SYSGRATION LTD. PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

SYSGRATION LTD.

DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TABLE OF CONTENTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Sysgration Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Sysgration Ltd. as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related parent company only balance statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matters for the Company's 2022 financial statements are stated as follows:

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Existence and occurrence of revenue

Description

Please refer to Note 4(29) for accounting policies on revenue recognition and Note 6(22) for details of sales revenue.

Sysgration Ltd. is engaged in the manufacture and sales of automobile electronics products and power management products. Revenue is the main indicator of whether the Company achieves its business and financial goals, and existence and occurrence of revenue have a significant impact on financial reports.. Thus, we considered the existence and occurrence of revenue as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

The key audit procedures performed in respect of the above included the following:

- A. Obtained an understanding of and tested the internal control procedures of recognition of revenue and tested the effectiveness in exercising internal controls in relation to sales revenue.
- B. Obtained the details of revenue and verified customers' orders, delivery orders, sales invoices, bill of lading and receipt of customers to confirm whether the sales revenue transactions indeed occurred.
- C. Examined the content and related supporting documents of sales returns and discounts after the balance sheet date and checked the subsequent collection to confirm the reality of sales revenue recognition.

Valuation of allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Sysgration Ltd. is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of automobile electronics products and power management products. Because of the rapid change of electronic products, there is a higher risk of incurring inventory valuation losses or having obsolete inventory. Sysgration Ltd.'s inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value, and individually assessed for those inventories over a certain age in order to identify obsolete or slow-moving inventories. The material's net realisable value is calculated based on the latest purchase price, and the net realisable values of work in process



and finished goods are measured at the last sales price as well as taken into consideration of the operating expense ratio.

The industry technology is rapidly changing, and the net realisable value involves subjective judgement result in an uncertainty when assessing the obsolete or slow-moving inventories. Considering that the inventory and allowance for inventory valuation losses were material to the financial statements, the assessment of allowance for inventory valuation losses was identified as a key audit matter.

Refer to Note 4(12) for accounting policy on inventory, Note 5(2) for accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty in relation to inventory valuation, and Note 6(6) for detailed information on allowance for inventory valuation losses.

How our audit addressed the matter:

The key audit procedures performed in respect of the above included the following:

- A. Assessed the reasonableness of provision policies on allowance for inventory valuation losses based on our understanding of the Sysgration Ltd.'s operations and the characteristics of the industry, including the classification of inventory for determining net realisable value and the reasonableness of determining the obsolescence of inventory.
- B. Obtained an understanding of the Sysgration Ltd.'s warehousing control procedures. Reviewed the annual physical inventory count plan and observed the annual inventory count in order to assess the effectiveness of the classification of obsolete inventory and internal control over obsolete inventory.
- C. Obtained an understanding of the policy on inventory aging report and the logic of inventory aging report program. Selected samples to verify the accuracy of inventory aging report.
- D. Verified the reasonableness of inventory valuation basis, including sampled the latest purchase price, purchase invoice, the latest sales price and sales invoices in order to verify that the inventory was measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.



Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

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

A. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one



resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

- B. Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls.
- C. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- D. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the parent company only 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 report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- E. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- F. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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



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

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

Chih, Ping-Chiun

in, Charl Frien

Chiu, Chao-Hsier

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan March 9, 2023

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

SYSGRATION LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021				
	Assets	Notes		AMOUNT	%	 AMOUNT			
	Current assets								
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$	1,132,693	32	\$ 683,913	26		
1110	Current financial assets at fair value	6(2)							
	through profit or loss			139	-	1,477	-		
1136	Current financial assets at amortised	6(4) and 8							
	cost			100,501	3	100,501	4		
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(5) and 12(2)		2,521	-	3,050	-		
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(5) and 12(2)		848,505	24	522,918	20		
1180	Accounts receivable-related parties	7		5,002	-	2,843	-		
1200	Other receivables			11,786	1	8,038	-		
1210	Other receivables-related parties	7		68,418	2	68,409	3		
1220	Current tax assets	6(29)		185	-	84	-		
130X	Inventories	6(6)		282,236	8	309,430	12		
1470	Other current assets			11,119		 13,405	1		
11XX	Current assets			2,463,105	70	 1,714,068	66		
	Non-current assets								
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair	6(2)							
	value through profit or loss			12,460	-	-	-		
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair	6(3)							
	value through other comprehensive								
	income			148,952	4	96,038	4		
1535	Non-current financial assets at	6(4) and 8							
	amortised cost			20,700	1	24,800	1		
1550	Investments accounted for using	6(7)							
	equity method			468,566	13	382,979	15		
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(8) and 8		300,506	9	291,046	11		
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(9)		16,065	-	26,852	1		
1760	Investment property, net	6(10)		4,025	-	4,162	-		
1780	Intangible assets	6(11)		16,442	-	11,356	-		
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(29)		30,851	1	31,107	1		
1900	Other non-current assets			57,971	2	16,946	1		
15XX	Non-current assets			1,076,538	30	 885,286	34		
1XXX	Total assets		\$	3,539,643	100	\$ 2,599,354	100		
			<u> </u>	, , -		 , , , .			

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SYSGRATION LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

				December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		
	Liabilities and Equity	Notes		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
	Current liabilities							
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(22)	\$	7,674	- \$	6,582	-	
2150	Notes payable			1,723	-	986	-	
2170	Accounts payable			238,324	7	265,257	10	
2180	Accounts payable-related parties	7		371,530	11	276,093	11	
2200	Other payables	6(14)(31)		153,019	4	116,871	4	
2220	Other payables-related parties	7		1,911	-	88	-	
2250	Current provisions	6(17)		21,246	1	7,179	-	
2280	Current lease liabilities			13,547	-	15,302	1	
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(12)(13) and 8		542,374	15	533,211	21	
2399	Other current liabilities, others			15,034	1	21,870	1	
21XX	Current liabilities			1,366,382	39	1,243,439	48	
	Non-current liabilities							
2530	Bonds payable	6(13)		-	-	-	-	
2540	Long-term borrowings	6(12) and 8		227,589	6	137,881	5	
2580	Non-current lease liabilities			2,703	-	11,716	1	
2600	Other non-current liabilities			198		198	-	
25XX	Non-current liabilities			230,490	6	149,795	6	
2XXX	Liabilities			1,596,872	45	1,393,234	54	
	Equity							
	Share capital	6(18)						
3110	Ordinary share			1,670,605	47	1,545,534	59	
3140	Advance receipts for share capital			9,627	-	9,956	-	
	Capital surplus	6(19)						
3200	Capital surplus			310,036	9	160,349	6	
	Retained earnings	6(20)						
3320	Special reserve			-	-	35,953	1	
3350	Retained earnings (Accumulated							
	deficit)			44,968	1 (454,770) (17)	
	Other equity interest	6(21)						
3400	Other equity interest		(92,465) (2) (90,902) (3)	
3XXX	Equity			1,942,771	55	1,206,120	46	
	Significant contingent liabilities and	9						
	unrecognised contract commitments							
	Significant events after the balance	11						
	sheet date							
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		\$	3,539,643	100 \$	2,599,354	100	

SYSGRATION LTD. PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share amount)

Items Notes 2022 2021 4000 Operating reveaue $6(2)$ and 7 $3, 189, 385$ 100 3 3000 5 $2, 120, 074$ 100 5000 Operating costs $6(2)$ (15)(16)(26)(27) and 21 $363, 854$ 12 0 Gross profit from operations $6(15)(16)(26)(27)$ and 300 $5643. 213$ 21 $363, 854$ 12 0 Gross profit from operations $6(15)(16)(26)(27)$ and 5630 $56, 426)$ 21 $363, 854$ 12 6100 Selling expenses $(15)(16)(26)(27)$ and 5 $130, 653$ 66 6200 Administrative expenses $(15)(16)(26)(27)$ and $130, 653$ 66 6450 $130, 653$ 66 (2) $31, 41$ $131, 459$ $130, 653$ 66 6100 Operating income and expenses $(108, 862)$ $131, 459$ $11, 175$ $131, 459$ $11, 175$ 1200 1000					Ye	ar ended	Decem	iber 31	
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reclassified to profit or loss $(3,130)$ - 756 -8360Components of other comprehensive Income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss $12,522$ - $(3,023)$ -8300Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax $\frac{12,522}{339,523}$ - $(3,023)$ -8500Total comprehensive income for the year $\frac{10,024}{339,523}$ - $\frac{5,023}{11}$ 9750Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share $6(30)$ 9750Diluted earnings per share Diluted earnings per share $\frac{10,024}{300}$ - $\frac{10,024}{300,523}$ -		other comprehensive income that will be							
8360Components of other comprehensive Income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss $12,522$ $($ $3,023$ $-$ 8300Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax $$ 1,024 - $ 5,023 - $ $				(3,130)	-		756	-
Income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss $12,522$ $($ $3,023$ $-$ 8300Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax $\frac{12,522}{5,023}$ $ \frac{5}{5,023}$ $-$ 8500Total comprehensive income for the year $\frac{10,024}{5,023}$ $ \frac{5}{5,023}$ $-$ 8500Basic earnings per share $6(30)$ $\frac{5}{2.14}$ $\frac{5}{2.14}$ $\frac{5}{2.14}$ 9750Basic earnings per share $6(30)$ $\frac{5}{2.14}$ $\frac{5}{2.14}$	8360			` <u> </u>					
to profit or loss8300Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax8500Total comprehensive income for the year $\frac{\$ 1,024}{\$ 339,523}$ $-\frac{\$ 5,023}{11}$ 9750Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share $\$ 0.62$ 9750Diluted earnings per share $\$ 0.62$	0500								
8300Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax $\$$ $1,024$ $ \$$ $5,023$ $-$ 8500Total comprehensive income for the year $\$$ $339,523$ 11 $\$$ $100,370$ 55 9750Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share $\$$ 2.14 $\$$ 0.62					12 522		(3 (023)	
net of tax $\$$ $1,024$ - $\$$ $5,023$ -8500Total comprehensive income for the year $\$$ $339,523$ 11 $\$$ $100,370$ 55 9750Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share $\$$ 2.14 $\$$ 0.62	0200	-			12,522		(5,025)	
8500 Total comprehensive income for the year \$ 339,523 11 \$ 100,370 5 9750 Basic earnings per share \$ 2.14 \$ 0.62 Diluted earnings per share 6(30)	8300			¢	1.024		¢	5 022	
Basic earnings per share 6(30) 9750 Basic earnings per share <u>\$ 2.14</u> <u>\$ 0.62</u> Diluted earnings per share 6(30)				3		-	<u> </u>		
9750 Basic earnings per share \$ 2.14 \$ 0.62 Diluted earnings per share 6(30) 6(30) 6(30) 6(30) 6(30)	8500	Total comprehensive income for the year		\$	339,523	11	\$	100,370	5
9750 Basic earnings per share \$ 2.14 \$ 0.62 Diluted earnings per share 6(30) 6(30) 6(30) 6(30) 6(30)		Basic earnings per share	6(30)						
Diluted earnings per share 6(30)	9750		- ()	\$		2 14	\$		0.62
	2,00		6(30)	Ψ		2.14	Ψ		0.02
$\frac{1.99}{2}$	9850		0(30)	¢		1 00	¢		0 50
	7050	Difuted carnings per share		φ		1.99	φ		0.08

