Promate Solutions Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 and Independent Auditors' Audit Report

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DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" for the year ended December 31, 2022 are all the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as provided in International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements". Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. Hence, we did not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,
Promate Solutions Corporation
By
Huai Chi Tu
Chairman
March 14, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders Promate Solutions Corporation

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulation Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled out other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

The key audit matters identified in the audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Occurrenc of shipment with revenue gained from specific clients

The Group specializes in trading embedded control systems, special application display module and medical touch display module. Based on the materiality and auditing standards, revenue recognition is presumed to be a significant risk. Therefore, we believe that the existence of sales revenue with specific clients would materially affect the occurrence of the financial statement, which is the reason why we listed the occurrence of shipment with sales revenue from certain clients as the key audit matter of 2021 audit process. Refer to note 4(12) for more details of revenue recognition policy.

Our main audit procedures performed in respect of above matter include the following:

- 1. We understood the internal control procedures for revenue recognition and the relevant approval process followed by the Group's management.
- 2. We utilized audit sampling on specific clients' shipments, which we would verify the relevant documents and test the receivable collection to confirm the existence of sales transaction.
- 3. We ascertained sales returns and discounts that occurred after the balance sheet date, to ensure whether there is a materialy misstatement on sales revenue from specific clients in the group's financial statement.

Other Matters

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Promate Solution Corporation as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operation, 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 auditing standards generally accepted in 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022

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

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditor's report are Po Jen Weng and Nai-Hua Kuo Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China
March 27, 2023

Notice to Readers

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

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

PROMATE SOLUTIONS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021			
ASSETS		Amount	%		Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS Cook and such agriculants (Notes 4, 6 and 20)	¢	709 650	16	¢	726.561	41
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 6 and 30) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4, 7 and 30)	\$	798,650 12,167	46 1	\$	726,561 10,594	41
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4, 9, 10,30 and 32)		1,483	1		10,394	1
		1,465	-		-	-
Contract assets - current (Notes 4 and 24)		281	-		-	-
Notes receivable (Notes 4, 11, 24, and 30)			- 1 <i>6</i>		461.047	26
Accounts receivable (Notes 4, 11, 24, 30 and 32)		276,216	16		461,047	26
Accounts receivable from related parties (Notes 4, 11, 24, 30 and 31)		3,229	-		4,212	-
Other receivables (Notes 4, 11 and 30)		35,249	2		24,521	1
Inventories (Note 4 and 12)		399,280	23		346,426	20
Prepayments (Notes 17)		26,165	1		2,887	-
Other current assets (Note 17)	-	28			30	
Total current assets		1,554,604	89		1,576,278	89
NON-CURRENT ASSETS						
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - noncurrent (Notes						
4, 8, 30 and 35)		91,207	5		85,519	5
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4,14and 28)		47,617	3		43,823	3
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4, 15 and 31)		22,748	2		42,836	2
Other intangible assets (Note 4,16 and 28)		3,961	=		5,851	-
Deferred tax assets (Note 4 and 26)		17,663	1		8,983	1
Prepayments for business facilities (Note 17 and 28)		219	_		6,834	_
Guarantee deposits paid (Notes 17 and 30)		654	_		656	_
Total non-current assets		184,069	11		194,502	11
		<u>.</u>				
TOTAL	<u>\$</u>	1,738,673	<u>100</u>	<u>\$</u>	1,770,780	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Short-term borrowing (Notes 4, 18,28,30 and 32)	\$	-	-	\$	76,221	4
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4, 20 and 24)		136,367	8		69,004	4
Notes payable (Notes 19 and 30)		103	_		31	_
Accounts payable (Notes 19 and 30)		195,133	11		200,299	12
Accounts payable to related parties (Notes 19, 30 and 31)		50,987	3		181,574	10
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4, 15, 28, 30 and 31)		21,081	1		20,763	1
Other payables (Notes 20,28 and 30)		135,140	8		106,590	6
Other payables - related parties (Notes 20, 30 and 31)		781	O		607	O
Current tax liabilities (Note 4 and 26)		37,763	2		8,813	1
		5,821	1			1
Provisions - current (Note 4 and 21)			1		2,938	-
Other current liabilities (Note 20) Total current liabilities		34,875 618,051	<u> 2</u> <u>36</u>		2,157 668,997	38
		_			<u> </u>	
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES Lease liabilities - noncurrent (Notes 4, 15,28, 30 and 31)		1,400	_		22,216	1
Provisions - noncurrent (Note 4 and 21)		3,703	_		1,386	1
			- 1			- 1
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 4 and 22)		7,735	1		10,408	1
Guarantee Deposits (Note 28 and 30)		1,541	-		-	-
Net defined benefit liabilities - noncurrent (Note 4 and 26)		3,605		-	924	
Total non-current liabilities		17,984	1		34,934	2
Total liabilities		636,035	<u>37</u>		703,931	<u>40</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Notes 23)						
Share capital						
Ordinary shares		382,549	22		382,549	22
Capital surplus		386,829	22		386,829	22
Retained earnings					, , , , , ,	<u>-</u>
Legal reserve		142,729	8		126,158	7
Unappropriated earnings		198,510	<u>12</u>		166,518	<u>9</u>
Total retained earnings	-	341,239	$\frac{12}{20}$		292,676	<u> 16</u>
Other equity		J 1 1,237			272,070	
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(462)	-	(391)	-
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other	`			•		
comprehensive income	(7,517)	(_1)		5,186	
Total other equity interest	(7,979)	(_1)		4,795	
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		1,102,638	<u>63</u>		1,066,849	60
Total equity		1,102,638	63		1,066,849	<u>60</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$1,738,673</u>	<u>100</u>		\$1,770,780	<u>100</u>

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

PROMATE SOLUTIONS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

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

		2022			2021	
		Amount	%		Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 24 and 31)			· — · · · · ·			
Sales	\$	1,885,962	100	\$	1,745,768	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes4, 12, 16, 22,						
25 and 31)						
COST OF GOODS SOLD	(1,424,433)	(<u>76</u>)	(1,320,182)	(76)
GROSS PROFIT		461,529	24	_	425,586	24
PERATING EXPENSES (Notes 4,11, 15,16, 22, 25 and 31)						
Selling and marketing expenses	(159,848)	(8)	(133,171)	(7)
General and administrative expenses	(34,095)	(2)	(28,878)	(2)
Research and development expenses	(74,325)	(4)	(68,111)	(4)
Expected credit loss	`	690	-	`	5,750	-
Total operating expenses	(267,578)	(14)	(224,410)	(13)
OPERATING PROFIT	_	193,951	10	_	201,176	11
NON-OPERATING INCOME (Note 15,25						
and 31) Interest income		4,389			1,673	
Other income		6,698	1		4,446	-
Other gains and losses		39,765	2	(9,723)	-
Finance costs	(877)	_	(1,748)	_
Total non-operating income and	(<u> </u>		(1,748)	<u>-</u>
expenses		49,975	3	(5,352)	
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		243,926	13		195,824	11
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 26)	(49,782)	(3)	(33,550)	(2)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	_	194,144	10	_	162,274	9

(Continued)

	2022			2021		
	A	Amount	%	Α	mount	%
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
(LOSS)						
Items that will not be reclassified						
subsequently to profit or loss:						
Remeasurement of defined						
benefit plans (Notes 4, and						
22)	\$	2,125	-	\$	4,094	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on						
investments in equity						
instruments as at fair value						
through other comprehensive						
income						
(Notes 4, and 23)	(13,967)	-	(5,940)	-
Income tax relating to items that						
will not be reclassified						
(Notes 4,23 and 26)		839		(818)	
	(11,003)		(2,664)	
Items that may be reclassified						
subsequently to profit or loss:						
Exchange differences on						
translating the financial						
statements of foreign						
operations (Notes 4, and 23)	(89)	-	(428)	-
Income tax relating to items that						
may be reclassified						
subsequently to profit or loss						
(Notes 4,23 and 26)		18			86	
	(71)		(342)	
Other comprehensive loss for the						
year, net of income tax	(11,074)		(3,006)	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
FOR THE PERIOD	\$	183,070	10	\$	159,268	9
	-			-		
EARNINGS PER SHARE (NEW TAIWAN						
DOLLARS; Note 27)						
From continuing operations						
Basic	<u>\$</u>	5.08		<u>\$</u>	4.24	
Diluted	\$	5.02		\$	4.21	

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

PROMATE SOLUTIONS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

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

				Equity Attributal	ble to Owners	of the Compa	ny							
										Othe	er Equity			
	Issued	Capital			Retained	l Earnings			_	ge Differences on ing the Financial	Unroali	zed gain on Financial		
	Shares (Thousands)	Amount	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special	Reserve		ppropriated Earnings	Statem	ents of Foreign perations	Assets a	t Fair Value Through comprehensive Income	То	otal Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	38,255	\$ 382,549	\$ 386,829	\$ 105,299	\$	2,728	\$	210,207	(\$	49)	\$	11,292	\$	1,098,855
Appropriation of 2020 earnings														
Legal reserve	-	-	-	20,859		-	(20,859)		-		-		-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(2,728)		2,728		-		-		-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	_		=	(191,274)		-		-	(191,274)
Net profit (loss) for the year ended December 31,														
2021	-	-	-	-		-		162,274		-		-		162,274
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year														
ended December 31, 2021, net of income tax	<u>=</u>	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _		<u> </u>		3,276	(342)	(5,940)	(3,006)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year														
ended December 31, 2021	<u>=</u>	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _		<u> </u>		165,550	(342)	(5,940)		159,268
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated														
as at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _		<u>-</u> _		<u>-</u>		166		<u> </u>	(166)		<u>-</u>
• •														
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	38,255	382,549	386,829	126,158		-		166,518	(391)		5,186		1,066,849
Appropriation of 2021 earnings														
Legal reserve	-	-	-	16,571		-	(16,571)		-		-		-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-		-	(147,281)		-		-	(147,281)
Net profit (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-		-		194,144		-		-		194,144
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended														
December 31, 2022, net of income tax	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u>			<u>-</u>		1,700	(71)	(12,703)	(11,074)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year														
ended December 31, 2022	<u>=</u>	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _		<u>-</u>		195,844	(71)	(12,703)		183,070
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	38,255	\$ 382,549	\$ 386,829	<u>\$ 142,729</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	198,510	(<u>\$</u>	<u>462</u>)	(<u>\$</u>	7,517)	\$	1,102,638

