38 Intangible Assets.

Research and development expenditure incurred prior to FID shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred, unless it forms part of an intangible asset that meets the recognition criteria in IAS 38, or where it is acquired in a business combination and forms part of goodwill.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Measurement of financial instruments at FVTPL

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of loans and advances is based on an assessment of observable market valuation inputs (level 2) and unobservable market valuation inputs (level 3), which include market transactions, current risk-free rates and appropriate market credit margins for loans, taking into account the nature and risk profile of the underlying asset.

Fair values for those financial assets for which a market quote is not available, in this instance being all loans advanced, are determined using the income approach, which discounts the expected cash flows at the appropriate rate. In determining the discount rate, relevant long-term government bond yields, specific risks associated with the project and geographic location of the underlying investment, and the evidence of recent transactions have all been considered.

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for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, whose fair values include the use of level 3 inputs, are valued by discounting future cash flows from investments in both equity and loans to the Company at an appropriate discount rate.

The fair value of financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss is assessed periodically and no carrying-value adjustments are required at the reporting date.

The carrying values of financial instruments held at FVTPL can be found in note 12.

4 Operating loss

Operating loss is arrived at after crediting/(charging):

	<i>Period to 31 March 2023 NT\$</i>
Foreign exchange losses	(2,597,438)
Gains on financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	<u>426,283</u>

5 Employee costs

The Company does not have any employees on its payroll because all daily operations are undertaken by a related company of the ultimate holding company. The directors are employees of an affiliated company and no consideration is paid to the affiliated company for services rendered by the directors to the Company.

6 Net finance cost

	<i>Period to 31 March 2023 NT\$</i>
Finance income	
Interest income on loans to joint venture	12, 17 8,031,814
Finance costs	
Interest on shareholder loans and borrowings	12, 17 <u>(8,159,438)</u>
Net finance cost	<u>(127,624)</u>

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

7 Auditors' remuneration

	<i>Period to 31 March 2023 NT\$</i>
Audit of the financial statements	<u>1,627,899</u>

There were no non-audit fees paid to the Company's auditors during the period.

8 Tax on loss

Tax charged in the statement of comprehensive income:

	<i>Period to 31 March 2023 NT\$</i>
Total current taxation	-
Total deferred taxation	<u>-</u>
Total tax	<u>-</u>

The tax for the period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the period ended 31 March 2023 of 19%. The differences are explained below:

	<i>Period to 31 March 2023 NT\$</i>
Loss before tax	<u>(111,681,884)</u>
Loss before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax	(21,219,558)
<i>Effects of:</i>	
Share of loss of joint venture	20,387,419
Non-deductible expenditure	10,727
Losses on which no deferred tax asset recognised	<u>821,412</u>
Total tax	<u>-</u>

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for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

8 Tax on loss (continued)

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Act 2021 (published on 24 May 2021, with royal assent received on 10 June 2021). This confirmed an increase to the corporation tax rate to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023. Deferred taxes at the reporting date have been calculated based on the corporation tax rate of 25% that is enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised.

The Company has NT\$4,323,221 of unrecognised tax losses that are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits. No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of these losses due to uncertainty over their recoverability in the foreseeable future.

If the Company was able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, profit and equity would have increased by NT\$1,080,805.

The Company has applied the temporary exception issued by the IASB in May 2023 from the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12. Accordingly, the Company neither recognises nor discloses information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

9 Investment in joint venture

	<i>NT\$</i>
Additions	184,474,737
Company's share of loss of joint venture	<u>(107,302,204)</u>
Carrying amount at 31 March 2023	<u>77,172,533</u>

As at 31 March 2023, the Company holds a 56.25% interest in Haiding Three International Investment Co Ltd (HD3), a joint venture involved in the development of offshore wind farms in Taiwan, having initially acquired 31.25% in June 2022 then a further 25% in September 2022. Notwithstanding the Company's majority stake, the arrangement with other investors is such that joint control exists. The Company's interest in HD3 is therefore considered a joint venture and is accounted for using the equity method. Summarised financial information of the joint venture, based on its IFRS financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in these financial statements are set out below:

Significant non-cash transactions

During the period, the Company recorded additions of NT\$159,770,049 for which equity was issued as consideration. Specifically, the Company issued 1,582,592 shares with an aggregate par value of NT\$15,825,920 recording a share premium of NT\$143,944,129.

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for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

9 Investment in joint venture (continued)

Summarised financial information

Summarised financial information of the joint venture, based on its IFRS financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in these financial statements are set out below:

Summarised statement of financial position of HD3:

	31 March 2023 NT\$
Cash and cash equivalents	153,508,311
Other current assets	5,467,344
Current financial liabilities	(344,780,070)
Other current liabilities	(61,539)
	<u>(185,865,954)</u>
Equity	
Company's share in equity - 56.25%	(104,549,599)
Goodwill	181,722,132
	<u>77,172,533</u>
Company's carrying amount of the investment	

Summarised statement of comprehensive income of HD3 (since acquisition):

	Period from 23 June 2022 to 31 March 2023 NT\$
Administrative expenses	(183,783,326)
Other expenses	(50,000)
Finance income	47,684
Finance costs	(9,812,706)
	<u>(193,598,348)</u>
Loss before tax	
Tax on loss	-
	<u>(193,598,348)</u>
Loss for the period	
	<u>(107,302,204)</u>
Company's share of post-acquisition losses	

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2023
	NT\$
Cash at bank	70,195,534

11 Trade and other payables

	31 March 2023
	NT\$
Accrued expenses	2,077,689
Social security and other taxes	74,114
	2,151,803

The Company's exposure to market and liquidity risks, including maturity analysis, related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Financial risk management, note 14.