					YEARS EN	DED D	ECEMBER 31	, 2022 A	ND 2021								
					(Expressed	l in tho	usands of New	Taiwan	dollars)								
	Share Capital Capital Surplus Retained Earnings Other Equity Interest																
	Notes	Ordi	inary share	Advanc	e receipts for re capital		ital Surplus	Spe	cial reserve	Reta	ained earnings accumulated deficit)	diff trai forei	xchange erences on nslation of gn financial atements	Unro (lo fina mea value con	ealised gains ealised gains osses) from ancial assets usured at fair through other nprehensive income]	Fotal equity
<u>Year 2021</u>																	
Balance at January 1, 2021		\$	1,524,847	\$	15,958	\$	135,896	\$	35,953	(\$	550,117)	(\$	61,025)	(\$	34,900)	\$	1,066,612
Profit for the year			-		-		-		-		95,347		-		-		95,347
Other comprehensive income (loss) for th	e 6(21)																
year			-		-		-		-		-	(3,023)		8,046		5,023
Total comprehensive income (loss)			-		-		-		-		95,347	(3,023)		8,046		100,370
Share-based compensation cost	6(16)(18)(19)		-		-		14,527		-		-	-	-		-		14,527
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(18)(19)(32)		29		2,200		5,442		-		-		-		-		7,671
Exercise of employee stock options	6(18)(19)		20,658	(8,202)		4,484		-		-		-		-		16,940
Balance at December 31, 2021		\$	1,545,534	\$	9,956	\$	160,349	\$	35,953	(\$	454,770)	(\$	64,048)	(\$	26,854)	\$	1,206,120
Year 2022				<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>			·		<u> </u>
Balance at January 1, 2022		\$	1,545,534	\$	9,956	\$	160,349	\$	35,953	(\$	454,770)	(\$	64,048)	(\$	26,854)	\$	1,206,120
Profit for the year		+	-	+	-	+		+	-	(<u>+</u>	338,499	\ <u>+</u>	,	\ <u>+</u>		+	338,499
Other comprehensive income (loss) for th	e 6(21)										550,155						550,155
year	•()		-		-		-		-		-		12,522	(11,498)		1,024
Total comprehensive income (loss)			-		-		-		-		338,499	-	12,522	(11,498)		339,523
Share-based compensation cost	6(16)(18)(19)		-		-		10,834		-		-		-		-		10,834
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(18)(19)(32)		7,257		1,360		21,144		-		-		-		-		29,761
Exercise of employee stock options	6(18)(19)		15,314	(1,689)		14,908		-		-		-		-		28,533
Proceeds from disposal of equity instruments	6(3)(21)		,	`	1,000)		1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,										20,000
at fair value through other comprehensive																	
income			-		-		-		-		2,587		-	(2,587)		-
Capital surplus used to offset accumulated	6(20)																
deficit	((20))		-		-	(122,699)		-		122,699		-		-		-
Special reserve used to offset accumulated deficit	6(20)							(35,953)		35,953						
Cash capital increase	6(18)		102 500		-		-	(33,933)		22,933		-		-		328,000
	0(18)	¢	102,500	¢	-	æ	225,500	¢	-	¢	-	(0	-	(0	-	¢	,
Balance at December 31, 2022		\$	1,670,605	\$	9,627	\$	310,036	\$	-	\$	44,968	(\$	51,526)	(\$	40,939)	\$	1,942,771

SYSGRATION LTD. PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS</u> <u>YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Year ended December 31 Notes 2022 2021 CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Profit before tax \$ 338,499 \$ 95,347 Adjustments Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) Loss on financial assets and financial liabilities at 6(2)(25)fair value through profit or loss 878 773 Expected credit impairment (loss) profit 12(2)5.861 31) (6(8)(9)(10)(26) Depreciation 56,211 47,048 Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment 6(25) 2) (122) (Amortisation 6(11)(26) 16.084 10.393 Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates for 6(7) using the equity method 69,935) (35,318) (6(9)(12)(13)(28) Interest expense 7,983 6,432 Interest income 1,175) 6(23) 3,141) ((Dividend income 6(24)1,874) 1,105) ((Share-based compensation cost 6(16)(19)(27) 10,834 14,527 Changes in operating assets and liabilities Changes in operating assets Notes receivable 3.081) 535 (Accounts receivable 331,454) (190.594) (Accounts receivables - related parties 2,159) (2,843) (Other receivables 3,361) (4,206) (Other receivables - related parties 9) 3,430 (27,194 Inventories 233,387) (Other current assets 2,286 8,565) (Changes in operating liabilities Current contract liabilities 1,092 5,084 Notes payable 737 271 Accounts payable 26,933) 183,989 (Accounts payable-related parties 95,437 53,498 Other payables 37,259 38,448 3,308) Other payables-related parties 1,823 (Current provisions 14,067 6,171 Other current liabilities, others 6,836) 7.623) Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations 171,845 26,716) Interest paid 3,246) 1,631) ((Interest received 2,754 1,205 Dividend received 1,105 1,874 Income tax paid 101) (20) (Income tax refunded 400 Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities 172,357 24,888)

(Continued)

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS</u> <u>YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

			Year ended I	Decemt	per 31
	Notes		2022		2021
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through					
profit or loss		(\$	12,000)	\$	_
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through		¢Ψ	12,000)	Ψ	
other comprehensive income		(80,786)	(37,354)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair		(00,700)	(57,551)
value through other comprehensive income			13,500		_
Increased in financial assets at amortised cost			4,100	(5,800)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(31)	(48,140)	(35,029)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and		(10,110)	(55,025)
equipment			37		1,539
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(11)	(21,170)	(12,572)
Increase in refundable deposits	0(11)	(921)		166)
Increase in prepayments for business facilities		(37,656)		4,190)
Decrease in other current assets		(2,448)	(884
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(185,484)	(92,688)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		<u> </u>	100,101	\	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	6(12)(32)		196,530		119,200
Repayment of long-term borrowings	6(12)(32)	(72,186)	(37,656)
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	6(12)(32) 6(19)	(28,533	(16,940
Payments of lease liabilities	6(9)(32)	(18,970)	(14,910)
Increase in guarantee deposits received	0()(32)	(-	(198
Cash capital increase	6(18)		328,000		-
Net cash flows from financing activities	0(10)		461,907		83,772
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			401,907		33,804)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year				(
Cash and cash equivalents at organising of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		¢	683,913	\$	717,717
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$	1,132,693	Ф	683,913

SYSGRATION LTD.

NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

SYSGRATION LTD. (the 'Company') was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) on October 14, 1977, and the Company's shares have been approved by Securities and Futures Commission, Ministry of Finance to be officially traded on Taipei Exchange from December 1995. The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacture and sale of automobile electronics products and power management products.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 9, 2023.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by FSC and became effective from 2022 are as follows:

	Effective date by International Accounting
New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts— cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

New standards, interpretations and amendments that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC effective from 2023 are as follows:

	Effective date by
	International
	Accounting
New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, 'Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities	January 1, 2023
arising from a single transaction'	

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

	Effective date by
	International Accounting
New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets	To be determined by
between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	International Accounting
	Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback'	January 1, 2024
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non- current'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Non-current liabilities with covenants'	January 1, 2024

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

The parent company only financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance

with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

- (2) <u>Basis of preparation</u>
 - A. Except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.
 - B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.
- (3) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

- A. Foreign currency transactions and balances
 - (a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
 - (b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
 - (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.
 - (d) All foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.
- B. Translation of foreign operations
 Investments in foreign operations resulting in exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- (4) Classification of current and non-current items
 - A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
 - (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
 - (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

- (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
 - (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
 - (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
- (5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

- (6) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
 - A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
 - C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.
 - D. The Company recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.
- (7) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
 - A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
 - B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
 - C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:

The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

- A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
 - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.
- D. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.
- (9) Accounts and notes receivable
 - A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.
 - B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.
- (10) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost, at each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(12) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable value selling expenses.

- (13) Investments accounted for using the equity method subsidiaries, associates
 - A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
 - B. Unrealised profit (loss) from the transactions between the Company and subsidiaries have been offset. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been adjusted to be consistent with the Company's accounting policies.
 - C. The Company's share of its subsidiaries' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise losses proportionate to its ownership.
 - D. If changes in the Company's shares in subsidiaries do not result in loss in control (transactions with non-controlling interest), transactions shall be considered as equity transactions, which are transactions between owners. Difference of adjustment of non-controlling interest and fair value of consideration paid or received is recognised in equity.
 - E. When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Company loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss.
 - F. Pursuant to the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers," profit (loss) of the current period and other comprehensive income in the parent company only financial statements shall be equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the parent company only financial statements. Owners' equity in the parent company only financial statements shall be equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the parent in the parent.
- (14) Property, plant and equipment
 - A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.
 - B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the

replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	2~55	years
Machinery	$2 \sim 20$	years
Maintenance equipment and tools	$2 \sim 5$	years
Office equipment	$2 \sim 30$	years
Transportation equipment	5	years
Leasehold improvements	4~5	years or lease period (whichever is shorter)
Others	2~3	years

- (15) Leasing arrangements (lessee) right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities
 - A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
 - B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate.

Lease payments are comprised of the following:

- (a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- (b) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

- C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:
 - (a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
 - (b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;

- (c) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- (d) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

- D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognise the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.
- (16) Leasing arrangements (lessor) operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(17) <u>Investment property</u>

An investment property is stated initially at its cost and measured subsequently using the cost model. Except for land, investment property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 50 years.

(18) Intangible assets

Intangible assets, mainly computer software and patent rights, are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of $1 \sim 10$ years.

(19) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(20) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

- (21) Notes and accounts payable
 - A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(22) Convertible bonds payable

Convertible bonds issued by the Company contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Company's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares), call options and put options. The Company classifies the bonds payable upon issuance as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the contract terms. They are accounted for as follows:

- A. The embedded call options and put options are recognised initially at net fair value as 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'. They are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value on each balance sheet date; the gain or loss is recognised as 'gain or loss on valuation of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss'.
- B. The host contracts of bonds or are initially recognised at fair value. Any difference between the initial recognition and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable or and subsequently is amortised in profit or loss as an adjustment to 'finance costs' over the period of circulation using the effective interest method.
- C. The embedded conversion options which meet the definition of an equity instrument are initially recognised in 'capital surplus—share options' at the residual amount of total issue price less the amount of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and bonds payable or as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.
- D. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance are allocated to each liability or equity component in proportion to the initial carrying amount of each abovementioned item.
- E. When bondholders exercise conversion options, the liability component of the bonds (including 'bonds payable' and 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss') shall be remeasured on the conversion date. The issuance cost of converted common shares is the total book value of the abovementioned liability component and 'capital surplus—share options'.