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

PROMATE SOLUTIONS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2022		2021
ASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income before income tax	\$	243,926	\$	195,824
Adjustments for				
Expected credit (gain) loss	(690)	(5,750
Depreciation expenses		34,781		35,866
Amortization expenses		1,890		1,718
Finance costs		877		1,748
Other adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		10,371		3,010
Interest incomes	(4,389)	(1,673
Dividend income	(3,022)	(4,114
Impairment loss on non-financial assets		18,000	(17,000
Inventory write off loss		3,149		322
Gain on Lease Modification		-	(255
Net loss (gain) on financial assets or liabilities at				
fair value through profit or loss		4,748	(1,097
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)		57	(1,004
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at fair				
value through profit or loss	(6,321)		2,857
Increase in Contract assets	(1,856)		
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	(281)	(76,221
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable		185,521	(108,679
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable due				
from related parties		983		955
Decrease (increase) in other receivable	(10,728)	(15,931
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(74,003)	(31,461
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(23,278)	(379
Decrease (increase) in other current assets		2		-
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities		67,363		38,538
Increase (decrease) in notes payable		72		31
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(5,166)		77,273
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable to related	`	,,		.,
parties	(130,587)		138,182
Increase (decrease) in other payable	`	24,033		12,368
Increase (decrease) in other payable to related		•		, -
parties		174	(348
Increase (decrease) in provisions	(5,171)	Ì	4,210

(Continued)

(Continued)	2022	2021
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	\$ 32,718	(\$ 200)
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability	(548)	(542)
Cash generated from operations	362,625	239,828
Interest received	4,389	1,673
Interest paid	-	(219)
Income tax paid	(25,974)	(41,768)
Net cash generated from operating activities	341,040	199,514
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost	(1,540)	(27,842)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other		
comprehensive income	(19,655)	(48,323)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized		
cost	-	114,643
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value		
through other comprehensive income	-	471
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value		
dividends received	3,022	4,114
Increase in prepayments for business facilities	(7,321)	(16,397)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(58)	(200)
Increase in refundable deposits	-	(20)
Decrease in refundable deposits	2	
Net cash used in investing activitie	(25,550)	26,446
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Short-term borrowing increase	-	76,221
Short-term borrowing decrease	(76,221)	-
Payments of lease liabilities	(21,350)	(21,382)
Guarantee deposits received	1,541	-
Cash dividends	(147,281_)	(191,274)
Net cash used in financing activities	(243,311)	(136,435)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN		
CURRENCIES	(90)	(428)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH		
EQUIVALENTS	72,089	89,097
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING		
OF THE YEAR	726,561	637,464
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPORTED IN THE		
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	<u>\$ 798,650</u>	<u>\$ 726,561</u>

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

PROMATE SOLUTIONS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Promate Solutions Corporation (the "Company") is a listed company established on May 29. 2000. The main business of the Company include research & development and manufacture of medical touch screen displays, embedded control systems, special application and industrial displays, and research & development of applicable software and hardware.

According to resolutions of the shareholders' meeting on June 10, 2013, the department of special application product of Promate Electronic Co., Ltd had been transfer to the Company based on Business Mergers And Acquisitions Act. The purpose of division was due to organization adjustment of Promate Electronic Co. According to Board resolutions, the reference date of the division was August 1.2013., the value of the division department was 123,900 thousand. The Company had been issued 8,260 thousand ordinary share priced at 15 for division.

The parent company of the Company is Promate Electronic Co., Ltd. with equity interests of 66.21% on December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The Company's shares have been listed on OTC trading at Taipei Exchange since March 2004.

The functional currency of the Company is the New Taiwan Dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors on March 14, 2023.

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

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of IFRS (IFRIC), and Interpretations of IAS (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRSs") endorsed and issued into effect by Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC).
 - Except for the following, the initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have any material impact on the Group's accounting policies.

b. The IFRs endorsed by FSC for application starting from 2023:

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

- Note 1: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Note 2: The amendments are applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Note 3: Except for deferred taxes that willbe recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments will be applied prospectively to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2022.
- 1) Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"

 The amendments specify that the Group should refer to the definition of material to determine its material accounting policy information to be disclosed. Accounting policy information is material if it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments also clarify that:
 - Accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed; □
 - The Group may consider the accounting policy information as material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial; and □
 - Not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

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

- a) The Group changed its accounting policy during the reporting period and this change resulted in a material change to the information in the financial statements;
- b) The Group chose the accounting policy from options permitted by the standards;
- c) The accounting policy was developed in accordance with IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" in the absence of an IFRS that specifically applies;

- d) The accounting policy relates to an area for which the Group is required to make significant judgements or assumptions in applying an accounting policy, and the Group discloses those judgements or assumptions; or
- e) The accounting is complex and users of the financial statements would otherwise not understand those material transactions, other events or conditions.

2) Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"

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

3) Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"

The amendments clarify that the initial recognition exemption under IAS 12 does not apply to transactions in which equal taxable and deductible temporary differences arise on initial recognition. The Group will recognize a deferred tax asset (to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized) and a deferred tax liability for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations on January 1, 2022, and recognize the cumulative effect of initial application in retained earnings at that date. The Group will apply the amendments prospectively to transactions other than leases and decommissioning obligations that occur on or after January 1, 2022.)

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

c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

	Effective Date
New IFRSs	Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of	To be determined by IASB
Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint	
Venture"	
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases Liability in a Sale and	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
leaseback"	
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and	January 1, 2023
IFRS 17-Comparative Information"	
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current	January 1, 2024
or Non-current"	

Effective Dete

- Note 1:Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.
- Note 2: A seller-lessee shall apply the Amendments to IFRS 16 retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16.
- 1) Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"

The amendments stipulate that, when the Group sells or contributes assets that constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3) to an associate, the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized in full. Also, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary that contains a business but retains significant influence or joint control, the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized in full.

Conversely, when the Group sells or contributes assets that do not constitute a business to an associate, the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized only to the extent of the Group's interest as an unrelated investor in the associate, i.e., the Group's share of the gain or loss is eliminated. Also, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business but retains significant influence over an associate, the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized only to the extent of the Group's interest as an unrelated investor in the associate, i.e., the Group's share of the gain or loss is eliminated.

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

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

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

complying with the covenants and repay its liabilities within twelve months after the reporting period.

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

3) Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases Liability in a Sale and leaseback"

The amendment clarifies leases Liability in a Sale and leaseback trade, if asset transfer achieve IFRS 15"Customer contract revenuse" rule by sales asset. The liability of the seller and the lessee due to the leaseback shall be based on IFRS16 lease liabilities, variable lease payments not dependent on an index or rate, The liability of the seller and the lessee due to the leaseback shall be measure the liability by not recognizing the profit or loss related to the retained right of use. The difference between the current lease payment included in the calculation of the lease liability and the actual payment is included in profit or loss

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

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

b. Basis of preparation

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

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

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.
- c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

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

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within 12 months, and
- 3) Liabilities for which the entity does not have the right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement beyond 12 months.

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

d. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company. Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisitions up to the effective dates of disposals, as appropriate. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those of the Group. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

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

See Note 13 and Table 4 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including the percentages of ownership and main businesses).

e. Foreign Currencies

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

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

- 1) Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and,
- 2) Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investments.

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

Non-monetary item denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost is stated at the reporting currency as originally translated from the foreign currency.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of the Company's foreign operations that are prepared using functional currencies which are different from the currency of the Company are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as

follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

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

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

f. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, finished goods and work in progress and are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to group similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost on the balance sheet date.

g. Property, plant, and equipment

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

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

Except for freehold land which is not depreciated, the depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation

methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

h. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

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

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

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

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

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

The inventory, real estate, building and equipment and intangible assets recognized by customer agreement shall recognize the impairment according to the provisions of inventory impairment and the above requirements, and then the amount of the carrying amount in accordance with the contract costs related assets exceeding the amount remaining in consideration expected to be charged for the provision of relevant goods or services after deducting the directly related costs shall be recognized as the impairment loss. The carrying amount of assets related to the contract cost shall be added to the cash generating unit for the impairment assessment of cash generating unit.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

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

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 30: Financial Instruments.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivable and notes receivable (including associates) at amortized cost, contract assets and other trade receivables (including associates), are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

- i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and
- ii) Financial asset that is not credit impaired on purchase or origination but has subsequently become credit impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

Cash equivalents include time deposits held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments, highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The

cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

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

b) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, trade receivable and notes receivable (including related party) at amortized cost, contract assets and other trade receivables (including related party).

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

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

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and the carrying amounts of such financial assets are not reduced.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration

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

2) Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Warranty

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations to assure that products comply with agreed-upon specifications are recognized on the date of sale of the relevant products at the best estimate by the management of the Company of the expenditures required to settle the Group's obligations.

1. Revenue recognition

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

Where the time interval between the transfer of goods or services and the receipt of consideration is less than one year, no adjustment of transaction price shall be made for the material financial component of the contract.

1) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from the sale of embedded control systems, medical displays, and application-specific display modules at the agreed prices stipulated in contracts, quotations or orders. Sales of goods are recognizes as revenue when the goods are delivered to the customer's specific location because it is the time when the customer has full discretion over the manner of distribution and price to sell the goods, has the primary responsibility for sales to future customers and bears the risks of obsolescence. Trade receivables and contract assets are recognized concurrently. Any amounts previously recognized as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables when the remaining obligations are performed.

The Group does not recognize revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

2) Service revenue

Service revenue mainly comprises revenue from the design of embedded, medical, and application specific display modules during product development; revenue from customers' request for repair when defects occur in products that exceed the warranty period; and revenue recognized at the agreed prices stipulated in contracts.

m. Leases

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

1) The Group as lessor

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

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

2) The Group as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

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

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate will be used.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Group remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset of lease modifications that decreased the scope of the lease, and recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss on the partial or full termination of the lease; making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset of all other lease modifications. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

n. Borrowing costs

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

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

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

o. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

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

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

3) Other long-term employee benefits

The accounting treatment for other long-term employee benefits is the same as that of the defined benefit retirement plan, except that the relevant remeasurements are recognized as profit and loss.

4) Termination benefits

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the Group recognizes any related restructuring costs.

p. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

Income tax payable (recoverable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Law in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

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

2) Deferred tax

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, whereas deferred income tax assets are recognized when there is a high possibility that the tax income will be available to provide the income tax credits for expenditures such as deductible temporary differences.

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

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

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

3) Current and deferred taxes

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

a. Estimated impairment of financial assets

The provision for impairment of trade receivables is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates as of the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, see Note 11.

b. Write-down of inventories

The net realizable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and historical experience in the sale of product of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of the net realizable value.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Decemb	December 31,2022		er 31,2021
Cash on hand	\$	38	\$	165
Checking accounts	430,092		3	885,676
Cash equivalents (investment with original maturities				
less than three months) Time deposits	368,520		3	340,720
	<u>\$ 7</u>	98,650	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u> 26,561</u>

The market rate intervals of cash in bank, at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021	
Demand deposits	0.001%~1.05%	0.001%~0.08%	
Time deposits	3.90%~4.35%	0.13%~0.35%	

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Financial assects at FVTPL-currect		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTP:		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Domestic listed shares	\$ 4,602	\$ 10,594
Foreign quoted shares	7,565	_
	<u>\$ 12,167</u>	<u>\$ 10,594</u>

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Non-currect		
Investments in equity instruments	<u>\$ 91,207</u>	<u>\$ 85,519</u>
Non-currect		
Domestic investments		
Listed shares		
HIGGSTEC Inc	\$ 29,949	\$ 37,595
Foreign investments		
Private Funds		
Esquarre IoT Landing Fund, L.P.	61,258	47,924
	<u>\$ 91,207</u>	<u>\$ 85,519</u>

These investments in equity instruments are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COSTS

	Decem	ber 31,2022	Decembe	r 31,2021
Currect				
Domestic investments				
Time deposits with original maturities of				
more than 3 months	\$	1,483	\$	-
Less: Allowance for loss		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
	<u>\$</u>	1,483	<u>\$</u>	<u> </u>

The interest rates for time deposits with original maturity over 3 months ranged is 3.10% as of December 31, 2022

Refer to Note 10 for information related to credit risk management and impairment evaluation of financial assets at amortized cost.