12 Financial instruments

Financial assets

	Interest rate	Maturity	31 March 2023
			NT\$
<i>Financial assets at FVTPL</i>			
Loans to joint venture of NT\$61,312,500	3.31%	6 September 2023	62,457,885
Loans to joint venture of NT\$164,500,000	10.00%	15 November 2023	170,629,315
Total financial assets at FVTPL			233,087,200

Financial liabilities

	Interest rate	Maturity	31 March 2023
			NT\$
<i>Interest-bearing shareholder loans and borrowings at amortised cost</i>			
A3 Loan Notes of NT\$65,055,996	3.11%	5 September 2023	66,225,596
A4 Loan Notes of NT\$164,500,000	9.80%	29 November 2023	170,595,063
A6 Loan Notes of NT\$68,563,082	3.07%	12 March 2024	68,689,952
Total interest bearing shareholder loans and borrowings			305,510,611

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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12 Financial instruments (continued)

Notwithstanding the loan note maturities detailed above, the terms of the loan notes entitle the lender to redeem all or any of the notes upon giving not less than 14 business days notice in writing. As such, the Company does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months and the outstanding balances are therefore classified as current.

Other financial liabilities at amortised cost

	31 March 2023 NT\$
Trade and other payables	<u>2,077,689</u>

13 Fair value measurement

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets.

Assets measured at fair value
As at 31 March 2023

	Level 1 NT\$	Level 2 NT\$	Level 3 NT\$	Total NT\$
Loans to joint venture	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>233,087,200</u>	<u>233,087,200</u>

The fair values of the loans to joint venture are determined using the income approach, which discounts the expected cash flows at the appropriate rate. In determining the discount rate, relevant long-term government bond yields, specific risks associated with the project and geographic location of the underlying investment, and the evidence of recent transactions have all been considered.

The discounted future cash flows include cash flows from investments in both equity and loans to the joint venture at an appropriate discount rate.

The interest rate on loans to joint venture is a key level 3 input in the measurement of fair value. The weighted average interest on loans to joint venture is 8.18%.

14 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's joint venture (JV) investment. The Company's principal financial assets include loan receivables and cash and short-term deposits. The Company also holds investments in equity instruments.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks, and agrees policies for managing each of them, which are summarised below.

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for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

14 Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and equity investments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations.

The Company's business model is such that debt funding received from its shareholders, represented by loans and borrowings payable, is largely passed on as debt funding to its joint venture on a back-to-back basis, represented by loans receivable from joint venture. This, coupled with the short term maturities of the loan notes, means that the Company has no significant exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, and management are therefore of the view that any interest rate risk is sufficiently mitigated.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's investing activities. Whilst the Company has some cash balances held in foreign currencies, the Company's loan balances, both receivable and payable, are denominated in the Company's functional currency of NT\$. Consequently, management are of the view that there is minimal sensitivity to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and that any foreign exchange risk is sufficiently mitigated.

Equity price risk

The Company's non-listed equity investment in joint venture is susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities to the extent that they may opt to dispose of the joint venture in part or in full at a future date. As the Company's investment in joint venture is recognised and measured using the equity account methodology, there is no immediate sensitivity to changes in market prices, and any future sale would be at the discretion of management. As such, management are of the view that the Company's exposure to equity price risk is minimal.

Credit risk and impairment

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its financing activities, providing funding to its JV. The Company manages credit risk through its funding approval and investment monitoring procedures which ensure that the Company's funding commitments are supported by robust, data driven analyses that inform lending decisions. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because cash is held with banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes:

- When there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor

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for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

14 Financial risk management (continued)

- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full.

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event (see definition of default above)
- The lenders of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concessions that the lenders would not otherwise consider
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Sensitivity analysis

The fair value of loans to joint ventures is mainly driven by the discount rate used to calculate the present value of future cash inflows. If discount rates had been 1 per cent higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the fair value of the loans issued to joint ventures would decrease/increase by NT\$8.2 million.

Loans to joint ventures are reissued annually at revised interest rates that take into account observable market valuation inputs (level 2) and unobservable market valuation inputs (level 3), which include market transactions, current risk-free rates and appropriate market credit margins for loans, taking into account the nature and risk profile of the underlying asset.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company relies on funding from its investors (detailed in note 18) to meet both its day to day operating cost obligations and its funding obligations for the JV it is invested in.

Although the interest bearing borrowings are contractually repayable on demand, the Company's investors have given a firm commitment not to call for repayment of the loan balances until such a time as the Company has sufficient resources to meet the liability, therefore mitigating the Company's liquidity risk.