(23) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(24) <u>Provisions</u>

Provisions (including warranties) are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the

obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

- (25) Employee benefits
 - A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(26) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(27) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.
- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the parent company only balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or

loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

(28) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(29) <u>Revenue recognition</u>

Sales of goods

- A. The Company manufactures and sells of automobile electronic products and power management products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- B. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

(30) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The Company's chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

5. <u>CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF</u> <u>ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY</u>

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

- (1) <u>Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies</u> None.
- (2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

- 6. Details of Significant Accounts
 - (1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022		Decer	mber 31, 2021
Cash on hand	\$	813	\$	613
Checking accounts and demand deposits		551,880		633,300
Time deposits		580,000		50,000
	\$	1,132,693	\$	683,913

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, cash and cash equivalents amounting to \$121,201 and \$125,301, respectively, as short-term and long-term borrowings were pledged to others as collateral, and were classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

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

	Decemb	ber 31, 2022	December 3	31, 2021
Current items:				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at				
fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives	\$	139	\$	1,477
	Decemb	er 31, 2022	December 3	31, 2021
Non-current items:				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Private equity fund	\$	12,000	\$	-
Valuation adjustment		460		_
	\$	12,460		

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

		2022	2021
Financial assets mandatorily measured at			
fair value through profit or loss			
Debt instruments	\$	460 \$	-
Derivatives	(1,338) (773)
	(\$	878) (\$	773)

- B. Derivatives are call options of the convertible bonds issued by the Company.
- C. The Company had no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others as collateral.
- D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(3).
- (3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Items	Decem	ber 31, 2022	December 31, 2021		
Non-current items:					
Equity instruments					
Listed stocks	\$	21,514	\$	21,514	
Unlisted stocks		180,459		113,173	
		201,973		134,687	
Valuation adjustment	(53,021)	(38,649)	
	\$	148,952	\$	96,038	

- A. The Company has elected to classify equity investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to \$148,952 and \$96,038 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.
- B. Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

		2022	2021		
Equity instruments at fair value through other					
comprehensive income					
Fair value change recognised in other					
comprehensive income	(<u>\$</u>	14,372)	\$	10,058	
Cumulative gains reclassified to					
retained earnings due to derecognition	\$	2,587	\$	-	
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss					
Held at end of period	\$	1,105	\$	1,874	

C. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Company was \$148,952 and \$96,038, respectively.

- D. The Company had no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as collateral.
- E. Information relating to credit risk of financial asse & ts at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(3).
- (4) Financial assets at amortised cost

Items	December 31, 2022			31, 2021
Current items: pledged time deposits	<u>\$</u>	100,501	<u>\$</u>	100,501
Non-current items: pledged time deposits	<u>\$</u>	20,700	\$	24,800

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortised cost are listed below:

	2022			2021		
Interest income	\$	2,041	\$	129		

B. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortised cost held by the Company was \$121,201 and \$125,301, respectively.

C. Details of the Company's financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.

(5) Notes and accounts receivable

	Decen	nber 31, 2022	December 31, 2021		
Notes receivable	\$	2,546	\$	3,081	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(25)	(31)	
	\$	2,521	\$	3,050	
Accounts receivable	\$	854,566	\$	527,585	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(6,061)	(4,667)	
	\$	848,505	\$	522,918	

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

		December 31, 2022				December 31, 2021			
	A	Accounts Notes		Accounts			Notes		
	re	eceivable	receivable		able receivable		receivable		
Not past due	\$	674,494	\$	2,521	\$	410,186	\$	3,050	
Up to 30 days		70,541		-		61,701		-	
31 to 120 days		103,470		-		48,774		-	
121 to 180 days		-		-		-		-	
Over 180 days						2,257		-	
	\$	848,505	\$	2,521	\$	522,918	\$	3,050	

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

- B. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2021, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$332,262.
- C. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's notes receivable was \$2,521 and \$3,050, respectively; the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's accounts receivable was \$848,505 and \$522,918, respectively.
- D. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).
- (6) Inventories

	December 31, 2022						
	Allowance for						
		Cost	Vä	aluation loss		Book value	
Raw materials	\$	133,640	\$	(16,103)	\$	117,537	
Work in progress		78,408		-		78,408	
Finished goods		98,504	(12,321)		86,183	
Inventory in transit		108		-		108	
	\$	310,660	\$	(28,424)	\$	282,236	
			Dece	ember 31, 2021			
			А	llowance for			
		Cost	Vä	aluation loss		Book value	
Raw materials	\$	213,256	(\$	10,081)	\$	203,175	
Work in progress		27,100		-		27,100	
Finished goods		59,984	(1,244)		58,740	
Inventory in transit		20,415		_		20,415	
	\$	320,755	(\$	11,325)	\$	309,430	

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the year :

	У	Year ended		Year ended	
	Dece	mber 31, 2022	Dece	ember 31, 2021	
Cost of goods sold	\$	2,524,073	\$	1,747,260	
Loss on decline in market value		17,099		8,960	
	\$	2,541,172	\$	1,756,220	

The Company had no inventories pledged to others as collateral.

(7) Investments accounted for using equity method

		2022	2021		
At January 1	\$	382,979	\$	351,440	
Share of profit or loss of investments accounted for using equity method		69,935		35,318	
Changes in other equity items		15,652	(3,779)	
At December 31	\$	468,566	\$	382,979	
	Decer	mber 31, 2022	Dece	mber 31, 2021	
Subsidiaries:					
SYSGRATION TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD.	\$	240,592	\$	203,315	
SYSGRATION (SAMOA) LTD.		223,702		175,855	
SYSGRATION USA INC.		4,272		3,809	
	\$	468,566	\$	382,979	

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, share of profit (loss) for using the equity method are as follows:

	Decem	ber 31, 2022	Decem	ber 31, 2021
Subsidiaries:				
SYSGRATION TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD.	\$	30,617	\$	21,311
SYSGRATION (SAMOA) LTD.		39,273		13,891
SYSGRATION USA INC.		45		116
	\$	69,935	\$	35,318

Please refer to Note 4(3) in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 for the information regarding the Company's subsidiaries.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

					2022			
		Buildings]	Maintenance				
		and		equipment	Office	1	easehold	
	Land	structures N	Machinery	and tools	equipment	equipment impr	covements Others	Total
At January 1								
Cost	\$ 18,807	\$ 307,249 \$	168,279	\$ 7,666	\$ 24,534	\$ 6,019 \$	693 \$ 18,249	\$ 551,496
Accumulated depreciation	_	(129,295) (90,736) (6,298) (19,665) (1,003) (682) (12,771) (260,450)
and impairment	\$ 18,807	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			\$ 4,869	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$11 \ \$ \ 5,478$	\$ 291,046
	φ 18,807	φ 177,934 φ	77,343	\$ 1,308	φ 4,009	φ <u></u> 5,010 φ	$\frac{11}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{1}{9}$	\$ 291,040
Opening net book amount								
as at January 1	\$ 18,807	\$ 177,954 \$	77,543	\$ 1,368	\$ 4,869	\$ 5,016 \$	11 \$ 5,478	\$ 291,046
Additions	-	976	33,564	580	4,357	2,232	- 5,202	46,911
Disposals	-	-	-	- (35		(35)
Depreciation charge		(6,475) (20,829) (1,272) (3,735) (1,576) (11) (3,518) (37,416)
Closing net book amount	\$ 18,807	\$ 172,455 \$	90,278	\$ 676	\$ 5,456	\$ 5,672 \$	- \$ 7,162	\$ 300,506
as at December 31	φ 10,007	ϕ 172, $+35$ ϕ	70,270	\$ 070	φ 5,450	φ 5,072 φ	$-\phi$ 7,102	\$ 500,500
At December 31								
Cost	\$ 18,807	\$ 306,325 \$	198,446	\$ 4,427	\$ 27,097	\$ 8,251 \$	400 \$ 23,081	\$ 586,834
Accumulated depreciation		· · - · · ·	, 5	. 7		<u>7</u> - T		,
and impairment		(133,870) (108,168) (3,751) (21,641) (2,579) (400) (15,919) ((286,328)
<u>^</u>	\$ 18,807	<u>\$ 172,455</u> <u>\$</u>	90,278	\$ 676	\$ 5,456	\$ 5,672 \$	- \$ 7,162	\$ 300,506

					2021		
		Buildings		Maintenance			
	Land	and structures	Machinery	equipment and tools	Office equipment	Transportation Leasehol equipment improvement	
At January 1							
Cost	\$ 18,80	7 \$ 307,249	\$ 149,119	\$ 7,290 \$	5 21,380	\$ 2,625 \$ 69	93 \$ 14,748 \$ 521,911
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		- ((74,565)) (5,542) (19,251)) (1,092) (6	14) (9,739) (233,462)
L L	\$ 18,80	5 184,590	\$ 74,554	\$ 1,748 \$	5 2,129	\$ 1,533 \$	79 \$ 5,009 \$ 288,449
Opening net book amount							
as at January 1	\$ 18,80	7 \$ 184,590			<i>,</i>		79 \$ 5,009 \$ 288,449
Additions			19,338	1,367	6,014	6,019	- 3,520 36,258
Disposals			-	(10) (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·) (1,401)	(1,417)
Depreciation charge Closing net book amount		- (6,636)	(16,349)) (1,732) (3,273)) (1,135) (68) (3,051) (32,244)
as at December 31	<u>\$ 18,80'</u>	<u>\$ 177,954</u>	\$ 77,543	<u>\$ 1,368</u> <u>\$</u>	6 4,869	<u>\$ 5,016</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>11</u> <u>\$ 5,478</u> <u>\$ 291,046</u>
At December 31							
Cost	\$ 18,80	7 \$ 307,249	\$ 168,279	\$ 7,666 \$	5 24,534	\$ 6,019 \$ 6	93 \$ 18,249 \$ 551,496
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		- (129,295)	(90,736)) (6,298) (19,665)) (1,003) (6	82) (12,771) (260,450)
and impairment	\$ 18,80'	_ ``	\$ 77,543	\$ 1,368 \$		· · · · · ·	11 \$ 5,478 \$ 291,046

A. The significant components of buildings and structures include main plants and structure improvements, which are depreciated over 55 and 2~45 years, respectively.

B. Information about the property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

C. The Company's property, plant and equipment were for self-use.

(9) <u>Leasing arrangements – lessee</u>

- A. The Company leases various assets including buildings and transportation equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 2 to 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes and sublet without agreement.
- B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less comprise offices. On December 31, 2022 and 2021, payments of lease commitments for short-term leases amounted to \$1,038 and \$1,421, respectively.

				1		e		
				Year ended				Year ended
	D	ecember 31,]	December 31,	D	ecember 31,	Ι	December 31,
		2022		2022		2021		2021
		Carrying		Depreciation		Carrying		Depreciation
		amount		charge		amount		charge
Buildings	\$	10,937	\$	16,071	\$	21,204	\$	12,206
Transportation equipment		5,128		2,587		5,648		2,460
	\$	16,065	\$	18,658	\$	26,852	\$	14,666

C. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

- D. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the additions to right-of-use assets were \$7,871 and \$29,355, respectively.
- E. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Ye	ar ended	Year ended		
	Decem	per 31, 2022	December 31, 2021		
Items affecting profit or loss					
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$	331	\$	339	
Expense on short-term lease contracts		1,038		1,469	
	\$	1,369	\$	1,808	

F. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were \$18,970 and \$14,910, respectively.

(10) Investment property

		2022 Buildings			2021 Buildings
At January 1		6-	At January 1		8-
Cost	\$	7,000	Cost	\$	7,000
Accumulated depreciation	(2,838)	Accumulated depreciation	(2,700)
depreciation	\$	4,162	depreciation	\$	4,300
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$	4,162	Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$	4,300
Depreciation charge	(137)	Depreciation charge	(138)
Closing net book amour as at December 31	nt <u>\$</u>	4,025	Closing net book amount as at December 31	\$	4,162
At December 31			At December 31		
Cost	\$	7,000	Cost	\$	7,000
Accumulated depreciation	(2,975)	Accumulated depreciation	(2,838)
	\$	4,025		\$	4,162

A. Rental income from investment property and direct operating expenses arising from investment property are shown below:

	Yea	r ended	Yea	ar ended
	December 31, 2022			per 31, 2021
Rental income from investment property	\$	288	\$	288
Direct operating expenses arising from the				
investment property that generated rental	\$	137	\$	138

- B. The fair value of the investment property held by the Company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was both \$7,000, which was based on the trading prices of similar prices in the neighboring areas.
- C. The Company had no investment property pledged to others as collateral.