Financial assets at amortized cost as collateral for borrowings are set out in Note 32.

10. CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT FOR INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS

Investments in debt instruments were classified as at amortized cost: December31 2022

	At Amortization costs		
Gross carrying amount	\$	1,483	
Less: Allowance for impairment loss		<u>-</u>	
Amortization costs	\$	1,483	

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a dedicated team to build a credit rating database, with a view to assessing the default risk of investments in debt instruments. For items without external credit ratings, appropriate internal ratings can be given by reference to publicly available financial information. The Group continuously tracks major information from financial institutions to monitor changes in the credit risk of investments in debt instruments, and uses such information to assess whether there is a significant increase in the initially recognized credit risk of investments in debt instruments. The Group has tasked its credit management committee with the development and maintenance of a credit risk grading framework for categorizing exposures according to the degree of the risk of default. The credit rating information may be obtained from independent rating agencies, where available, and if not available, the credit management committee uses other publicly available financial information to rate the debtors.

The Group considers the historical default records and current financial status of financial institutions supplied by the internal rating team to measure the 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses of investments in debt instruments.

The Group's current credit risk rating mechanism is as follows:

		Basis for Recognition of
Credit Rating	Definition	Expected Credit Losses

Normal The counterparty has a low risk of default and a strong 12-month ECLs capacity to meet contractual cash flows

The gross carrying amount and applicable expected credit loss rate of investments in debt instruments are as follows:

December 31 2022

Gross Carrying Amount

Credit Rating	Expected Credit Loss Rate	Amortized Cost
Normal	0%~0.01%	<u>\$ 1,483</u>

There was no change in the allowance for impairment loss of investments in debt instruments at amortized cost for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The group did not have any investment in debt instruments at amortized cost as of December 31, 2021.

11. NOTES RECEIVABLE, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Notes reveivable		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount-unrelated parties	\$ 281	\$ -
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>=</u>	_
	<u>\$ 281</u>	<u>\$</u>
Accounts receivables		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount-unrelated parties	\$ 276,384	\$ 461,905
Gross carrying amount-related parties	3,229	4,212
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(168)	(858)
	<u>\$ 279,445</u>	<u>\$ 465,259</u>
Overdue receivables		
Overdue receivables	\$ 30	\$ 30

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(30)	(30)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$</u>
Others receivables		
Tax refund receivables	\$ 10,358	\$ 15,097
Duty Tax refund receivable	2,479	2,104
Proceeds from sale of financial assets	10,900	7,320
Collection and payment	11,188	-
Others	324	
	<u>\$ 35,249</u>	<u>\$ 24,521</u>

a. Notes Receivable and Accounts Receivable

At amortized cost

The average credit period of the sales of goods was 90-135 days. No interest was charged on accounts <u>receivables</u>. In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual

trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts.

The Group estimates expected credit losses according to the prescribed approach, which permits the recognition of lifetime expected losses for all trade receivables. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix, which takes into consideration the historical credit loss experience with the respective debtor, the current financial position of the debtor, economic condition of the industry in which the customer operates, as well as the GDP forecasts and industry outlooks. The Group uses different provision matrixes based on customer segments by default risks and determines the expected credit loss by reference to the expected credit loss rate of each customer segment.

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

made, these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of notes receivables and accounts receivables based on the Group's provision matrix:

December 31,2022

		Less than	Less than	Less than	Less than	
	Not Past Due	1~30Days	31~60Days	61~90Days	over 91Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0.02%	2.86%	14.69%	12.41~100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 267,963	\$ 6,514	\$ 5,417	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 279,894
Loss allowance (Lifetime						
ECL)	(10)	(2)	(156)			(168)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 267,953</u>	<u>\$ 6,512</u>	\$ 5,261	\$ -	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 279,726</u>

December 31,2021

		Less than	Less than	Less than	Less than	
	Not Past Due	1~30Days	31~60Days	61~90Days	over 91Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	3.86%	5.93%	9.12~100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 432,786	\$ 22,733	\$ 10,213	\$ 207	\$ 178	\$ 466,117
Loss allowance (Lifetime						
ECL)		=	((25)	(43)	(858)
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 432,786</u>	\$ 22,733	\$ 9,423	<u>\$ 182</u>	<u>\$ 135</u>	\$ 465,259

The movements of the loss allowance of notes receivables and accounts receivables were as follows:

	2022	2021
Accounts receivables		
Balance on January 1	\$ 858	\$ 6,608
Less: Amount of credit loss		
reversal	(<u>690</u>)	(5,750)
Balance on December 31	<u>\$ 168</u>	<u>\$ 858</u>
Overdue receivables		
Balance on January 1	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>
Balance on December 31	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>

Compared to the balance on January 1, 2022 and 2021, the gross carrying amount of accounts receivables on December31, 2022 and 2021 decreased \$186,223 thousand and increase \$183,945 thousand. Due to increase in projected credit loss, the loss allowance decreased \$690 thousand and \$5,750 thousand.

The Group's accounts receivable with pledge as loan guarantee. Please refer to Note 32 disclosure.

b.Others Receivable

The Group does not accrue interest on other receivables. When determining the recoverability of other receivables, the Group considers any changes in the credit quality of other receivables from the original credit date to the balance sheet date. As historical experience shows that other receivables overdue for more than one year are not recoverable, the Company recognizes 100% allowance for bad debts for other receivables aged over one year. For other receivables aged within one year, the Company determines allowance for bad debt by reference to the past arrears of counterparties and analyzing their current financial position, in order to evaluate irrecoverable amounts.

There was no allowance for impairment loss of other receivables on December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021.

12. INVENTORIES

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Raw materials	\$ 251,253	\$ 219,235
Work in process	42,766	36,705
Finished goods	67,213	64,717
Merchandise inventories	7,633	2,023
Stock in transit	30,415	23,746
	<u>\$ 399,280</u>	<u>\$ 346,426</u>
Costs of goods sold were as follows:		
	2022	2021
Cost of Goods Sold	\$ 1,401,780	\$ 1,315,163
Labor cost	1,504	21,697
Loss (gain) on inventory impairment	18,000	(17,000)
Inventory Scrap	3,149	322
	<u>\$ 1,424,433</u>	<u>\$ 1,320,182</u>

The net realizable value of inventories is the increase in the sales price of the inventory in specific markets

13. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries Included in the Consolidated Financial Statements The entity included in the consolidated statements is listed below:

			Proportion of		
			Ownership (%)		
			Dec 31	Dec31,	
Investor	Investee	Nature of Activities	2022	2021	Note
Promate Solutions Co., Ltd	Promate Japan Inc	Trade of electronic	100%	100%	(a)
		commodities			

a. Promate Japan Inc. was incorporated on Mach 2017 in Tokyo, Japan. It is 100% owner by the Company and the nature of its activities includes trade of electronic commodities.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		Dec	December 31,2022			December 31,2021	
Assets used by the Group			<u>\$ 47,617</u>		\$ 43,823	<u> </u>	
Assets used by the Gro	<u>oup</u>						
	Machinery	Transportation	Office	Miscellaneous	Leasehold		
	Equipment	Equipment	Equipment	Equipment	Improvements	Total	
Cost							
Balance on January 1,							
2022							
	\$ 74,003	\$ 2,810	\$ 10,758	\$ 69,061	\$ 13,375	\$ 170,007	
Additions	-	-	58	-	-	58	
Reclassification	474	_	2,095	15,884	<u>=</u>	18,453	
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 74,477</u>	<u>\$ 2,810</u>	<u>\$ 12,911</u>	<u>\$ 84,945</u>	<u>\$ 13,375</u>	<u>\$ 188,518</u>	
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance on January 1,							
2022	\$ 47,625	\$ 2,810	\$ 10,214	\$ 53,840	\$ 11,695	\$ 126,184	
Depreciation expense	6,483	<u> </u>	568	6,841	825	14,717	
Balance on December 31, 2022	\$ 54,108	<u>\$ 2,810</u>	<u>\$ 10,782</u>	\$ 60,681	<u>\$ 12,520</u>	<u>\$ 140,901</u>	
Carrying amounts on							
December 31, 2022	\$ 20,369	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 2,129</u>	<u>\$ 24,264</u>	<u>\$ 855</u>	\$ 47,617	
Cost							
Balance on January 1,							
2021	\$ 72,642	\$ 2,810	\$ 10,688	\$ 62,593	\$ 15,083	\$ 163,816	

	Machinery	Transportation	Office	Miscellaneous	Leasehold	
	Equipment	Equipment	Equipment	Equipment	Improvements	Total
Additions	-	-	70	130	-	200
Reclassification	1,361	-	-	8,548	-	9,909
Disposal				(2,210)	(1,708)	(3,918)
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 74,003</u>	<u>\$ 2,810</u>	<u>\$ 10,758</u>	<u>\$ 69,061</u>	<u>\$ 13,375</u>	<u>\$ 170,007</u>
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance on January 1,						
2021	\$ 40,911	\$ 2,810	\$ 9,739	\$ 48,950	\$ 12,460	\$ 114,870
Depreciation expense	6,714	-	475	7,100	943	15,232
Disposal				(2,210)	(1,708)	(3,918)
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 47,625</u>	<u>\$ 2,810</u>	<u>\$ 10,214</u>	\$ 53,840	<u>\$ 11,695</u>	<u>\$ 126,184</u>
Carrying amounts on						
December 31, 2021	\$ 26,378	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 544</u>	<u>\$ 15,221</u>	<u>\$ 1,680</u>	\$ 43,823

There was no indication of an impairment loss; therefore, the Group did not perform impairment assessment during the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

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

Machinery equipment	3-10 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Office equipment	3-5 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3-20 years
Leasehold improvements	3-10 years

15. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Carrying amounts		
Buildings	\$ 22,311	\$ 41,921
Transportation equipment	437	915
	\$ 22.748	\$ 42.836

	2022	2021
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 9,428</u>
Depreciation charge for right of use assets		
Buildings	\$ 19,586	\$ 20,156
Transportation equipment	478	478
	<u>\$ 20,064</u>	<u>\$ 20,634</u>

Due to the early termination of the lease contract during current period, the Group's right of-use assets and lease liabilities were reduced by NT\$10,970 thousand and NT\$11,225 thousand respectively. Thus, it resulted in a lease modification benefit of NT\$255 thousand during the year ended December 31, 2021

b. Lease liabilities

Buildings

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Carrying amounts		
Current	<u>\$ 21,081</u>	<u>\$ 20,763</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 1,400</u>	<u>\$ 22,216</u>
Discounted rate ranges of lease lia	abilities were as follows: December 31,2022	December 31,2021

3%

5.69%

3%

5.69%

c. Material lease in activities and terms

Transportation equipment

The Group leased a number of cars for use by business personnel or warehouse personnel for 3 years. The lease contracts for these cars do not contain terms for the right of renewal or the right of purchase.