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for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

14 Financial risk management (continued)

Maturity analysis

<i>As at 31 March 2023</i>	<i>On demand NT\$</i>	<i>Within 1 year NT\$</i>	<i>Total NT\$</i>
Trade and other payables	-	2,077,689	2,077,689
Interest bearing shareholder loans	305,510,611	-	305,510,611
	<u>305,510,611</u>	<u>2,077,689</u>	<u>307,588,300</u>

Capital risk management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes interest-bearing debt (as disclosed in note 15), issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders (as disclosed in note 16) of the Company. In line with the Company's principal activities, as disclosed in note 1, capital is utilised to fund investments in projects involved in research, development and construction activities of offshore windfarms. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- Safeguard its ability to provide funding to its investments to generate long-term returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal and tax compliant capital structure to reduce the cost of capital and maximise shareholder returns and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company has not paid any dividends in the period. The Company complied with all externally imposed capital requirements which it is subjected to.

15 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	<i>At 13 December 2021 on incorporation NT\$</i>	<i>Financing cash flows NT\$</i>	<i>Acquisitions NT\$</i>	<i>Foreign exchange movements NT\$</i>	<i>Interest accrued NT\$</i>	<i>At 31 March 2023 NT\$</i>
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	216,799,061	67,795,177	12,756,935	8,159,438	305,510,611

Acquisitions represent shareholder loans issued in consideration for the joint venture loan notes acquired.

16 Share capital and reserves

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	<i>31 March 2023 No.</i>	<i>NT\$</i>
Ordinary shares of NT\$10 each	<u>1,891,402</u>	<u>18,914,020</u>

The ordinary shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and distribution rights.

OSW Investments Taiwan JVCo 3 Limited

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for the period from 13 December 2021 to 31 March 2023

16 Share capital and reserves (continued)

New shares allotted during the period

On incorporation the issued share capital of the Company was 100 ordinary shares of £1 each. On 23 May 2022 the Company undertook a redenomination of share capital, pursuant to which the issued share capital was converted to 100 ordinary shares of NT\$10 each.

Subsequently, during the period, 1,891,302 Ordinary shares of NT\$10 each having an aggregate nominal value of NT\$18,913,020 were allotted for an aggregate consideration of NT\$184,473,737, giving rise to a share premium of NT\$165,560,717.

Share premium

Any consideration received in excess of the nominal value of shares issued is recorded in share premium.

17 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions and balances with shareholders

During the reporting period, the Company entered into loan agreements with its investors Corio Generation Limited (CGL) and Maxio Development Partners Limited (MDP).

As at the reporting date, the Company owed a total amount of NT\$190,072,976 to CGL, made up of a loan principal amount of NT\$185,043,915 and accrued loan interest of NT\$5,029,061. During the period, interest totalling NT\$5,445,930 was charged on these shareholder loans.

As at the reporting date, the Company owed a total amount of NT\$115,437,635 to MDP, made up of a loan principal amount of NT\$113,075,164 and accrued loan interest of NT\$2,362,471. During the period, interest totalling NT\$2,713,508 was charged on these shareholder loans.

Further information in relation to these loans can be found in the financial instruments note (note 12).

Summary of transactions and balances with joint venture

During the reporting period, the Company entered into loan agreements with its joint venture Haiding Three International Investment Co Ltd (HD3).

As at the reporting date, HD3 owed the Company a total amount of NT\$233,087,200, made up of a loan principal amount of NT\$225,812,500 and accrued loan interest of NT\$7,274,700. During the period, interest totalling NT\$8,031,814 was charged on these loans.

The Company has provided its joint venture with loans at rates comparable to the average commercial rate of interest.

Further information in relation to these loans can be found in the financial instruments note (note 12).

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18 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

Controlling parties

The Company is a joint venture between Corio Generation Limited (CGL) and Maxjo Development Partners Limited (MDP).

The ultimate parent of CGL is Macquarie Group Limited (MGL), a company incorporated in Australia with a registered office of Level 6, 50 Martin Place, Sydney, New South Wales, 2000 Australia.

The ultimate parent of MDP is the Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan Board (OTPP). OTPP's registered office is 5650 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, M2M 4H5 Canada.

19 Non adjusting events after the financial period

On 17 May 2023, the Company disposed of 6.25% of its equity interest in HD3 to TotalEnergies Renewables SAS (TTE) for NT\$6,153,211, resulting in a loss on disposal of NT\$2,136,244. This transaction led to its shareholding and voting rights in the capital of the company being reduced to 50%, with HD3 remaining an investment in a joint venture.

As a result of certain actions taken by another shareholder pursuant to the Shareholders' Agreement, the Company ceased to be recognised as a joint venture between CGL and MDP and, in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards, shall be classified as a subsidiary company of CGL with effect from 3 November 2023.

Shareholder loans, included in note 12 to the financial statements, are refinanced annually based on their short-term maturity dates. A3 and A4 loan notes amounting to NT\$229,555,996, were redeemed and reissued in the form of A10 and A12 loan notes amounting to NT\$247,644,985 in September and November 2023 at an interest rate of 3.22%.