(11) Intangible assets

	2022				
	Patent right	Software	Total		
At January 1 Cost Accumulated amortisation and impairment	\$ 17,407 (17,407)	\$ 34,971 \$ (23,615) (52,378 41,022)		
	\$ -	\$ 11,356 \$			
Opening net book amount as at January 1 Additions Amortisation charge	\$ - - -		21,170 16,084)		
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 16,442</u> <u>\$</u>	16,442		
At December 31 Cost Accumulated amortisation and impairment	\$ - - <u>\$ -</u>	\$ 56,141 \$ (<u>39,699</u>) (<u>\$ 16,442</u> <u>\$</u>	39,699)		
		2021			
	Patent right	Software	Total		
At January 1 Cost Accumulated amortisation and impairment	\$ 17,407 (<u>13,222</u>) <u>\$ 4,185</u>	\$ 22,399 \$ (<u>17,407</u>) (<u>\$ 4,992</u> <u>\$</u>	39,806 30,629) 9,177		
Opening net book amount as at January 1 Additions Amortisation charge Closing net book amount as at December 31	\$ 4,185 - (<u>4,185</u>) <u>\$ -</u>	$\begin{array}{c} \$ & 4,992 & \$ \\ 12,572 \\ (\underline{6,208}) & (\\ \$ & 11,356 & \$ \\ \end{array}$	12,572 10,393)		
At December 31 Cost Accumulated amortisation and impairment	\$ 17,407 (<u>17,407</u>) \$ -	\$ 34,971 \$ (<u>23,615</u>) (<u>\$ 11,356</u> \$	52,378 41,022)		

Details of amortisation on intangible assets are as follows:

	Year ended		Year ended		
	Decem	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Operating costs	\$	1,577	\$	2,405	
Selling expenses		1,742		315	
Administrative expenses		4,972		6,049	
Research and development expenses		7,793		1,624	
	\$	16,084	\$	10,393	

(12) Long-term borrowings

	Borrowing period	Interest			
Type of borrowings	and repayment term	rate range	Collatera	l December	31, 2022
Long-term bank					
borrowings					
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from				
	May 20, 2020 to May 20,				
	2023; interest is repayable				
	monthly.	1.77%	None	\$	2,777
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from				
	December 1, 2020 to				
	November 15, 2025; interest				
	is repayable monthly.	1.5%	None		35,000
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from				
	December 1, 2020 to				
	November 15, 2025; interest	1 /10/	NT		17 707
0 11 '	is repayable monthly.	1.41%	None		17,797
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from				
	April 15, 2021 to April 15,				
	2026; interest is repayable	1.875%	Note		44,600
Uncourad horrowings	monthly.	1.0/3%	Note		44,000
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from May 17, 2021 to May 17,				
	2026; interest is repayable				
	monthly.	1.82%	None		23,233
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from	1.0270	TORE		23,233
Secured borrowings	December 29, 2021 to April				
	15, 2026; interest is				
	repayable	1.875%	Note		14,077
					,

Type of borrowin	Borrowing period gs and repayment term	Interest rate range	Collateral Decer	nber 31, 2022
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from March 30, 2022 to March 30, 2027; interest is repayable monthly.			<u>1001 01, 202</u>
		1.445%	None	39,100
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from April 15, 2022 to April 15, 2027; interest is repayable monthly.			
		1.525%	Note	41,600
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from May 16, 2022 to May 16, 2027; interest is repayable monthly.			
	-	1.805%	Note	70,667
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from October 17, 2022 to October 15, 2027; interest is repayable			
	monthly.	1.375%	Note	22,148
	·			310,999
Less: Current portion			(83,410)
			\$	227,589

	Borrowing period	Interest			
Type of borrowings	and repayment term	rate range	Collatera	l December	: 31, 2021
Long-term bank					
borrowings					
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from				
	May 20, 2020 to May 20,				
	2023; interest is repayable				
	monthly.	1.145%	None	\$	9,444
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from				
	December 1, 2020 to				
	November 15, 2025; interest				
	is repayable monthly.	1.00%	None		47,000
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from				
	December 1, 2020 to				
	November 15, 2025; interest	0.91%	None		23,898
Secured borrowings	is repayable monthly. Borrowing period is from	0.91%	None		25,696
Secured borrowings	April 15, 2021 to April 15,				
	2026; interest is repayable				
	monthly.	1.25%	Note		57,980
Unsecured borrowings	Borrowing period is from	1.2370	11010		57,900
	May 17, 2021 to May 17,				
	2026; interest is repayable				
	monthly.	1.095%	None		30,033
Secured borrowings	Borrowing period is from				
	December 29, 2021 to April				
	15, 2026; interest is				
	repayable monthly.				
		1.25%	Note		18,300
					186,655
Less: Current portion				(48,774)
				\$	137,881

Note: Information about the assets that were pledged to long-term borrowings as collateral is provided in Note 8.

A. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, interest expense were recognised in profit or loss amounted to \$3,232 and \$1,365, respectively.

B. Aforementioned borrowings from financial institutions are guaranteed by related parties as joint guarantor, please refer to Note 7 for details.

(13) Bonds payable

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 202	
Bonds payable	\$	462,100	\$	492,200
Less: Discount on bonds payable	(3,136)	(7,763)
		458,964		484,437
Less: Current portion or exercise of put options	(458,964)	(484,437)
	\$		\$	_

- A. The issuance of domestic convertible bonds by the Company:
 - (a) The terms of the fourth domestic secured convertible bonds issued by the Company are as follows:
 - i. The Company issued \$500,000, 0% of coupon rate, fourth domestic secured convertible bonds, as approved by the regulatory authority. The bonds mature 3 years from the issue date (October 20, 2020 ~ October 20, 2023) and will be redeemed in cash at face value at the maturity date. The bonds were listed on the Taipei Exchange on October 20, 2020.
 - ii. The bondholders have the right to ask for conversion of the bonds into common shares of The Company during the period from the date after 3 months (January 21, 2021) of the bonds issue to the maturity date(October 20, 2023), except for the stop transfer period as specified in the terms of the bonds or the laws/regulations. The rights and obligations of the new shares converted from the bonds are the same as the issued and outstanding common shares.
 - iii. The conversion price of the bonds is set up based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds and is subject to adjustments if the condition of the anti-dilution provisions occurs subsequently. The conversion price will be reset based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds on each effective date regulated by the terms. If the reset conversion price is higher than the conversion price before the reset, the conversion price will not be adjusted; however, the conversion price of the convertible bonds was NT\$34.5 (in dollars) per share.
 - iv. The bondholders have the right to require the Company to redeem any bonds at the price of the bonds' face value plus 0.5006% of the face value as interests upon two years from the issue date.
 - v. The Company may repurchase all the bonds outstanding in cash at the bonds' face value at any time after the following events occur: (i) the closing price of the Company's common shares is above the then conversion price by 30% for 30 consecutive trading days during the period from the date after three month of the bonds issue to 40 days before the maturity date, or (ii) the outstanding balance of the bonds is less than 10% of total initial issue amount during the period from the date after three months of the bonds is use to 40 days before the maturity date.
 - vi. Under the terms of the bonds, all bonds redeemed (including bonds repurchased from the Taipei Exchange), matured and converted are retired and not to be re-issued; all rights

and obligations attached to the bonds are also extinguished.

- (b) As of December 31, 2022, the convertible corporate bonds in the total amount of \$37,900 (face value) have been converted into 2,857 common shares, 219,998 common shares, 679,988 common shares, 45,713 common shares and 136,023 common shares. On May 11, 2021, January 18, 2022, August 9, 2022, October 18, 2022 and January 9, 2023 the Board of Directors had resolved the effective dates were May 11, 2021, January 18, 2022, August 9, 2023 the registration of changes had been completed.
- B. Regarding the issuance of convertible bonds, the non-equity conversion options, call options, put options and conversion price resetting options embedded in bonds payable were separated from their host contracts which was classified as 'capital surplus—share options' amounting to \$11,131 and were recognised in 'financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' in net amount in accordance with IFRS 9 because the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivatives were not closely related to those of the host contracts. The effective interest rates of the bonds payable after such separation was 0.9112%.

(14) Other payables

	Decen	nber 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
Wages and salaries payable	\$	106,060	\$	64,091
Payables for machinery and equipment		2,366		3,595
Others		44,593		49,185
	\$	153,019	\$	116,871

(15) Pensions

Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were \$13,151 and \$12,068, respectively.

(16) Share-based payment

A. On November 12, 2019, December 27, 2016 and November 11, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to issue employees' options of 5,000 units (every unit can purchase 1,000 hares of the Company's common share, the total number of common shares which can be purchased was 5,000,000 shares with the exercise price of \$33.80 (in dollars)), 4,500 units (every unit can purchase 1,000 shares of the Company's common share, the total number of common shares which can be purchased was 4,500,000 shares with the exercise price of \$10.00 (in dollars)) and 5,000 units (every unit can purchase 1,000 shares 1,000 shares of the Company's common share, the total number of \$10.00 (in dollars)) and 5,000 units (every unit can purchase 1,000 shares of the Company's common share, the total number of common shares which can be purchased was 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common share, the total number of \$10.00 (in dollars)) and 5,000 units (every unit can purchase 1,000 shares of the Company's common share, the total number of common shares which can be purchased to a purchase 1,000 shares of the Company's common share, the total number of common shares which can be purchased was 5,000,000 shares with exercise price of \$12.80 (in dollars)), respectively, except for the 4,731 units were issued out of 5,000 units on

August 20, 2020, others were issued 4,500 units and 5,000 units on October 15, 2018 and January 12, 2016, respectively. The exercise price under the aforementioned stock-based employee compensation plan is at least the closing price of the Company's common stock at the grant date. There will be adjustment to the exercise price in accordance with specific formula if there is any change in the Company's ordinary shares or distribution of cash dividend after the issuance of stock options. The life of the options is 5 years. After 2 years from the date of grant, employees may exercise the options in accordance with certain schedules as prescribed in the option plan.

- B. To attract and retain talents, encourage employees and strengthen coherence of the Company, the Board of Directors at their meeting on October 18, 2022 resolved to issue employees' stock options of 10,000 units. The issuance had been approved by the competent authority and could be issued over several installments within two years. As of December 31, 2022, the employees' stock options had not yet been issued.
- C. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

		Quantity	Contract	
Type of arrangement	Grant date	granted	period	Vesting conditions
Employee stock options	2016.01.12	5,000	5 years	2 ~ 4 years'service
Employee stock options	2018.10.15	4,500	5 years	$2 \sim 4$ years' service
Employee stock options	2020.08.20	4,731	5 years	2 ~ 4 years'service

D. Details of the share-based payment arrangements are as follows:

i. Employees' options which were issued in 2020

		2022	2021			
	No. of optionsWeighted-average exercise price(in thousands)(in dollars)		No. of options (in thousands)	Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)		
Options outstanding						
at January 1	3,493	\$ 33.80	4,469	\$ 33.80		
Options granted	-	-	-	-		
Options exercised Options forfeited	(626)	33.80	-	-		
(Note)	(443)	-	(976)	-		
Options outstanding at the end of the period Options exercisable at	2,424	\$ 33.80	3,493	\$ 33.80		
the end of the period	608					

Note: Due to employees' retirement or termination.