The Group also leased certain buildings for the use as plant and office in a period of 5 years. The Group does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold buildings at the end of the lease terms. In addition, the Group is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

d. Other lease information

	2022	2021
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	<u>\$ 608</u>	<u>\$ 496</u>
Total cash outflow for lease	(<u>\$ 21,958</u>)	(<u>\$ 21,878</u>)

The Group has selected to apply the exemption of recognition to certain office equipment leases conforming to low-value asset leases, and does not recognize the relevant

right-to-use assets and lease liabilities for such leases.

The Group has no lease commitments commencing after the balance sheet date during the non-leasehold period in 2022 and as of December 31, 2021.

16. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer
<u>_</u>	Software
Cost	
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ <u>15,659</u>
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 15,659</u>
Accumulated amortization	
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ 9,808
Amortization expenses	1,890
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 11,698</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 3,961</u>
Cost	
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ 18,379
Reclassification	3,542
Disposal	(6,262)
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 15,659</u>
Accumulated amortization	
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ 14,352
Amortization expenses	1,718
Disposal	(6,262)
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 9,808</u>
Carrying amount on December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 5,851</u>

There was no indication of an impairment loss; therefore, the Group did not perform impairment assessment during the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

Other intangible assets were amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software

3-10 years

	2022	2021
Amortization expenses summarized by		
function:		
Operating costs	\$ -	\$ -
Selling and marketing expenses	77	108
General and administrative expenses	698	1,053
Research and development expenses	<u>1,115</u>	557
	<u>\$ 1,890</u>	<u>\$ 1,718</u>

17. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021	
Currect			
Prepayments			
Prepayment for purchases and expenses	\$ 26,165	\$ 2,887	
Other current assets			
Temporary debits and Payment for others	28	30	
	<u>\$ 26,193</u>	<u>\$ 2,917</u>	
Non-Currect			
Prepayments for equipment	\$ 219	\$ 6,834	
Refundable deposits	654	656	
Overdue receivables (Note11)	30	30	
Allowance for impairment loss - overdue			
receivables	(30)	(30)	
	<u>\$ 873</u>	\$ 7,490	

18. BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Secured borrowings (Note 32)		
Bank loans - export letters of credit	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 76,221</u>

The weighted average effective interest rate for export L/C documentary loan which were secured by the Group's notes receivable (refer to Note 32) with maturity date between April 19, 2022 and May 31, 2022 was 0.786% per annum as of December 31, 2021.

19. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Notes payable		
Non trade	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ 31</u>
Accounts payable		
Accounts payable	\$ 195,133	\$ 200,299
Accounts payable -related parties		
	50,987	181,574
	<u>\$ 246,120</u>	<u>\$ 381,873</u>

The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

20. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Currect		
Other payables		
Payables for salaries or bonuses	\$ 63,433	\$ 52,312
Payables for annual eave	10,250	8,050
Payables for compensation of		
employees and remuneration of directors		
(Note 25)	24,000	19,500
Accrued commissions	1,426	15,282
Payable for service	1,342	1,371
Accrued freights	2,569	2,315
Accrued repair	18,328	-
Accrued equipment	4,517	-
Others	9,275	7,760
	\$ 135,140	<u>\$ 106,590</u>
Other payables – related parties(Note31)		
Others	<u>781</u>	607
	<u>\$ 135,921</u>	<u>\$ 107,197</u>
Contract liability(Note24)		
Advance payment	<u>\$ 136,367</u>	<u>\$ 69,004</u>
Others liability		

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Refund liability	\$ 29,856	\$ -
Others	5,019	2,157
Receipts under custody and others	<u>\$ 34,875</u>	<u>\$ 2,157</u>

21. PROVISIONS

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Current		
Warranties (a)	<u>\$ 5,821</u>	\$ 2,938
Non-current		
Warranties (a)	<u>\$ 3,703</u>	<u>\$ 1,386</u>

	Warranties	
	2022	2021
Balance on January 1	\$ 4,324	\$ 5,524
Additional provisions recognized	10,371	3,010
Amount used	(5,171)	(4,210)
Balance on December 31	<u>\$ 9,524</u>	<u>\$ 4,324</u>

a. The provision for warranty claims represents the present value of management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under sale of goods legislation. The estimate had been made on the basis of historic warranty trends, and may vary as a result of new materials, altered manufacturing processes or other events affecting product quality.

22. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plans

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

b. Defined benefit plans

The Parent Company and subsidiary adopted the defined benefit plan under the Labor

Standards Law, under which pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Group contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Group assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Group is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Group has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

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

	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation \$		
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 16,692	\$ 18,132
Present value of defined benefit obligation \$		
Fair value of plan assets	(8,957)	(7,724)
Allocation for deficiency	<u>7,735</u>	10,408
Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	<u>\$ 7,735</u>	<u>\$ 10,408</u>

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

	Present Value of the	2	Net Defined
	Defined Benefit	Fair Value of the	Benefit
	Obligation	Plan Assets	Liabilities
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ 22,031	(\$ 6,987)	\$ 15,044
Service cost			
Service cost of current period	-	-	-
Net interest expense (income)	110	(37_)	73
Recognized in loss (profit)	110	(37_)	73
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (other than			
amounts included in net interest)	-	(85)	(85)
Actuarial loss - change in			
demographic assumptions	424	-	424
Actuarial loss - changes in financial			
assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial loss – experience			
adjustments	(4,433_)	_	(4,433_)

Recognized in other comprehensive loss						
(gain)	(4,009)	(<u>85</u>)	(4,094)
Contributions from employer		<u>-</u>	(615)	(615)
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u>\$</u>	18,132	(<u>\$</u>	7,724)	\$	10,408
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$	18,132	(<u>\$</u>	7,724)	\$	10,408
Service cost						
Service cost of current period		-		-		-
Net interest expense (income)		91	(41)		50
Recognized in loss (profit)		91	(41)		50
Remeasurement						
Return on plan assets (other than						
amounts included in net interest)		-	(594)	(594)
Actuarial loss - change in						
demographic assumptions		-		-		-
Actuarial loss - changes in financial						
assumptions	(1,441)		-	(1,441)
Actuarial loss – experience						
adjustments	(90)		<u> </u>	(90)
Recognized in other comprehensive loss						
(gain)	(1,531)	(594)	(2,125)
Contributions from employer		<u>-</u>	(598)	(598)
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$</u>	16,692	(<u>\$</u>	8,957)	\$	7,735

The amount recognized as profit or loss for the defined benefit plan is summarized by function as follows:

	20)22	2()21
Operating cost	\$	13	\$	19
Selling and marketing expenses		12		17
General and administrative expenses		11		15
Research & development expense		14		22
	<u>\$</u>	50	\$	73

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

1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant

- regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Discount rate(s)	1.375%	0.50%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	2.00%	2.00%
Death rate	According to the sixth	According to the fifth
	mortality experience table of	mortality experience table of
	Taiwan life insurance industry	Taiwan life insurance industry
Disability rate	According to 10% of expected	According to 10% of expected
	mortality rate	mortality rate

Employee turnover rate

Based on the empirical data of consolidated company on the turnover rate of the Company in the past and the future trend, the revised data were adopted.

Age	2022	2021	
20 years old ~ 30 years old	6%~10%	6%~10%	
35 years old ~ 60 years old	0%~4%	0%~4%	

The turnover rate under 20 years old shall be calculated as 20 years old; the turnover rate of each age group shall be calculated in the way of internal difference.

Voluntary retirement rate

Assuming that Z is the earliest retirement age for individual employees

Age	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Z	15%	15%
$Z+1\sim64$	3%	3%
65	100%	100%

However, the voluntary retirement rate of individual employees shall not be less than 1.5 times of the turnover rate for the same age adopted by the Company.

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Discount rate(s)		
0.25% increase	(<u>\$ 378</u>)	(<u>\$ 460</u>)
0.25% decrease	<u>\$ 392</u>	<u>\$ 479</u>
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
Expected rate(s) of safary increase		
0.25% increase	<u>\$ 384</u>	<u>\$ 465</u>
0.25% decrease	(<u>\$ 372</u>)	(<u>\$ 449</u>)

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
The expected contributions to the		
plan for the next year	<u>\$ 599</u>	<u>\$ 607</u>
The average duration of the defined		
benefit obligation	9.2years	10.3years

23. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Common stock

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	100,000	100,000
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in		
thousands)	38,255	38,255
Shares issued	<u>\$ 382,549</u>	<u>\$ 382,549</u>

The authorized shares include 4,000 thousand shares allocated for the exercise of employee stock options.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed		
as cash dividends, or transferred to		
share capital (1)		
Issuance of ordinary shares	<u>\$ 386,829</u>	<u>\$ 386,829</u>

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

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the amended Articles, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve 10% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for distribution of dividends and bonus to shareholders. For the policies on distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors after amendment, refer to employees' compensation and remuneration of directors in Note 25,(g).

Taking into account future capital expenditure requirements and long-term financial planning of the Company, the total dividends paid in any given year may not be less than 50% of the distributable earnings in that year. However, cumulative distributable earnings cannot be distributed if it is less than 20% of the total paid-up capital. Dividends could be distributed either through cash or shares, and cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends for the year.

An appropriation of earnings to a legal reserve should be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

The Company's shareholders' meeting resolved in June 14, 2022 to amend the Articles to appropriate special reserve from the balance of retained earnings of the prior period against "the cumulative net decrease of other equity in the prior period". If the amount of retained earnings of the prior period is not enough for such appropriation, the Company should further make up the gap by the net profit after tax and the balances of

other equity items of current period. Before amending the Articles, the Company appropriated by law from retained earnings of the prior period.