	2022				2021			
		of options	1 1		No. of options (in thousands)		Weighted-average exercise price (in dollars)	
Options outstanding								
at January 1		1,182	\$	10.00	2,18	34	\$	10.00
Options granted		-		-		-		-
Options exercised Options forfeited	(736)		10.00	(80	56)		10.00
(Note)	(110)		-	(13	<u>36</u>)		-
Options outstanding at the end of the period		336	\$	10.00	1,18	<u>32</u>	\$	10.00
Options exercisable at the end of the period		336			29	97		

ii. Employees' options which were issued in 2018

Note: Due to employees' retirement or termination.

iii. Employees' options which were issued in 2016

	2	2022	2021			
		Weighted-average		Weighted-average		
	No. of options	exercise price	No. of options	exercise price		
	(in thousands)	(in dollars)	(in thousands)	(in dollars)		
Options outstanding						
at January 1	-	\$ -	780	\$ 21.80		
Options granted	-	-	-	-		
Options exercised	-	-	(380)	21.80		
Options forfeited						
(Note)		-	(400)	-		
Options outstanding at		¢		¢		
the end of the period		\$ -		\$ -		
Options exercisable at						
the end of the period						

Note: Due to employees' retirement or termination.

D. The expiry date and exercise price of stock options outstanding at balance sheet date are as follows:

		December	31, 2022	December	31, 2021
		No. of shares Exercise pri		No. of shares	Exercise price
Issue date approved	Expiry date	(in thousands)	(in dollars)	(in thousands)	(in dollars)
2018.10.15	2023.10.14	2,424	\$ 10.00	1,182	\$ 10.00
2020.08.20	2025.08.19	336	33.80	3,493	33.80

E. The fair value of stock options granted on grant date is measured using the Black-Scholes optionpricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

			Expected	Expected		Risk-free	Fair
Type of		Exercise	price	option	Expected	interest	value
arrangement	Grant date	price	volatility	life	dividends	rate	per unit
Employee stock	2016.01.12	\$21.80	44.16%	3.5~4.5	0%	0.56%	5.04
options	2010.01.12	φ21.60	~44.51%	years	0%	~0.66%	~5.74
Employee stock	2018.10.15	10.00	43.64%	3.5~4.5	0%	0.69%	1.90
options	2018.10.15	10.00	~44.73%	years	070	~0.73%	~2.19
Employee stock	2020.08.20	33.80	49.75%	3.5~4.5	0%	0.28%	13.02
options	2020.08.20	55.80	~53.32%	years	070	~0.31%	~13.74

F. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions are shown below:

		Year ended December 31, 2022		ended 31, 2021
Equity-settled	\$	10,834	\$	14,527
(17) <u>Provisions</u>				
		2022	2021	
		Warranty	Warr	anty
At January 1	\$	7,179	\$	1,008
Additional provisions		20,535		10,095
Used during the period	(6,468)	(3,924)
At December 31	\$	21,246	\$	7,179

The Group gives warranties on automotive electronic products sold. Provision for warranty is estimated based on historical warranty data of automotive electronic products. It is expected that provision for warranty will be used in the following one year.

(18) Share capital

(

A. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's authorised capital was \$3,000,000, consisting of 300,000 thousand shares of ordinary stock (including 20,000 thousand shares reserved for employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was \$1,680,232 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

	20)22(Note)	2	021(Note)
At January 1	\$	155,549	\$	154,081
Employee stock options exercised		1,362		1,246
Conversion of convertible bonds		862		222
Cash capital increase-private placement		10,250		_
At December 31	\$	168,023	\$	155,549

Note: Expressed in thousands of shares.

- B. To increase the Company's working capital, the shareholders at their meeting on April 29, 2022 resolved to conduct private placements of common shares with a par value at \$10 (in dollars) per share, and the total number of shares issued shall not exceed 25,000 thousand shares which would be issued over several installments within one year from the date of the shareholders' meeting resolution. On October 18, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved the first effective date of capital increase through private placement was set on November 1, 2022 and total number of private ordinary shares amounted to 10,250 thousand with an issuance price of NT\$32 (in dollars) per share. The total amount of private placement was NTD 328,000 thousand and the registration of changes had been completed. Pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act, the ordinary shares raised through the private placement are subject to certain transfer restrictions and cannot be listed on the stock exchange until three years after they have been issued and have been offered publicly. Other than these restrictions, the rights and obligations of the ordinary shares raised through the private placement are the same as other issued ordinary shares.
- C. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's employees' options which were issued in 2016 were applied for purchasing 380 thousand shares and were resolved by the Board of Directors to increase capital on May 11, 2021; the effective dates were set on May 11, 2021. Exercise price was \$21.8 (in dollars), the registration of changes had been completed.
- D. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's employees' options which were issued in 2018 were applied for purchasing 90 thousand shares, 776 thousand shares, 39 thousand shares, 66 thousand shares and 631.1 thousand shares and were resolved by the Board of Directors to increase capital on May 11, 2021, January 18, 2022, May 10, 2022, August 9, 2022 and January 9, 2023; the effective date was set on May 11, 2021, January 18, 2022, May 10, 2022, May 10, 2022, August 9, 2022 and January 9, 2023 and January 9, 2023 respectively. All purchase price was \$10.
- E. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's employees' options which were issued in 2020 were applied for purchasing 430.8 thousand shares and 195.6 thousand shares and were resolved by the Board of Directors to increase capital on October 18, 2022 and January 9, 2023; the effective dates were set on October 18, 2022 and January 9, 2023. Exercise price was \$33.8 (in dollars), the registration of changes had been completed.

(19) Capital surplus

- A. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.
- B. The Company's shareholders approved the deficit compensation on April 29, 2022. The capital surplus of \$122,699 was used to offset accumulated deficit which had been completed.

								2022				
		hare mium		nployee k options	(Share		Treasury share ansactions	c ca	ifference between onsideration and arrying amount of osidiaries acquired or disposed		Total
At January 1	\$	74,352	\$	56,488	\$	17,162	\$	2,654	\$	9,693	\$	160,349
Employee stock options exercised		10,253		4,655		-		-		-		14,908
Exercise of conversion right of convertible bonds		21,814		-	(670)		-		-		21,144
Capital surplus	(74,352)	(30,000)	(6,000)	(2,654)	(9,693)	(122,699)
used to offset loss Share-based compensation		-		10,834		-		-		-		10,834
cost Cash capital increase-private placement At December 31		<u>25,500</u> 57,567	\$	41,977	\$	- 10,492	\$	- 2021	\$		\$	225,500 310,036
		hare mium		nployee k options	(Share		Treasury share ansactions	c ca	ifference between onsideration and rrying amount of osidiaries acquired or disposed		Total
At January 1	\$	60,273	\$	45,941		17,335	\$	2,654	\$	9,693	\$	135,896
Exercise of conversion right of convertible bonds		5,615		-	(173)		-		-		5,442
Employee stock options exercised Share-based		8,464	(3,980)		-		-		-		4,484
compensation cost				14,527								14,527
At December 31	\$	74,352	\$	56,488	\$	17,162	\$	2,654	\$	9,693	\$	160,349

C. Movements in the number of the Company's capital surplus in 2022 and 2021 are as follows: (Share in thousands)

(20) <u>Unappropriated retained earnings</u>

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior year's operating losses, then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve until the legal reserve equals the total capital stock balance, and

appropriate or reverse for special reserve as required by the operating needs of the Company or regulations when necessary. The remainder, if any, to be retained or to be appropriated shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and to be resolved by the stockholders at the stockholders' meeting.

- B. For the long-term business development of the Company, the needs of capital in the future and long-term business plan, the distributable earnings can be distributed no higher than 90% as shareholders' bonus every year. However, the distributable earnings may not to be distributed if the accumulated distributable earnings lower than 5% of paid-in capital. The cash dividend can not be lower than 10% of total dividends. However, when the cash dividend per share is lower than \$0.5, it can be distributed in stock dividend at full amount.
- C. The Company's shareholders resolved the deficit compensation for the year of 2021 on April 29, 2022. The retained earnings of \$95,347, special reserve of \$35,953 and capital surplus of \$122,699 for the year ended December 31, 2021 were used to offset accumulated deficit. The shareholders' meeting resolved the deficit compensation for the year of 2020 on July 30, 2021. Details of the resolution of deficit compensation are provided in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.
- D. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- E. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

(21) Other equity items

	2022								
	Unrealised gains			Currency					
	(losses)) on valuation		translation	Total				
At January 1	(\$	26,854)	(\$	64,048) (\$	90,902)				
Revaluation - gross	(11,498)		- (11,498)				
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,587)		- (2,587)				
Currency translation differences		_		12,522	12,522				
At December 31	(\$	40,939)	(\$	51,526) (\$	92,465)				

	2021								
	Unrealised gains			Currency					
	(losses)	on valuation		translation	Total				
At January 1	(\$	34,900)	(\$	61,025) (\$	95,925)				
Revaluation - gross		8,046		-	8,046				
Currency translation differences			(3,023) (3,023)				
At December 31	(<u>\$</u>	26,854)	(\$	64,048) (\$	90,902)				

(22) Operating revenue

	Y	ear ended	Year ended		
	Decer	nber 31, 2022	December 31, 2021		
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 3,189,38		\$	2,120,074	

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following major product lines:

	Automobile	Power			
Year ended December 31,	electronic	management	All other		
2022	products	products	segments	Total	
Total segment revenue	\$ 2,702,385	\$ 487,000	\$ -	\$ 3,189,385	
Inter-segment revenue					
Revenue from external					
customer contracts	\$ 2,702,385	\$ 487,000	<u>\$ </u>	\$ 3,189,385	
	Automobile	Power			
Year ended December 31,	electronic	management	All other		
2021	products	products	segments	Total	
Total segment revenue	\$ 1,573,985	\$ 546,089	\$ -	\$ 2,120,074	
Inter-segment revenue					
Revenue from external					
customer contracts	<u>\$ 1,573,985</u>	\$ 546,089	<u>\$</u>	\$ 2,120,074	

B. Contract assets and liabilities

The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract assets and liabilities:

	December	31, 2022	Decembe	r 31, 2021	Janu	ary 1, 2021
Contract liabilities:						
Contract liabilities –						
Advance sales receips	\$	7,674	\$	6,582	\$	1,498

(a) Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities: None.

(b) Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period

	De	Year ended cember 31, 2022		ar ended ber 31, 2021
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period				
Advance sales receipts	\$	5,189	\$	1,425
(23) Interest income				
		Year ended	Yea	ar ended
	De	ecember 31, 2022	Decemb	per 31, 2021
Interest income from bank deposits Interest income from financial assets	\$	1,099	\$	1,046
measured at amortised cost Other interest income		2,041 1		129
	\$	3,141	\$	1,175
(24) Other income				
		Year ended	Yea	ar ended
	De	ecember 31, 2022		per 31, 2021
Rent income	\$	1,386	\$	1,303
Dividend income		1,105		1,874
Design fees revenue		-		10,074
Other income, others		1,026		3,301
	\$	3,517	\$	16,552
(25) Other gains and losses				
	De	Year ended ecember 31, 2022		ar ended per 31, 2021
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	\$	31,269	(\$	1)
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment		2		122
Losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(878)	(773)
Other losses	(25)	(9)

\$

30,368 (\$

661)

(26) Expenses by nature

	Y	ear ended	Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Decen	nber 31, 2022			
Employee benefit expense	\$	408,931	\$	344,990	
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment		37,416		32,244	
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets		18,658		14,666	
Depreciation charges on investment property		137		138	
Amortisation charges on intangible assets		16,084		10,393	
	\$	481,226	\$	402,431	

(27) Employee benefit expense

	Y	ear ended	Year ended		
	Decen	nber 31, 2022	Decer	nber 31, 2021	
Wages and salaries	\$	339,588	\$	277,826	
Employee stock options		10,834		14,527	
Labour and health insurance fees		27,021		23,914	
Pension costs		13,151		12,068	
Other personnel expenses		18,337		16,655	
	\$	408,931	\$	344,990	

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall be between 10%~15% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 3% for directors' and supervisors' remuneration.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, employees' compensation was accrued at\$5,000 and \$0, respectively. No directors' remuneration was recognised.
Information about employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(28) Finance costs

	Yea	ar ended	Year ended		
	Decemb	er 31, 2022	December 31, 2021		
Interest expense	\$	3,364	\$	1,647	
Interest expense on lease liabilities		331		339	
Interest expense on convertible bonds		4,288		4,446	
	\$	7,983	\$	6,432	

(29) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Income tax expense	\$	<u> </u>

(b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2022		Year ended December 31, 2021	
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$	2,874	\$	2,012
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(\$	(3,130) 256)	(\$	756)

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	-	ear ended nber 31, 2022	 ar ended ber 31, 2021
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$	67,700	\$ 24,804
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation		438	359
Temporary differences not recognised as deferred tax assets		(14,273)	(5,188)
Use tax losses not recognised in prior years Change in assessment of realisation		(53,366)	(20,457)
of deferred tax assets	(<u>499</u>)	 482
Income tax expense	\$	-	\$

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences, tax losses and investment tax credits are as follows:

	_			2	022			
	Ja	nuary 1		Recognised in profit or loss	с	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Dec	cember 31
Deferred tax assets:								
-Temporary differences: Allowance for obsolescence and market value decline	\$	2,265	\$	3,420	\$	-	\$	5,685
Valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		7,729		-		2,874		10,603
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		16,014		-		(3,130)		12,884
Unrealised foreign exchange loss		2,174		(1,092)		-		1,082
Others		2,925		(2,328)	<u> </u>			597
Income tax expense	\$	31,107	\$	_	(<u>\$</u>	256)	\$	30,851
				2	021			
						Recognised		
				Recognised		in other		
				in profit	с	comprehensive		
	Ja	nuary 1		or loss		income	Dee	cember 31
Deferred tax assets: -Temporary differences:								
Allowance for obsolescence and market value decline	\$	4,546	(\$	2,281)	\$	-	\$	2,265
Valuation of financial assets measured at fair value through other		9,741		-	(2,012)		7,729
comprehensive income Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		15,258		-		756		16,014
Unrealised foreign exchange loss		1,079		1,095		-		2,174
Others		1,739		1,186		_		2,925
Income tax expense	\$	32,363	\$	-	(<u>\$</u>	1,256)	\$	31,107

December 31, 2022					
			Unrecognised		
Year incurred	Amount filed	Unused amount	deferred tax assets	Expiry year	
2017	253,720	75,560	75,560	2027	
2018	89,287	89,287	89,287	2028	
2019	210,051	210,051	210,051	2029	
2020	267,968	267,968	267,968	2030	
December 31, 2021					
			Unrecognised		
Year incurred	Amount filed	Unused amount	deferred tax assets	Expiry year	
2013	\$ 191,549	\$ 112,089	\$ 112,089	2023	
2017	253,720	253,720	253,720	2027	
2018	89,287	89,287	89,287	2028	
2019	210,051	210,051	210,051	2029	
2020	267,968	267,968	267,968	2030	

D. Expiration dates of unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

E. The amounts of deductible temporary difference that are not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	Decen	nber 31, 2022	December 31, 2021		
Deductible temporary differences	\$	672,987	\$	746,857	

F. The Company's income tax returns through 2020 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(30) Earnings per share

		Year	ended Decembe	<u>r 31, 2</u>	022	
			Weighted ave	erage		
			number of ord	linary	Earn	ings per
			shares outstar	nding	sł	nare
	Amou	nt after tax	(share in thous	ands)	(in d	ollars)
Basic earnings per share						
Earnings attributable to ordinary						
shareholders of the parent	\$	338,499	15	8,534	\$	2.14
Diluted earnings per share(Note)						
Earnings attributable to ordinary						
shareholders of the parent		338,499	15	8,534		
Assumed conversion of all dilutive						
potential ordinary shares		3,431	1.	3,203		
Employee stock opitions				235		
Earnings attributable to ordinary						
shareholders of the parent plus						
assumed conversion of all dilutive	¢	241.020	¢ 17	1 072	¢	1.00
potential ordinary shares	\$	341,930	\$ 17	1,972	\$	1.99
		Year	ended Decembe	r 31, 2	021	
			Weighted ave	erage		
			number of ord	linary	Earn	ings per
			shares outstar	nding	sł	nare
	Amou	nt after tax	(share in thous	ands)	(in d	ollars)
Basic earnings per share						
Earnings attributable to ordinary						
shareholders of the parent	\$	95,347	154	4,250	\$	0.62
Diluted earnings per share(Note)						
Earnings attributable to ordinary						
shareholders of the parent		95,347	154	4,250		
Assumed conversion of all dilutive		0.557	1	4.050		
potential ordinary shares		3,557	14	4,259		
Employee stock opitions		-		790		
Earnings attributable to ordinary						
shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive						
potential ordinary shares	\$	98,904	\$ 16	9,299	\$	0.58
potential ordinary shares	Ψ	70 , 70 4	ψ 10.	,2,2,7	Ψ	0.50

Note: The Company's employees' options and convertible bonds were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share due to their anti-dilutive effect.

(31) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Year ended		Year ended	
	Decen	nber 31, 2022	Decen	nber 31, 2021
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$	46,911	\$	36,258
Add: Opening balance of payable on				
equipment		3,595		2,366
Less: Ending balance of payable on				
equipment	(2,366)	(3,595)
Cash paid during the year	\$	48,140	\$	35,029

B. Financing activities with no cash flow effects

	Year ended December 31, 2022		ear ended ber 31, 2021
Convertible bonds being converted to capital stocks	\$	29,761	\$ 7,671

(32) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

				2022		
					Lia	bilities from
	L	ong-term		Lease	t	financing
	bo	orrowings		liabilities	acti	ivities-gross
At January 1	\$	186,655	\$	27,018	\$	213,673
Changes in cash flow from						
financing activities		124,344	(18,970)		105,374
Changes in other non-cash items		-		7,871		7,871
Interest expense on				221		221
lease liabilities		-		331		331
At December 31	\$	310,999	\$	16,250	\$	327,249
				2021		
				2021	Lia	bilities from
	 L	ong-term		2021 Lease		bilities from
		ong-term prrowings			t	
At January 1		-	\$	Lease	t	financing
At January 1 Changes in cash flow from	bo	orrowings	\$	Lease liabilities	acti	financing ivities-gross
•	bo	orrowings	\$	Lease liabilities	acti	financing ivities-gross
Changes in cash flow from	bo	prrowings 105,111		Lease liabilities 12,234	acti	financing ivities-gross 117,345
Changes in cash flow from financing activities Changes in other non-cash items Interest expense on	bo	prrowings 105,111		Lease liabilities 12,234 14,910) 29,355	acti	financing ivities-gross 117,345 66,634 29,355
Changes in cash flow from financing activities Changes in other non-cash items	bo	prrowings 105,111		Lease liabilities 12,234 14,910)	acti	financing ivities-gross 117,345 66,634

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Company has no parent company nor ultimate controlling party.

(2) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	Subsidiaries
(ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.	Subsidiaries
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	"
(HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	
SYSGRATION USA INC.	"
ORO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	Other related party (Note)
LEE, YI-REN	The Company's chairman

Note: Effective on June 1, 2021, the Company resigned as a director of Oro Technology Co., Ltd., and as a result, Oro Technology Co., Ltd. is no longer a related party to the Company.

(3) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue:

	-	Year ended mber 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021		
Sales of goods:					
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS					
TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	\$	33,667	\$	5,921	
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS					
TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.		900		271	
	\$	34,567	\$	6,192	

Prices and collection terms for services and goods provided to subsidiaries are based on the mutual agreement since no similar transaction can be compared with.

B. Purchases:

	Year ended December 31, 2022		•	Year ended
			Dece	ember 31, 2021
Purchases of goods:				
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS				
TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	\$	1,112,574	\$	737,971
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS				
TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.		357,666		323,470
	\$	1,470,240	\$	1,061,441

Prices and payment terms for purchasing from subsidiaries are based on the mutual agreement since no similar transaction can be compared with.

C. Operating costs and operating expenses:

	Year ended December 31, 2022		Year ended December 31, 2021		
Subsidiaries	\$	913	\$	2,473	

Expenses for product marketing and service fee are based on the mutual agreement.

D. Royalty for software (shown as 'operating cost')

	Year ended	Yea	r ended
	December 31, 2022		er 31, 2021
Other related party	<u> </u>	\$	7,117

Expenses for software royalties are based on the mutual agreement since no similar transaction can be compared with.

E. Receivables from related parties:

	Decem	ber 31, 2022	Decer	nber 31, 2021
Accounts receivable:				
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS				
TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	\$	4,808	\$	2,843
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS				
TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.		194		
	\$	5,002	\$	2,843

Receivables from related parties arise from sale transactions of goods. The receivables are due 120 days after the date of sale. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest. There are no allowances for uncollectible accounts held against receivables from related parties.

F. Accounts payable:

	Decer	mber 31, 2022	December 31, 2021		
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD. SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS	\$	359,860	\$	247,040	
TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.		11,670		29,053	
	\$	371,530	\$	276,093	

The payables to related parties arise mainly from purchase transactions and are due 120 days after the date of purchase. The payables bear no interest.

G. Other receivables from related parties:

	Decem	ber 31, 2022	December 31, 2021		
Other receivables:					
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS					
TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	\$	68,418	\$	68,409	

It pertained to the payments collected by the subsidiaries on behalf of the parent company.

H. Other payables

	Decem	ber 31, 2022	Decemb	ber 31, 2021
Other payables:				
Subsidiaries	\$	1,911	\$	88
(4) Key management compensation				
	Ye	ear ended	Ye	ar ended
	Decem	ber 31, 2022	Decem	ber 31, 2021
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$	27,398	\$	26,115
Post-employment benefits		675		709
Share-based payments		567		2,805
	\$	28,640	\$	29,629

(5) Endorsements and guarantees provided by related parties

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company borrowed from financial institutions. LEE, YI-REN is the guarantor (the Company's Chairman), aforementioned financing facilities which were provided by related parties were \$2,136,840 and \$875,000, respectively.