The appropriations of earnings for 2020 and 2019 that were approved in the shareholders' meetings on June 14, 2022 and July 22, 2021, respectively, were as follows:

	2021	2020	
Legal reserve	\$ 16,571	\$ 20,859	
Reversal of special surplus reserve	-	(2,728)	
Cash dividends	147,281	191,274	
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	3.85	5	

The appropriation of earnings for 2022 was proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 14 2023. The appropriation and dividends per share were as follows:

	2022	
Legal reserve	\$ 19,584	
Special reserve	7,979	
Cash dividends	170,234	
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	4.45	

The above appropriation for cash dividends had been resolved by the Company's board of directors; the other proposed appropriations will be resolved by the shareholders in their meeting to be held on June 13, 2023.

d. Special reserves

	2022	2021
Beginning on January 1	\$ -	\$ 2,728
Reversal of special reserves		
Rotate other equity items		(2,728)
Balance on December 31	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>

e. Other equity items

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

	2022	
Balance on January 1	(\$ 391)	(\$ 49)
Recognized for the period		

	2022	2021
Exchange differences arising on		
translating the financial		
statements of foreign operations	(89)	(428)
Conversion of income tax related to		
interests arising from net assets of		
foreign operating agency	18	86
Other comprehensive income recognized		
for the period	(71_)	(342)
Balance on December 31	(<u>\$ 462</u>)	(<u>\$ 391</u>)
2) Unrealized gain or loss on Financial A	ssets at FVTOCI	
2) Unrealized gain or loss on Financial A	ssets at FVTOCI 2022	2021
2) Unrealized gain or loss on Financial A		2021 \$ 11,292
	2022	
Balance on January 1	2022	
Balance on January 1 Recognized for the period	2022	
Balance on January 1 Recognized for the period Unrealized gain (loss)-equity	\$ 5,186	\$ 11,292
Balance on January 1 Recognized for the period Unrealized gain (loss)-equity instruments	\$ 5,186 (13,967)	\$ 11,292
Balance on January 1 Recognized for the period Unrealized gain (loss)-equity instruments Unrealized gain (loss)-Tax	\$ 5,186 (13,967)	\$ 11,292
Balance on January 1 Recognized for the period Unrealized gain (loss)-equity instruments Unrealized gain (loss)-Tax Other comprehensive Income	\$ 5,186 (13,967) 1,264	\$ 11,292 (5,940)
Balance on January 1 Recognized for the period Unrealized gain (loss)-equity instruments Unrealized gain (loss)-Tax Other comprehensive Income recognized for the year	\$ 5,186 (13,967) 1,264	\$ 11,292 (5,940)
Balance on January 1 Recognized for the period Unrealized gain (loss)-equity instruments Unrealized gain (loss)-Tax Other comprehensive Income recognized for the year Gain (loss) on disposal of equity	\$ 5,186 (13,967) 1,264	\$ 11,292 (5,940)

24. REVENUE

	2022	2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from the sale of goods	\$ 1,869,015	\$ 1,695,139
Design & development revenue	7,518	37,822
Service revenue	9,429	12,807
	\$ 1,885,962	\$ 1,745,768

a. Revenue from Sales to customers

Revenue from the sale of goods

Goods are categorized into computer monitors and customized products for manufacturing engineering. The Group engages in the sale of embedded control systems, medical displays, and application-specific display modules at the agreed prices stipulated in contracts, quotations or orders.

Service revenue

Service revenue mainly comprises revenue from the design of embedded, medical, and application specific display modules during product development; revenue from customers' request for repair when defects occur in products that exceed the warranty period; and revenue recognized at the agreed prices stipulated in contracts.

b. Contract balances

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		January 1, 2021	
Accounts and Notes receivables						
(Note 11)	\$	279,726	\$	465,259	\$	275,564
Contract Assest						
Design of product	\$	1,856	\$	-	\$	-
Less: allowance		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Contract Assest- current	\$	1,856	\$		\$	
Contract liabilities (Note 20)						
Sale of good	\$	88,071	\$	69,004	\$	30,466
Design of product		48,296		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Contract liabilities -current	\$	136,367	\$	69,004	<u>\$</u>	30,466

The change of contract assets and contract liabilities is mainly due to the difference between the time of meeting the performance obligation and the time of payment by the customer. There is no other material change.

The amount recognized as income in the current year from the contract liabilities at the beginning of the year and the performance obligations already met in the earlier period is as follows:

	2022	2021
Contract liabilities at the beginning of the year		
Revenue from sale of goods	<u>\$ 29,531</u>	<u>\$ 11,258</u>

c. Disaggregation of revenue

2022

	Embedded	Application	Medical		
	Control	specific	Touch	Others	Total
Goods or service					
Revenue from sale of					
goods	\$ 573,574	\$ 641,283	\$ 466,018	\$ 180,140	\$1,869,015
Service revenue	2,553	6,850	7,542	2	16,947
	\$ 576,127	\$ 648,133	<u>\$ 473,560</u>	<u>\$ 188,142</u>	<u>\$1,885,962</u>

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	Embedded	Application	Medical		
	Control	specific	Touch	Others	Total
Goods or service					
Revenue from sale of					
goods	\$ 419,524	\$ 442,946	\$ 679,283	\$ 153,386	\$1,695,139
Service revenue	6,379	20,619	23,477	154	50,629
	\$ 425,903	\$ 463,565	\$ 702,760	<u>\$ 153,540</u>	<u>\$1,745,768</u>

25. NET PROFIT (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

a. Interest income

	2022	2021
Bank deposits	\$ 4,290	\$ 1,283
Financial assets at amortized cost	95	386
Imputed interest of deposit	4	4
1	\$ 4,389	\$ 1,673
b. Other income		
	2022	2021
Dividend income	\$ 3,022	\$ 4,114
Government subsidy income	2,388	
Others	1,288	332
	<u>\$ 6,698</u>	<u>\$ 4,446</u>
c. Other gains and losses		
	2022	2020
Gain (loss) on financial instruments	<u> </u>	
Mandatorily measured at FVTPL	(\$ 4,748)	\$ 1,097
Net foreign exchange gain (losses)	44,913	(10,986)
Gain on Lease	-	255
Others	(400)	(89)
	<u>\$ 39,765</u>	(\$ 9,723)
d. Finance costs		
	2022	2021

	2022		2021			
Interest on lease liabilities	(\$	877)	(\$	1,529)		
Bill inrerest cost		<u>-</u>	(219)		
	(<u>\$</u>	<u>877</u>)	(<u>\$</u>	1,748)		

There was no interest capitalization in the combined company for the year ended

December 31, 2022 and 2021.

e. Depreciation and amortization

	2022	2021		
An analysis of deprecation by function				
Operating costs	\$ 10,594	\$ 10,617		
Operating expenses	24,187	25,249		
	<u>\$ 34,781</u>	\$ 35,866		
An analysis of amortization by function				
Operating costs	\$ -	\$ -		
Operating expenses	1,890	1,718		
	<u>\$ 1,890</u>	<u>\$ 1,718</u>		
f. Employee benefits expense				
	2022	2021		
Short-term benefits	<u>\$ 215,251</u>	<u>\$ 184,406</u>		
Post-employment benefits(Note 22)				
Defined contribution plans	5,797	5,806		
Defined benefit plans	50	73		
	5,847	5,879		
Other employee benefits	7,350	6,930		
Total employee benefits expense	<u>\$ 228,448</u>	<u>\$ 197,215</u>		
An analysis of employee benefits expense				
by function				
Operating costs	\$ 52,471	\$ 52,029		
Operating expenses	175,977	145,186		
	<u>\$ 228,448</u>	<u>\$ 197,215</u>		

g. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors

The Company accrued employees' compensation at the rates of no less than 7.5%~10% and remuneration of directors at the rates of no higher than 3%, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration of directors. Employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors on March 14, 2023 and March 15, 2022, respectively, and are as follows:

Accrual rate

	2022	2021
Employees' compensation	7.5%	7.7%
Remuneration of directors	1.5%	1.4%

Amount

	For the Y	For the Year Ended December 31		
	20)22	2021	
	C	ash	Cash	
Employees' compensation Remuneration of directors	<u>\$</u> \$	20,000 4,000	\$ 16,500 \$ 3,000	

If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate and will be adjusted in the next year.

There was difference between the paid amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors on March 15 2022 and adjusted in 2022 income. There was no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021

Amount

	20)21	2020		
	Employees' compensation	Remuneration of directors	Employees' compensation	Remuneration of directors	
The Board of Directors issue pay					
amounts	<u>\$ 16,500</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>	<u>\$ 20,600</u>	<u>\$ 4,100</u>	
Annual consolidated financial					
statements authorized	<u>\$ 16,500</u>	\$ 3,000	<u>\$ 20,600</u>	<u>\$ 4,100</u>	

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

h. Gain and loss on foreign currency exchange

	2022	2021	
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 112,735	\$ 20,533	
Foreign exchange losses	(67,822)	(31,519)	
Net gain (loss)	<u>\$ 44,913</u>	(<u>\$ 10,986</u>)	

i. The reversal of impairment of non-financial instruments

	2022	2021	
Inventories (included in costs of goods sold)	(<u>\$ 18,000</u>)	<u>\$ 17,000</u>	

26. INCOME TAXES RELATING TO CONTINUING OPERATION

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	2022	2021
Current tax		
In respect of the current period	\$ 54,741	\$ 33,422
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	93	-
Adjustment for the prior year	90	(4,919_)
	54,924	28,503
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current period	(5,142)	5,047
Income tax expense recognized in		
profit or loss	<u>\$ 49,782</u>	<u>\$ 33,550</u>

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense recognized in profit or loss is as follows:

	2022	2021		
Income before income tax	<u>\$ 243,926</u>	<u>\$ 195,824</u>		
Income tax expense calculated at the				
statutory rate	\$ 49,199	\$ 39,387		
Non-deductible tax loss	8	(1,036)		
Surtax on undistributed retained earnings	93	-		
Unrecognized net operating loss	(61)	(122)		
Unrecognized deductible temporary				
difference	453	240		
Adjustments for prior year	90	(4,919)		
Income tax expense recognized in profit or				
loss	<u>\$ 49,782</u>	<u>\$ 33,550</u>		

b. Income tax expense (benefit)recognized in other comprehensive income

	20	2022			2021		
<u>Deferred tax</u>							
In respect of current period							
-Translating the financial statements of	\$	18		\$	86		

foreign operations		
Unrealized gain on FVTOCI financial		
assets	1,264	-
- Actuarial profit and loss of defined		
benefit plans	(425_)	(818)
Income tax recognized in other		
comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 857</u>	(<u>\$ 732</u>)
Comment tory assets and lightliffes		

c. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 37,763</u>	<u>\$ 8,813</u>

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

<u>2022</u>

	Opening Balance			Recognized in Profit (Loss)		Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Closing Balance	
Deferred tax assets									
Temporary differences									
Allowance for write-down of inventories	\$	4,679	\$	3,600	\$	-	\$	8,279	
Debt provision		865		1,040		-		1,905	
Accrued warranty expense		453		3,199		-		3,652	
Foreign operating agency exchange									
difference		98		-		18		116	
Unrealized exchange difference		1,278	(1,278)		-		-	
Financial liabilities measured at fair value									
through profits and losses		-		397		-		397	
Financial instruments at FVTOCI		-		-		1,264		1,264	
Other		1,610		440		<u>-</u>		2,050	
	<u>\$</u>	8,983	\$	7,398	<u>\$</u>	1,282	\$	17,663	
Deferred tax liabilities Temporary differences									
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	\$		(\$	1,961)	\$		(\$	1,961)	
6 6	Ф	-	(3	1,901)	Ф	-	(3	1,901)	
Long-term investment accounted for using									
the equity method	(191)	(185)		-	(376)	
Defined benefit obligation	(733)	(110)	(425)	(1,268)	
	(<u>\$</u>	924)	(<u>\$</u>	2,256)	(<u>\$</u>	425)	(<u>\$</u>	3,605)	

2021

					necog	,iiizcu iii		
					o	ther		
			Reco	gnized in	Compi	rehensive		
	Openi	ing Balance	Pro	fit (Loss)	Income (Loss)		Closin	ng Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>								
Temporary differences								
Defined benefit obligation	\$	193	(\$	108)	(\$	85)	\$	-
Allowance for write-down of inventories		8,079	(3,400)		-		4,679
Debt provision		1,105	(240)		-		865
Accrued warranty expense		453		-		-		453
Allowances for bad debts exceeding the								
limit		764	(764)		-		-
Foreign operating agency exchange								
difference		12		-		86		98
Unrealized exchange difference		1,497	(219)		-		1,278
Financial liabilities measured at fair value								
through profits and losses		240	(240)		-		-
Other		1,550		60		<u>=</u>		1,610
	\$	13,893	(<u>\$</u>	4,911)	\$	1	\$	8,983
Deferred tax liabilities	_							
Temporary differences								
Long-term investment accounted for using								
the equity method	(\$	55)	(\$	136)	\$	-	(\$	191)
Defined benefit obligation					(733)	(733)
	(\$	<u>55</u>)	(\$	136)	(<u>\$</u>	733)	(\$	924)

Recognized in

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Loss carryforwards		
Expiry in 2022	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 46</u>

f. Income tax assessments

The Company's business income tax declarations over the years have been verified by the taxing authority to 2019.

27. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Unit: NT\$ Per Share 2021 2022 Basic earnings per sharel From continuing operation 5.08 4.24 Basic earnings per share total 5.08 4.24 Diluted earnings per share From continuing operation 5.02 4.21 5.02 Diluted earnings per share total 4.21

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net Profit for the Year

	2022	2021
Income for the period attributable to owners of		
the Company	<u>\$ 194,144</u>	<u>\$ 162,274</u>
Earnings used in the computation of basic		
earnings per share	<u>\$ 194,144</u>	<u>\$ 162,274</u>
Earnings used in the computation of diluted		
earnings per share	<u>\$ 194,144</u>	<u>\$ 162,274</u>

Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares Outstanding (In Thousand Shares)

	2022	2021
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
in computation of basic earnings per share	38,255	38,255
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Employees' compensation	396	<u>316</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
used in the computation of diluted earnings		
per share	38,651	38,571

If the Company settles the bonuses or remuneration paid to employees in cash or shares, the Company presumed that the entire amount of the bonus or remuneration would be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, if the effect is dilutive. The dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

28. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a. Non-cash transaction

For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group entered into the following non-cash investing and financing activities:

- 1) The Group reclassified prepayments for equipment amounting to \$18,453 and \$9,909 thousand to property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.
- 2) The Group reclassified prepaid equipment to other intangible assets amounting to \$3,524 thousand in the year ending December 31, 2021.
- 3) The group prepaid equipment and acquired property, plant, and equipment in the year ended December 31, 2022, resulting in decrease in other payables by \$4,517 thousand, respectively.

b. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities 2022

		Non-cash Changes										
	Balance on January 1, 2022	Cash Flows	New 1	Lease		ease dified	Disp	osals	Exc	reign hange erence	Balan o Decer 31, 2	f mber
Short-term												
borrowings	\$ 76,221	(\$ 76,221)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Guarantee deposits												
received	-	1,541		-		-		-		-	1	,541
Lease liabilities	42,979	$(\underline{21,350})$				877			(<u>25</u>)	22	,481
	\$119,200	(<u>\$ 96,030</u>)	\$		\$	877	\$		(<u>\$</u>	<u>25</u>)	\$ 24	,022

2021

			Non-cash Changes					
	Balance on January 1, 2021	Cash Flows	New Lease	Lease Modified	Disposals	Foreign Exchange Difference	Balance as of December 31, 2021	
Short-term borrowings Lease liabilities	\$ - 64,737 <u>\$ 64,737</u>	\$ 76,221 (<u>21,382</u>) <u>\$ 54,839</u>	\$ - <u>9,428</u> <u>\$ 9,428</u>	\$ - 1,529 \$ 1,529	\$ - (<u>11,225</u>) (<u>\$ 11,225</u>)	\$ - (<u>108</u>) (<u>\$ 108</u>)	\$ 76,221 42,979 \$119,200	

29. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged.

Adopting a prudent risk management strategy and regularly reviewing the strategy, the Group engages in overall planning based on business development strategies and operational needs, in order to determine the appropriate capital structure of the Group.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

30. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

 The management of the Group believes the carrying amounts of financial assets and
 financial liabilities not measured at fair value that are very close to maturity or whose
 future prices equals their carrying amounts, approximates their fair values.
- b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis
 - 1) Fair value hierarchy December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial assets at FVTPL					
— Securities listed in ROC	\$ 4,602	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,602	
- Domestic unlisted shares and domestic					
emerging market shares	7,565	=		7,565	
Total	\$ 12,167	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 12,167	
Financial assets at FVTOCI					
Investments in equity					
- Securities listed in ROC	\$ 29,949	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,949	
- Domestic unlisted shares and domestic					
emerging market shares			61,258	61,258	
Total	<u>\$ 29,949</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 61,258</u>	<u>\$ 91,207</u>	
<u>December 31, 2021</u>					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial assets at FVTPL					
Securities listed in ROC	\$ 10,594	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 10,594	
Financial assets at FVTOCI					
Investments in equity					
 Securities listed in ROC 	\$ 37,595	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,595	
- Domestic unlisted shares and domestic					
emerging market shares			47,924	47,924	
Total	<u>\$ 37,595</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 47,924</u>	<u>\$ 85,519</u>	

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the current and prior periods.

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments 2022

	Financial assets at FVTPL				
Financial assets	Equity Instrument				
Balance at January 1	\$ 47,924				
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(6,321)				
Purchase	<u>19,655</u>				
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 61,258</u>				
Unrealized gain (loss) for the current year included in profit or loss relating to assets held at the end of the year	(<u>\$ 6,321)</u>				

<u>2021</u>

	Financial assets at FVTPL
Financial assets	Equity Instrument
Balance at January 1	\$ -
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-
Purchase	47,924
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 47,924</u>
Unrealized gain (loss) for the current year included in profit or loss relating to assets held at the end of the year	<u>\$</u>

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for the purpose of measuring Level 3 fair value measurement

The Gloup measures the fair value of its investments on domestic unlisted shares by using the market approach and using asset-based approach. The comparable company method of market approach is based on the profitability at the end of the year to select the market multiplier of comparable companies. The valuation method is chosen by the Company after careful evaluation. Therefore, the fair value measurement is reasonable. The asset-based approach assesses the fair value by calculating the value of each asset and liability by reflect the overall fair value.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
Financial assets			
Financial assets at FVTPL			
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ 12,167	\$ 10,594	
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 1)	1,115,762	1,216,997	
Financial assets at FVTOCI			
Equity instruments	91,207	85,519	
Financial liabilities			
Measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	383,685	565,322	

Note 1: The balances included financial assets measured at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, debt investments, notes and accounts receivables, other receivables and refundable deposits

Note 2: The balances include financial liabilities at amortized cost, which comprise short-term loans,, notes and accounts payable, other payables

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's major financial instruments included equity and debit investments, accounts receivables, accounts payables, and lease liabilities. The Group's Corporate Treasury monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

The Group's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below), interest rates (see (b) below) and other price risk (see (c) below).

There were no changes to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company and its subsidiaries had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Group to foreign currency risk. The Group manages the risk that fluctuations in foreign currency could have on foreign-currency denominated assets and future cash flow by using forward exchange contracts, which was governed by the Group's policies

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities (including those eliminated on consolidation) and of the derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the year are set out in Note 34.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group was mainly exposed to the U.S. dollar

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in New Taiwan dollars (the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The 1% sensitivity rate is used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity

analysis included only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items, and adjusted their translation at the end of the reporting period for a 1% change in foreign currency rates.

A positive number below indicates an increase in pretax profit and other equity associated with the 1% strengthening of the New Taiwan dollar against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of New Taiwan dollar against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on pre-tax profit and other equity and the balances below would be negative.

	U.S. Dollar	U.S. Dollar Impact		
	For the Year Ende	d December 31		
	2022	2021		
Profit or loss	<u>\$ 7,343</u> (i)	\$ 3,710 (i)		

(i) This was mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on U.S. dollar-denominated accounts receivables, and accounts payables which were not hedged at the end of the reporting period

The Group's sensitivity to foreign currency increased during the current year mainly due to the increase of accounts receivable balance in the USD.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis did not reflect the inherent exchange rate risk because the exposure at the end of the year did not reflect the exposure during the period.

b) Interest rate risk

The Group evaluates hedging activities regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite and ensures that the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Fair value interest rate risk — Financial assets — Financial liabilities	\$ 370,003 \$ -	\$ 340,720 \$ 76,221
Cash flow interest rate risk — Financial assets	<u>\$ 430,092</u>	<u>\$ 385,676</u>

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the Group's exposure to interest rates for nonderivative instruments at the end of the year. For floating-rate liabilities, the analysis was prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the year was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease was used when reporting interest rate risk internally to

key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's pre-tax profits for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would increase / decrease by NT\$2,150 thousand and NT\$1,928 thousand, respectively, mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to the floating-interest rates on bank borrowings and bank deposits

The Group's sensitivity to rate increased mainly because of its increase in Bank rate change in 2022.

c) Other price risk

The Group was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in listed equity securities and beneficiary certificates. The Group has appointed a special team to monitor the price risk and evaluate when it is necessary to increase the risk aversion position.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below were determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period

If equity prices had fluctuated by 3%, the pre-tax profit for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased/decreased by NT\$365thousand and NT\$318 thousand as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL.

If equity prices had fluctuated by 3%, the pre-tax other comprehensive income of or the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increase/decreased by NT\$2,736 thousand and NT\$2,566 thousand as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI.

The Group's sensitivity to equity prices increased mainly because of its increase in financial assets investment in 2022.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. At the end of the year, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk, which would cause a financial loss to the Group due to the failure of the counterparty to discharge its obligation and due to the financial guarantees provided by the Group, could be mainly from the following:

- a) The carrying amount of the financial assets recognized in the balance sheets; and
- b) The maximum amount payable by the Group due to financial guarantees provided by the Group, regardless of possibility.

Financial assets are potentially affected by the failure of the Group's counterparties to fulfill their contractual obligations. The Group's credit risk is evaluated based on contracts whose fair value at the end of the financial reporting period is positive. The Group's counterparties are financial institutions and companies with sound credit ratings. The Group has a dedicated unit that regularly monitors counterparty credit exposure levels every year, so no significant credit risk is expected.

In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Group has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Group reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowances are made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, management believes the Company's credit risk was significantly reduced.

Accounts receivable from customers exceeding 5% of the total accounts receivable accounted for 65.6% and 61.6% of the Group's accounts receivable balance as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 respectively.

The maximum credit exposure of the Group is the net carrying amount of financial assets after deducting the amount that can be offset against each other and the impairment loss recognized in accordance with the regulations without considering collateral and other credit enhancement policies.

3) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Group relies on bank borrowings as a significant source of liquidity. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's available unutilized bank loan facilities set out in section (b) below.

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

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

<u>December 31,2022</u>

	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years
Non-interest bearing liabilities		
Notes payable	\$ 103	\$ -
Trade payable	246,120	-
Other payable	135,921	-
Lease liabilities	21,307	1,431
	<u>\$ 403,451</u>	<u>\$ 1,431</u>

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

_	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 21,307</u>	<u>\$ 1,431</u>	

December 31,2021

	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years
Non-interest bearing liabilities		
Notes payable	\$ 31	\$ -
Trade payable	381,873	-
Other payable	107,197	-
Lease liabilities	21,383	22,771
Fixed Rate		
Short-term borrowings	76,440	_
	<u>\$ 586,924</u>	<u>\$ 22,771</u>

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 21,383</u>	\$ 22,771

b) Financing facilities

	December 31 2022	December 31 2021		
Unsecured bank overdraft facilities				
-Amount used	\$ 17,175	\$ 6,000		
-Amount unused	308,505	184,720		
	<u>\$ 325,680</u>	\$ 190,720		

31. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The parent company of the Company is Promate Electronic Co., Ltd., which held 66.21% of the Company's ordinary shares on December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are the related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

a. Names and categories of related parties

Name	Related Party Categories
Promate Electronic Co., Ltd	The Company's Parent company
Promate Electronic (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd	Fellow subsidiary company
Promate Electronic (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	Fellow subsidiary company
PROMATE ELECTRONICS COMPANY USA	Fellow subsidiary company
Weikeng Industrial Co., Ltd	Substantive related party-chairman is the
	director of the Company
Higgstec, Inc.	Principal management - parent company
	of the Company is the corporate director
	of the Company

b. Operating revenues

Line Items	Related Party Category/Name	2022	2021
Sale of goods	The Company's Parent company	\$ 19,414	\$ 29,582
	Subsidiary of Pormate	51	44
	Managerial level	1,128	831
		<u>\$ 20,593</u>	\$ 30,457
Repairs	The Company's Parent company	<u>\$ 102</u>	<u>\$ 97</u>

c. Purchases of goods

Related Party Category/Name	2022	2021	
The Company's Parent company	\$ 320,212	\$ 444,504	
Substantive related parties	47,171	34,201	
Managerial level	<u>17,550</u>	<u>13,526</u>	
	<u>\$ 384,933</u>	<u>\$ 492,231</u>	

The related-party transactions were conducted under normal terms.

d. Receivables from related parties (excluding loans to related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	Decem	ber 31, 2022	Decem	ber 31, 2021
Accounts receivable	The Company's Parent company	\$	3,229	\$	3,568
	Managerial level		<u> </u>		644
		\$	3,229	\$	4,212

The outstanding accounts receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the year ended December 31 2022 and 2021, no impairment loss was recognized for accounts receivables from related parties

e. Payables to related parties (excluding loans from related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts payables	The Company's Parent company	\$ 30,716	\$ 168,978
	Substantive related parties	14,805	7,889
	Managerial level	5,466	4,707
		<u>\$ 50,987</u>	<u>\$ 181,574</u>
Other payables	Subsidiary of Pormate	<u>\$ 781</u>	<u>\$ 607</u>

The outstanding accounts payables to related parties are unsecured.

f. Lease arrangements - the Group is lessee

Related Party Category/Name	2022	2021
Acquisition of right-of-use assets		
Substantive related parties	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 5,439</u>

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Lease liabilities	The Company's Parent company	\$ 11,045	\$ 21,765
	Substantive related parties	2,800	4,139
		<u>\$ 13,845</u>	<u>\$ 25,904</u>

Related Party Category/Name	2022	2021
<u>Interest expense</u>		
The Company's Parent company	\$ 428	\$ 742
Substantive related parties	93	<u> 132</u>
	<u>\$ 521</u>	<u>\$ 874</u>
Gain on Lease Modification		
Substantive related parties	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 111</u>

Lessor	Location	Lease term and Payment Method
Promate Electronic Co., Ltd	Chingpu Plant	The lease term begins on January 1, 2019 and ends on December 31, 2023. Rent is paid every six months, where the monthly rent is NT\$929,000.
Substantive related parties	Office building along Huanshan Road, Neihu District	The lease term begins on January 1, 2019 and ends on December 31, 2023. Rent is paid every six months, where the monthly rent is NT\$111,000 (In January 1, 2021, the lease was early terminated)
Substantive related parties	Office building along Huanshan Road, Neihu District	The lease term begins on January 1, 2021 and ends on December 31, 2024. Rent is paid every six months, where the monthly rent is NT\$119,000

g. Other transactions with related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	2022	2021
Operating Cost -	Managerial level	<u>\$ 2,774</u>	<u>\$</u>
Ousourcing expenses			
Research and development fee	The Company's Parent company	\$ 661	\$ 1,535
	Substantive related parties	1,670	579
	Managerial level	3,370	1,600
		\$ 5,701	<u>\$ 3,714</u>
Professional service fees	Subsidiary of Pormate	<u>\$ 8,546</u>	<u>\$ 8,613</u>
IT information	The Company's Parent company	<u>\$ 2,440</u>	<u>\$ 2,440</u>
expense			

h. Compensation of key management personnel

	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 20,139	\$ 14,537
Other long-term employee benefits	344	392
	<u>\$ 20,483</u>	<u>\$ 14,929</u>

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the remuneration committee based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

32. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

The following assets were provided as collateral for bank borrowings: :

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Recognized as Financial assets at		
amortized cost Time Deposits (Time		
Deposits) (Note 9)	<u>\$ 1,483</u>	<u>\$</u>
Notes Receivable (Note11)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 76,221</u>

33. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENT

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Group were as follows:

- a. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group has all issued letters of guarantee for tariff guarantee amounted to \$6,000 thousand and \$6,000 thousand, respectively
- b. As of December 31, 2022, the Group has all issued letters of guarantee for performance bond amounted to \$11,175 thousand, respectively
- c. .As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 commitment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	December 31, 20	December 31, 2021
Contract amount		
Paid amount	\$ 219	\$ 6,834
Unpaid amount	511	10,231
	<u>\$ 730</u>	<u>\$ 17,065</u>

34. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Group' significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were as follows:

December 31, 2022

Unit: In Thousands for Currencies, Except Exchange Rates

		Offic. In Thousands for Current	les, Except Exchange Rates
	Foreign		
	Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 29,630	30.71 (USD:NTD)	\$ 909,942
USD	62	132.70 (USD: JPY)	1,916
EUR	125	32.72 (EUR:NTD)	4,103
GBP	46	37.09 (GBP: NTD)	1,715
JPY	11,716	0.23 (JPY:NTD)	2,723
			\$ 920,399
NoMonetary items FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS			
USD FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 246	30.71 (USD: NTD)	\$ 7,565
USD	1,995	30.71 (USD: NTD)	61,258
			\$ 68,823
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	5,719	30.71 (USD:NTD)	\$ 175,633
USD	65	132.70 (USD: JPY)	1,993
EUR	23	32.72 (EUR:NTD)	743
JPY	96	0.23 (JPY:NTD)	22
			<u>\$ 178,391</u>
<u>December 31, 2021</u>			
		Unit: In Thousands for Currence	cies, Except Exchange Rates
	Foreign		
	Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount

Financial assets Exchange Rate Carrying Amount Monetary items USD \$ 27,499 27.68 (USD:NTD) \$ 761,179 USD 180 115.02 (USD: JPY) 4,984 EUR 92 31.52 (EUR:NTD) 2,912 GBP 76 37.50 (GBP: NTD) 2,849 JPY 9,994 0.24 (JPY:NTD) 2,403 \$ 774,327		roreign		
Monetary items USD \$ 27,499 27.68 (USD:NTD) \$ 761,179 USD 180 115.02 (USD: JPY) 4,984 EUR 92 31.52 (EUR:NTD) 2,912 GBP 76 37.50 (GBP: NTD) 2,849 JPY 9,994 0.24 (JPY:NTD) 2,403		Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
USD \$ 27,499 27.68 (USD:NTD) \$ 761,179 USD 180 115.02 (USD: JPY) 4,984 EUR 92 31.52 (EUR:NTD) 2,912 GBP 76 37.50 (GBP: NTD) 2,849 JPY 9,994 0.24 (JPY:NTD) 2,403	Financial assets	<u></u>		
USD 180 115.02 (USD: JPY) 4,984 EUR 92 31.52 (EUR:NTD) 2,912 GBP 76 37.50 (GBP: NTD) 2,849 JPY 9,994 0.24 (JPY:NTD) 2,403	Monetary items			
EUR 92 31.52 (EUR:NTD) 2,912 GBP 76 37.50 (GBP:NTD) 2,849 JPY 9,994 0.24 (JPY:NTD) 2,403	USD	\$ 27,499	27.68 (USD:NTD)	\$ 761,179
GBP 76 37.50 (GBP: NTD) 2,849 JPY 9,994 0.24 (JPY:NTD) 2,403	USD	180	115.02 (USD: JPY)	4,984
JPY 9,994 0.24 (JPY:NTD) <u>2,403</u>	EUR	92	31.52 (EUR:NTD)	2,912
	GBP	76	37.50 (GBP: NTD)	2,849
<u>\$ 774,327</u>	JPY	9,994	0.24 (JPY:NTD)	2,403
				<u>\$ 774,327</u>

	Foreign		
	Currencies	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
NoMonetary items FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS			
USD	\$ 1,723	27.68 (USD: NTD)	<u>\$ 47,924</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u> Monetary items			
USD	14,096	27.68 (USD:NTD)	\$ 390,183
USD	125	115.02 (USD: JPY)	3,458
EUR	16	31.52 (EUR:NTD)	519
JPY	1,570	0.24 (JPY:NTD)	378
			<u>\$ 394,538</u>

The Group is mainly exposed to the fluctuations other than USD. For the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, realized foreign exchange gains(losses) were \$34,537 thousand and \$(4,507) thousand, respectively; Unrealized foreign exchange gains(losses) were \$10,376 thousand and \$(6,479)thousand for the year months ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

35. OTHERS ITEMS

On April 29, 2021, the Company's board of directors resolved to subscribe Esquarre IoT Landing Fund, L.P. in US\$5 million. The investments in private funds accounted for 5.56% of the company's total equity of the current period. As of December 31, 2022, the Company has invested \$67,579 (US\$2,376) thousand and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Please refer to Note 8 disclosure.

36. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

- a. Information about significant transactions:
 - 1) Financing provided to others. (None)
 - 2) Endorsement/guarantee provided. (None)
 - 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures). (Table 1)
 - 4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300

- million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 2)
- 5) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 6) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (Table 3)
- 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital. (None)
- 9) Trading in derivative instruments. (None)
- 10) Significant transactions between the Company and subsidiaries. (Table 4)
- b. Information of investees. (Table 5)
- c. Information on investments in mainland China (None)
- d. Information of major shareholders (Table 6)

37. SEGMENT INFORMATION

a. Industry Information

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided. According to the requirements of IAS 34, the Group engages in organization management and resource allocation in a single operating segment, and its business is concentrated in a single industry related to mainframes and peripheral equipment for point-of-sale systems. In addition, the Group provides segment information reviewed by the CODM, whose basis of measurement is similar to that of financial statements. Therefore, the revenue and total assets of reportable segments for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 can be determined by reference to the balance sheet and consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The CODM considers the sales units engaging in the sale of mainframes and peripheral equipment in each country as separate operating segments. But for financial statements presentation purposes, these individual operating segments have been aggregated into a single operating segment, taking into account the following factors:

- 1. These operating segments have similar long-term gross profit margins.
- 2. Similar product nature and transaction method.
- 3. Products are delivered to customers in the same way.

b.Revenue from sales of products and services

The Group's operating segment's revenue from sales of products and services are as follows:

For the	Voor	habna	Decemb	ar 31
rorine	rear	enaea	Decemb	erai

	2022	2021
Embedded control systems	\$ 576,127	\$ 425,903
Medical touch displays	648,133	463,565
Special application displays	473,560	702,760
Other	188,142	153,540
	\$ 1,885,962	\$ 1,745,768

c.Geographic information

The geographic information of the Group's revenue from external customers are as follows:

For the Year ended December 31

	2022	2021
Asia	\$ 177,451	\$ 175,044
America	1,540,500	1,469,294
Europe	167,523	100,990
Other	488	440
	<u>\$ 1,885,962</u>	<u>\$ 1,745,768</u>

d.Information about main customers

Single customers contributing 10% or more to the Group's revenue were as follows:

For the Year Ended December

	2022		2021					
Customer	Amount	%	Customer	Amount	%			
500087	\$ 480,070	25	900022	\$ 418,256	24			
500088	237.140	13	500009	312,289	18			

PROMATE SOLUTIONS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD

December 31, 2022

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

					December 31	1, 2022			
Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the Holding Company (Note 2)	Financial Statement Account	Number of Shares	Carrying Amount (Noted 3)	Percentage	Fair Value	Note (Note 4)	
Promate Solutions Corporation	Ordinary shares SUNONWEALTH ELECTRIC MACHINE INDUSTRY CO., LTD	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss -current	22,000	\$ 939	-	\$ 939	Domestic listed company	
	INTERNATIONAL GAMES SYSTEM CO.,LTD.	"	"	2,300	997	-	997	"	
	LOTES CO., LTD.	//	"	700	578	_	578	"	
	WW Holding Inc. KING SLIDE WORKS CO.,LTD	"	<i>"</i>	7,000 1,200	559 461	-	559 461	// //	
	Jinan Acetate Chemical Co., LTD	<i>"</i>	"	6,000	1,068	_	1,068	"	
	Adobe Inc.	"	"	80	827 (USD 27)	-	827 (USD 27)	Foreign listed company	
	Apple Inc.	"	"	300	1,197 (USD 39)	-	1,197 (USD 39)	"	
	(The) Home Depot, Inc	"	"	50	485 (USD 16)	-	485 (USD 16)	"	
	Intuitive Surgical, Inc	"	"	50	407 (USD 13)	-	407 (USD 13)	"	
	Microsoft Corporation	"	"	50	368 (USD 12)	-	368 (USD 12)	"	
	Micron Techonology, Inc	"	"	300	460 (USD 15)	-	460 (USD 15)	"	
	NVIDIA Corporation	"	"	270	1,212 (USD 39)	-	1,212 (USD 39)	"	
	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited	"	"	250	572 (USD 19)	-	572 (USD 19)	"	
	Tesla, Inc.	"	"	60	(USD 7)	-	(USD 7)	"	
	Unity Software Inc.	"	"	150	(USD 4)	-	(USD 4)	"	
	ASML Holding N.V.	"	"	100	1,678 (<u>USD 55)</u> \$ 12,167	-	1,678 (<u>USD 55)</u> \$ 12,167	"	

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the Holding Company (Note 2)	Financial Statement Account	Number of Shares	Carrying Amount (Noted 3)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	Note (Note 4)
	Higgstec Inc	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income -noncurrent	1,062,000	\$ 29,949		\$ 29,949	Domestic listed company
Promate Solutions	Private funds.							
Corporation	Esquarre IoT Landing Fund,L.P.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income -noncurrent	2,375,651	\$ 61,258 (USD 1,995)	5.41%	\$ 61,258 (USD 1,995)	Foreign unlisted company

Note 1: Marketable securities in this table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates, and other relevant derivative securities as promulgated in IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments."

Note 2: When the issuers of marketable securities are not related parties, this column can be left blank

Note 3: If measured by fair value, please fill in the carrying balance, which is adjusted through fair value valuation with loss allowance deducted, in the carrying amount column; if not measured by fair value, please fill in the carrying balance at amortized cost (loss allowance is already deducted).

Note 4: The number of shares of securities, the amount pledged as security or pledged for loans, and the restrictions on use under some agreements shall be stated in the remarks column if the securities presented herein have such conditions.

Note 5: Please refer to Table 4 for relevant information on investments in subsidiaries.

PROMATE SOLUTIONS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST \$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Company Name Counter Statement Account St		Type and Name				Beginning	g Balance	Acquisitio	n (Note 3)		Disposal	(Note 3)	1	Ending	Balance
Solutions Corporation Finance(Cayman Dimited) Finance Corporation Finance Corporation Finance Corporation Foreign Branch Fund Fund -UPAM C James Bond Money Market Fund Fund Fund Foreign Branch Fund Foreign Branch Fund None - 5,923,714 100,000 5,923,714 100,000 32 - \$ Securities Corporation Securities Corporation Securities Corporation Foreign Branch Fund Fund Fund Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss -	Company Name	Marketable Securities (Note	Statement		p		Amount	Share	Amount	Share		Book cost	on		Amount
James Bond at fair value Securities Money Market through Corporation Fund profit or loss -	Solutions	Finance(Cayman	Cash and cash equivalents	Finance Corporation Foreign	None	-	-	-	\$ 82,349 (USD2,967)	-	\$ 82,384 (USD2,968)	\$ 82,349 (USD2,967)	\$ 35	-	-
		James Bond Money Market	at fair value through profit or loss -	Securities	None			5,923,714	100,000	5,923,714	100,032	100,000	32	_	\$ -

Note1. Marketable securities in this table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates, and other relevant derivative securities

Note4. Paid-in capital referred to herein is the parent company's paid-in capital. In the case that shares were issued with no par value or a par value other than NT\$10 per share, the 20 % of paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10% of the equity attributable to owners of the parent in the calculation.

Note2 Marketable securities investor by equity need wrire this item if none.

Note3. The accumulated amount of purchase and sales shall be calculated separately based on market value to see if the amount exceed NT\$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital.

PROMATE SOLUTIONS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST \$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

D	Related Party	Relationship		Transa	ction Details		Abnormal Tra	nsaction (Note 1)	Notes/Account (Paya)	Note	
Buyer	Purchase/ Sale Amount % to Total Payment Term		Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% to Total	Note				
Promate Solutions Corporation	Promate Electronic Co., Ltd	Parent company	Purchase	\$ 320,212	25.41%	Net 60 days after monthly closing	-	-	Accounts payable		
									\$ 30,716	12.48%	

Note 1. Where related parties' transaction conditions are different from the general ones, the situation and reasons of the differences shall be stated in the column of unit price and credit granting period.

Note 2. In case of advance payment (receipt), the reasons, contractual terms, the amount, and differences from general transactions shall be stated in the remarks column.

Note 3. Paid-in capital referred to herein is the parent company's paid-in capital. In the case that shares were issued with no par value or a par value other than NT\$10 per share, the 20 % of paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10% of the equity attributable to owners of the parent in the calculation.

PROMATE SOLUTIONS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

No			Flow of	Transaction Details								
No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Counterparty	Transactions (Note 2)	Financial Statement Account	Amount (Note 4)	Payment Terms	% to Total Sales or Assets (Note 3)					
0	Promate Solutions Corporation	PROMATE JAPAN Inc.	a	Sale		Transaction terms are not significantly different from those for third parties	0.93%					

Note 1: The parent company and its subsidiaries are numbered as follows:

- a. "0" for the parent company.
- b. Subsidiaries are numbered from "1".

Note 2: The flow of related-party transactions is as follows:

- a. From the parent company to its subsidiary.
- b. From the subsidiary to its parent company.
- c. Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: For assets and liabilities, amounts are shown as a percentage to consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2022, while revenues, costs and expenses are shown as a percentage to consolidated total operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Note 4: The company decides whether to display important transactions in this form based on the principle of materiality.

PROMATE SOLUTIONS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

					Investme	nt Amo	unt	Balance a	s of Decembe	er 31	, 2022					
									Percentag			Net	Income	Inve	estment	
Investor Company	Investee Company (Note	Location	Main Businesses and	Dece	ember 31,	Dece	ember 31,	G1	e	C	Carrying		s) of the	Gain	(Loss)	Note
	1, 2) Products 2022 2021		Shares	of Ownershi		Value	Investee (Note 2(2))		Note 2(3)							
									p			(110	(2))	110	2(3)	
Promate Solutions	PROMATE JAPAN Inc	Japan	Trade of electronic	\$	2,791	\$	2,791	100,000	100%	\$	4,090	\$	926	\$	926	
Corporation			commodities													

Note 1. Where a public company has a foreign holding company and the consolidated financial report is the main financial report according to local laws and regulations, the disclosure of information on foreign investees may only include the holding company's relevant information.

Note 2. In cases other than those described in Note 1, the following information shall be provided:

- 1)"Investee name," "region," "main business items," "the original investment amount," and "the final stake" shall be filled in in order according to the reinvestment situation of the (public) Company and the reinvestment situation of each investee directly or indirectly controlled, and the relationship between each investee and the (public) Company shall be indicated in the remarks column (e.g., a subsidiary or a sub-subsidiary).
- 2)In the column of "Profit and loss of investee in the current period," the current profit and loss amount of each investee shall be filled in.
- 3)Under "investment gains and losses recognized in the current period," only the recognized profit and loss amount of each subsidiary that is directly invested by the (public) Company and each investee assessed by equity method shall be filled in and the rest is not required to be filled in. Under "gains and losses of subsidiaries that are invested directly are recognized for the current period," it shall be confirmed that the gains and losses of the subsidiaries include their investment gains and losses and that it shall be recognized in accordance with the regulations.

PROMATE SOLUTIONS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Shares					
Name of Major Shareholder	Name have of Chause	Shares Percentage				
	Number of Shares	of Ownership (%)				
Promate Electronic Co., Ltd	25,327,500	66.21%				

Note 1:The percentage of ownership of major shareholders included in the table should be more than 5%, which was calculated based on the total number of ordinary shares, preference shares and treasury shares owned in the last trading day of the quarter that were traded in and registered electronically and was prepared by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. In addition, the share capital and the actual number of traded shares with the completion of electronic registration stated in the consolidated financial statements might vary due to different calculation basis.