8. <u>PLEDGED ASSETS</u>

The Company's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

		Book			
Pledged asset	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		Purpose
Time deposit (classified as financial assets at amortised cost) Land Buildings and structures Machinery	\$	121,201 18,807 158,548 7,655 306,211	\$	125,301 18,807 163,605 10,005 317,718	Short-term, long-term borrowings and issuance of convertible bonds

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT

COMMITMENTS

On August 6, 2018, the Company received a notification of civil court from the Taiwan Taipei District Court, Tsuzuki Denki Co., Ltd. filed a civil litigation to the Taiwan Taipei District Court and claimed that the quality problem of tablet computers which were purchased from the Company caused damage to Tsuzuki Denki Co., Ltd. It claimed for a return of the full price of inventories and compensation amounting to US\$5,306 thousand and JPY\$1,225 thousand, respectively. The Company has appointed lawyers to handle the case to protect the rights of the Company and its shareholders. The Company's appointed lawyer comments are as follows: 'The counterparty complained that there were flaws in the inventory and deferred payment, but refused to return the inventory which should have been repaired by the Company, therefore, the counterparty's claim is not reasonable. In addition, it is reasonable that our side took counter-action to claim the payment for inventory and rework expenses in the total amount of US\$996 thousand, because the Company had completed the work and delivered the said inventories. As

of December 31, 2022, the case is still under trial with the Taiwan Taipei District Court. The Company has accounts receivable from Tsuzuki Denki Co., Ltd. in the amount of \$19,370 which was provisioned for impairment at full amount.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

A. Please refer to Notes 6(13) and 6(18) for the related information.

- B. On March 9, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved the appropriation of earnings for the year 2022. After offsetting losses from previous years, setting aside a legal reserve of 10% of the remaining profits of \$4,497 thousand and a special reserve of \$1,563 thousand the total distributable profit for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$38,908 thousand, which is less than 5% of the paid-in capital of the Company. In accordance with Article 26 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, it is proposed that no dividends be distributed for the year 2022 and the profits be retained.
- C. On March 9, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved the second private placement and issued less than 14,750 thousand common shares at NT\$10 (in dollars) per share.
- D. To enhance competitiveness and operational performance, the Company plans to carry out organizational restructuring and specialization by splitting off the related business of the power management division as a separate business, POWER TANK ENERGY Ltd., which will be wholly owned by SYSGRATION Ltd. From the spin-off date, POWER TANK ENERGY Ltd.. will assume the relevant business of the power management division, and issue new shares to SYSGRATION Ltd. as consideration. This proposed spin-off is an organizational adjustment and should have no impact on the Company's shareholders' equity. Within one year of the completion date of the registration, the Company may release its shares in installments and withdraw from POWER TANK ENERGY Ltd.. 's cash capital increase plan.

12. <u>OTHERS</u>

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital in order to provide returns for shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue convertible bonds or sell assets to reduce debt.

	December 31, 2022			mber 31, 2021
Total liabilities	\$	1,596,872	\$	1,393,234
Total equity		1,942,771		1,206,120
Total capital	\$	3,539,643	\$	2,599,354
Gearing ratio		45%		54%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

<u>Financial assets</u>	Dece	mber 31, 2022	December	31, 2021
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair	\$	12,599	\$	1,477
value through profit or loss				
Financial assets at fair value through other				
comprehensive income				
Designation of equity instrument		148,952		96,038
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents		1,132,693		683,913
Financial assets at amortised cost		121,201		125,301
Notes receivable		2,521		3,050
Accounts receivable		848,505		522,918
Accounts receivable-related parties		5,002		2,843
Other receivables		11,786		8,038
Other receivables-related parties		68,418		68,409
Refundable deposits		7,131		6,210
	\$	2,358,808	\$ 1	,518,197
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Notes payable	\$	1,723	\$	986
Accounts payable		238,324		265,257
Accounts payable-related parties		371,530		276,093
Other accounts payable		153,019		116,871
Other accounts payable-related parties		1,911		88
Bonds payable (including current portion)		458,964		484,437
Long-term borrowings (including current		310,999		186,655
portion)				
Guarantee deposits received		198		198
	\$	1,536,668	<u>\$ 1</u>	,330,585
Lease liabilities	\$	16,250	\$	27,018

B. Financial risk management policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

- C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks
 - (a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD and RMB. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

- ii. Management has set up a policy to require companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Company treasury. Exchange rate risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable USD and RMB expenditures. Forward foreign exchange contracts are adopted to minimise the volatility of the exchange rate affecting cost of forecast inventory purchases.
- iii. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD and other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: USD and RMB). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2022									
						Sensitivity analysis				
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)		Exchange rate		Book value (NTD)	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss		Effect on other comprehensive income	
Financial assets										
Monetary items										
USD:NTD	\$	34,859	30.71	\$	1,070,518	1%	\$	10,705	\$	-
HKD:NTD		786	3.94		3,094	1%		31		-
<u>Non-monetary items</u> USD:NTD <u>Financial liabilities</u>		15,258	30.71		468,566	1%		-		4,686
<u>Monetary items</u> USD:NTD	\$	6,339	30.71	\$	194,676	1%	\$	1,947		-
	December 31, 2021									
	Eorai	gn currency			Book			sitivity an		ect on other
(Foreign currency:		amount	Exchange		value	Degree	Effect		on profit compreh-	
functional currency)		housands)	rate		(NTD)	of variation		or loss		income
Financial assets Monetary items					<u> </u>					
USD:NTD	\$	21,153	27.68	\$	585,516	1%	\$	5,855	\$	-
HKD:NTD		1,942	3.55		6,892	1%		69		-
Non-monetary items										
USD:NTD		13,836	27.68		382,979	1%		-		3,830
<u>Financial liabilities</u> <u>Monetary items</u>										
Wonetary Items										

iv. The total exchange gain (loss), including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, amounted to \$31,269 and \$(1) respectively.

Price risk

- i. The Company's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.
- ii. The Company's investments in equity securities comprise shares issued by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased/decreased by \$126 and \$15, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other components of equity would have increased/decreased by \$1,490 and \$960, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow and fair value Interest rate risk

- i. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term and short-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During 2022 and 2021, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in New Taiwan dollars and US Dollars.
- ii. If the borrowing interest rate had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit, net of tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased/decreased by \$2,488 and \$1,493, respectively. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result in floating-rate borrowings.
- (b) Credit risk
 - i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortised cost, at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - ii. The Company manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire company's concern. For banks and financial institutions with no recent major defaults are accepted. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the

credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

- iii. The Company assumes that if the contract payments were past due over 90 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition; if past due over 360 days, a default has been occurred.
- iv. The Company classifies customer's accounts receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer. The Company applies the modified approach using a provision matrix based on the loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.
- v. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments have occurred:
 - (i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation due to their financial difficulties;
 - (ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
 - (iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;
 - (iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.
- vi. The Company used the forecast ability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable, contract assets and lease payments receivable. On December 31, 2022 and 2021, the provision matrix, loss rate methodology is as follows:

At December 31, 2022	Expected loss rate	Tota	l book value	Loss allowance			
Not past due	0.3%	\$	679,086	(\$	2,071)		
Up to 30 days	1%		71,259	(718)		
31 to 120 days	1%~5%		106,767	(3,297)		
121 to 180 days	10%		-		-		
Over 180 days	40%~100%						
		\$	857,112	(<u></u>	6,086)		
At December 31, 2021	Expected loss rate	Tota	l book value	Los	s allowance		
<u>At December 31, 2021</u> Not past due	Expected loss rate 0.3%	Tota \$	l book value 414,505		s allowance 1,269)		
	_						
Not past due	0.3%		414,505		1,269)		
Not past due Up to 30 days	0.3%		414,505 62,326		1,269) 625)		
Not past due Up to 30 days 31 to 120 days	0.3% 1% 1%~5%		414,505 62,326		1,269) 625)		

vii. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable, contract assets and lease payments receivable are as follows:

	2022								
	Accou	ints receivable		Notes receivable					
At January 1	\$	4,667	\$	31					
Provision for (reversal of) impairment loss		5,867	(6)					
Write-offs	(4,473)							
At December 31	\$	6,061	\$	25					
		20	21						
	Accou	ints receivable		Notes receivable					
At January 1	\$	4,729	\$	-					
Reversal of (provision for) impairment									
loss	(62)		31					
At December 31	\$	4,667	\$	31					

- (c) Liquidity risk
 - i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.
 - ii. Surplus cash held by the operating entities over and above balance required for working capital management are transferred to the Company treasury. Company treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company held money market position of \$1,131,880 and \$683,300, respectively, and capital-guaranteed income-based wealth management products and derivatives from convertible bonds (classified as current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) of \$139 and \$1,477, respectively, and private equity fund (classified as non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) of \$12,460 and \$0, respectively, that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.
 - iii. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has the undrawn borrowing of \$1,344,607 and \$213,297, respectively.
 - iv. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for nonderivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial

	Less than	Between 1	Between 2	Over 5
December 31, 2022	1 year	and 2 years	and 5 years	years
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Notes payable	\$ 1,723	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts payable (including related parties)	609,854	-	-	-
Lease liability	13,547	1,533	1,170	-
Other payables (including related parties)	154,930	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings	83,410	81,972	145,617	-
(including current portion)				
Bonds payable	458,964	-	-	-
	Less than	Between 1	Between 2	Over 5
December 31, 2021	Less than 1 year		Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2021 Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Non-derivative financial liabilities	1 year	and 2 years	and 5 years	years
Non-derivative financial liabilities Notes payable	1 year \$ 986	and 2 years	and 5 years	years
Non-derivative financial liabilities Notes payable Accounts payable (including related	1 year \$ 986	and 2 years	and 5 years	years
Non-derivative financial liabilities Notes payable Accounts payable (including related parties)	1 year \$ 986 541,350	and 2 years \$ - -	and 5 years \$ - -	years
Non-derivative financial liabilities Notes payable Accounts payable (including related parties) Lease liability Other payables (including related	1 year \$ 986 541,350 15,302	and 2 years \$ - -	and 5 years \$ - -	years

liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

- (3) Fair value information
 - A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:
 - Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Company's investment in listed stocks is included in Level 1.
 - Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Company's investment in convertible bonds is included in Level 2.
 - Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Company's investment in equity investment without active market and financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss are included in Level 3.
 - B. Fair value information of investment property at cost is provided in Note 6(9).
 - C. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash

equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables which not measured at fair value are approximate to their fair values.

- D. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:
 - (a) The related information of natures of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2022	L	evel 1	L	evel 2	I	Level 3		Total
Recurring fair value measurements								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current								
Derivative instruments	\$	-	\$	139	\$	-	\$	139
Private equity fund		-		-		12,460		12,460
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	\$	32,809 32,809	\$	- 139	\$	116,143 128,603	\$	148,952 161,551
December 31, 2021	L	evel 1	L	Level 2		Level 3		Total
Recurring fair value measurements								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	\$	-	\$	1,477	\$	-	\$	1,477
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	\$	35,445 35,445	\$	- 1,477	\$	60,593 60,593	\$	96,038 97,515
		,	<u> </u>	7	-	, - > -	-	. ,

- (b)The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:
 - i. The instruments the Company used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level1) are listed below by characteristics:

	Listed shares	Open-end fund
Market quoted price	Closing price	Net asset value

- ii. For high-complexity financial instruments, the fair value is measured by using selfdeveloped valuation model based on the valuation method and technique widely used within the same industry. The valuation model is normally applied to derivative financial instruments, debt instruments with embedded derivatives or securitised instruments. Certain inputs used in the valuation model are not observable at market, and the Company must make reasonable estimates based on its assumptions.
- iii. The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward

exchange rate.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022							
	Equity	instrument		Debt instrument				
At January 1	\$	60,593	\$	-				
Gains recognised in profit or loss		460						
Losses recognised in other comprehensive income	(9,149)		-				
Acquired in the year		92,786		-				
Sold in the year	(16,087)						
At December 31	\$	128,603	\$	-				
		20	21					
	Equity	instrument		Debt instrument				
At January 1	\$	29,990	\$	-				
Gain recognised in other comprehensive income (Note)		603		-				
Acquired in the year		30,000						
At December 31	\$	60,593	\$					

Note: Shown as valuation adjustment for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

G. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no transfer from Level 3.

- H. The valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of external financial instruments entrusted by finance segment.
- I. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

		r value at ember 31, 2022	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivat	ive eq	uity instrur	ment:			
Unlisted shares	\$ 116,143		Market comparable companies	No open market saleability discount	25%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value
Private equity fund	12,460		Net asset value method	Net asset value	Not applicable	The higher the net asset value, the higher the fair value
	Fai	r value at		Significant	Range	
	Dec	ember 31,	Valuation	unobservable	(weighted	Relationship of
		2021	technique	input	average)	inputs to fair value
Non-derivat	ive eq	uity instrur	ment:			
Unlisted shares	\$	60,593	Market comparable companies	No open market saleability discount	25%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value

J. The Company has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. The following is the effect of profit or loss or of other comprehensive income from financial assets and liabilities categorised within Level 3 if the inputs used to valuation models have changed:

			December 31, 2022								
			Recognised	in profit or loss	e	ised in other ensive income					
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change					
Financial assets											
Equity instrument	No open market saleability discount	±1%	<u>\$ 125</u>	(<u>\$ 125)</u>	<u>\$ 1,161</u>	(<u>\$ 1,161</u>)					
				Decembe	r 31, 2021						
			Recognised	in profit or loss	-	ised in other ensive income					
	Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change					
Financial assets											
Equity instrument	No open market saleability discount	$\pm 1\%$	<u>\$</u>	\$	<u>\$ 606</u>	(<u>\$606)</u>					

(4) Other matter

- A. Due to Covid-19 outbreak and the various government epidemic prevention measures, the Group assessed that there was no significant impact on the operation, no doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, no assets impaired and no additional financing risks. The Group's epidemic management had complied with the measures issued by the Central Epidemic Command Centre and the epidemic prevention requirements under the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases Act.
- B. In order to expand business in America and expand market share, the Company's Board of Directors during their meeting on November 10, 2022 resolved to invest and establish whollyowned subsidiaries in America. The estimated investment periods are from 2022 to 2025, and the estimated investment amount is USD 15 million.

13. <u>SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES</u>

- (1) Significant transactions information
 - A. Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.
 - B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 2.
 - C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 3.
 - D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
 - E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
 - F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
 - G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.
 - H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.
 - I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Please refer to Notes 6(2).
 - J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 6.
- (2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China) : Please refer to table 7.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 8.

- B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 9.
- (4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Please refer to table 10.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Not applicable.

SYSGRATION LTD.

Loans to others

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

					Maxi	mum													
					outsta	unding						Amount of		Allowance			Limit on loans	Ceiling on	
			General	Is a	balance	e during						transactions	Reason	for			granted to	total loans	
No.			ledger	related	the year	r ended	Balance at	А	ctual amount	Interest	Nature of	with the	for short-term	uncollectibl	e <u> </u>	Collateral	a single party	granted	
(Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	account	party	December	r 31, 2022	December 31, 2	2022	drawn down	rate	loan	borrower	financing	accounts	Item	Value	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	Footnote
0	SYSGRATION	SYSGRATION	Other	Y	\$	70,337	\$ 68	,418 \$	68,418	-	Having business	\$ 1,112,574	-	\$	- None	\$	- \$ 1,112,574	\$ 777,108	
	LTD.	ELECTRONICS	receivables								relationship								
		TECHNOLOGY																	
		(HUIZHOU)																	
		CO., LTD.																	

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1)The Company is '0'.

(2)The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: In accordance with the Company's amended "Procedures for Provision of Loans" as approved by the shareholders on April 30, 2020, the ceiling on total loans granted and to individuals of the Company's were as follows:

(1) The ceiling on total loans granted to others is 40% of the Company's net assets.

(2) Loans granted to a single party for business transactions: Limit on loans granted to a single party for business transactions is the total value of business transactions in 1 year or 12 months. The value of business transactions refers to the higher of purchase or sales.

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

									Ratio of					
					Maximum				accumulated					
		Party b	being		outstanding	Outstanding			endorsement/		Provision of	Provision of	Provision of	
		endorsed/gr	uaranteed	Limit on	endorsement/	endorsement/			guarantee	Ceiling on	endorsements/	endorsements/	endorsements/	
			Relationship	endorsements/	guarantee	guarantee		Amount of	amount to net	total amount of	guarantees by	guarantees by	guarantees to	
			with the	guarantees	amount as of	amount at		endorsements/	asset value of	endorsements/	parent	subsidiary to	the party in	
			endorser/	provided for a	December 31,	December 31,	Actual amount	guarantees	the endorser/	guarantees	company to	parent	Mainland	
Number	Endorser/		guarantor	single party	2022	2022	drawn down	secured with	guarantor	provided	subsidiary	company	China	
(Note 1)	guarantor	Company name	(Note 2)	(Note 3)	(Note 4)	(Note 5)	(Note 6)	collateral	company	(Note 3)	(Note 7)	(Note 7)	(Note 7)	Footnote
0	SYSGRATION	SYSGRATION	1	\$ 582,83	\$1 \$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 782	\$ -	0.15%	\$ 874,247	Ν	Ν	Ν	
	LTD.	LTD.												
0	SYSGRATION	SYSGRATION	2	582,83	90,120	88,160	44,080	-	4.54%	874,247	Y	Ν	Y	
	LTD.	ELECTRONICS												
		TECHNOLOGY												
		(ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.												

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1)The Company is '0'.

(2)The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following seven categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

(1)Having business relationship.

(2)The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.

(3)The endorsed/guaranteed company owns directly and indirectly more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor parent company.

(4)The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly and indirectly more than 90% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.

(5)Mutual guarantee of the trade made by the endorsed/guaranteed company or joint contractor as required under the construction contract

(6)Due to joint venture, all shareholders provide endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.

(7) The performance guarantees for the sale of pre-sales contracts under the Consumer Protection Law are jointly guaranteed.

Note 3: In accordance with the Company's amended "Procedures for Provision of Loans" as approved by the shareholders on June 14, 2019, the limit on endorsements/guarantees provided for subsidiaries whose 50% of the shares are directly and indirectly held is 30% of the Company's net assets and the ceiling on total amount of endorsements/guarantees provided is 45% of the Company's net assets based on the Company's latest financial statements.

Note 4: Fill in the year-to-date maximum outstanding balance of endorsements/guarantees provided as of the reporting period.

Note 5: Fill in the amount approved by the Board of Directors or the chairman if the chairman has been authorised by the Board of Directors based on subparagraph 8, Article 12 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies.

Note 6: Fill in the actual amount of endorsements/guarantees used by the endorsed/guaranteed company.

Note 7: Fill in 'Y' for those cases of provision of endorsements/guarantees by listed parent company to subsidiary and provision by subsidiary to listed parent company, and provision to the party in Mainland China.

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

December 31, 2022

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

		Relationship with the			As of December	r 31, 2022		
	Marketable securities	securities issuer	General		Book value			Footnote
Securities held by	(Note 1)	(Note 2)	ledger account	Number of shares	(Note 3)	Ownership	Fair value	(Note 4)
SYSGRATION LTD.	SINTRONIC TECHNOLOGY INC.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	53,399 \$	213	0%	\$ 213	
SYSGRATION LTD.	COREMATE TECHNICAL CO., LTD.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	265,200	-	3%	-	
SYSGRATION LTD.	ARCHERS INC.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,000,000	-	3%	-	
SYSGRATION LTD.	NEXTRONICS ENGINEERING CORP.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	447,100	26,871	1%	26,871	
SYSGRATION LTD.	ORO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	256,000	-	9%	-	
SYSGRATION LTD.	GOMORE INC.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	25,216,865	774	5%	774	
SYSGRATION LTD.	EXCELLENCE OPTOELECTRONICS INC.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	255,000	5,725	0%	5,725	
SYSGRATION LTD.	IMEIER GREEN TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	2,000,000	15,100	12%	15,100	
SYSGRATION LTD.	ION ELECTRONIC MATERIALS CO., LTD	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	1,126,894	80,269	3%	80,269	
SYSGRATION LTD.	ADAT TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	800,000	20,000	4%	20,000	
SYSGRATION LTD.	FUYOU PRIVATE EQUITY	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	1,200,000	12,460	3%	12,460	

Note 1: Marketable securities in the table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other related derivative securities.

Note 2: Leave the column blank if the issuer of marketable securities is non-related party.

Note 3: Fill in the amount after adjusted at fair value and deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities measured at fair value; fill in the acquisition cost or amortised cost deducted by accumulated impairment for the marketable securities not measured at fair value.

Note 4: The number of shares of securities and their amounts pledged as security or pledged for loans and their restrictions on use under some agreements should be stated in the footnote if the securities presented herein have such conditions.

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

		_		Transa	ction		Differences in transa	1 2	No	otes/accounts r	eceivable (payable)	
			D 1		Percentage of						Percentage of	
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	 Amount	total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term			total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	Purchases	\$ 1,112,574	48%	120 days	Note	Note	(\$	359,860)	59%	
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.	Subsidiary	Purchases	357,666	16%	120 days	Note	Note	(11,670)	2%	

Note: Based on the mutual agreement since no similar transaction can be compared with.

Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

December 31, 2022

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

								Amo	unt collected	
		Relationship			-	Overdu	e receivables	subse	equent to the	Allowance for
Creditor	Counterparty	with the counterparty	Balance as at De	cember 31, 2022	Turnover rate	Amount	Action taken	balan	ce sheet date	doubtful accounts
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS	SYSGRATION LTD.	Subsidiary								
TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU)			\$	359,860	3.67	\$		\$	129,122	\$ -
CO., LTD.										

Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

						Transaction	
Number (Note 1)		Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 4)
1	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	SYSGRATION LTD.	2	Accounts receivable	\$ 359,860	Note 6	10%
1	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	SYSGRATION LTD.	2	Sales of goods	1,112,574	Note 6	33%
2	SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.	SYSGRATION LTD.	2	Sales of goods	357,666	Note 6	11%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

(1) Parent company is '0'.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to (If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice. For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.):

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Transaction amount that did not reach NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more will not be disclosed. Additionally, the counter related parties' of the transaction will also not be disclosed.

Note 4: Ratios of asset/liability are divided by consolidated total assets, and ratios of profit/loss accounts are divided by consolidated sales revenue.

Note 5: The loans granted and endorsement and guarantees between the Company and subsidiaries, please refer to table 1 and 2.

Note 6: There are no comparable transaction to non-related parties. The conditions of transactions are agreed upon by both parties.

Information on investees

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

					Initial investi	nent amount	Shares hele	d as at Decembe	er 31, 2022		Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended	Investment income(loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended	
	Investee		Main business	Bal	ance as at	Balance as at					December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	
Investor	(Note 1, 2)	Location	activities	Decem	ber 31, 2022	December 31, 202	Number of shares	Ownership	Boo	k value	(Note 2(2))	(Note 2(3))	Footnote
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA)	SAMOA	Investment holding of overseas companies	\$	671,762	\$ 671,76	21,800,000	100%	\$	240,592 \$	30,617	\$ 30,617	
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION (SAMOA) LTD.	SAMOA	Investment holding of overseas companies		505,131	505,13	15,938,000	100%		223,702	39,273	39,273	
SYSGRATION LTD.	SYSGRATION USA INC.	U.S.A.	Sale of electronic products		10,062	10,06	300,000	100%		4,272	45	45	

Note 1: If a public company is equipped with an overseas holding company and takes consolidated financial report as the main financial report according to the local law rules, it can only disclose the information of the overseas holding company about the disclosure of related overseas investee information. Note 2: If situation does not belong to Note 1, fill in the columns according to the following regulations:

(1)The columns of 'Investee', 'Location', 'Main business activities', Initial investment amount' and 'Shares held as at December 31, 2022' should fill orderly in the Company's (public company's) information on investees and every directly or indirectly controlled investee's investment information, and note the relationship between the Company (public company) and its investee each (ex. direct subsidiary) in the 'footnote' column.

(2)The 'Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2022' column should fill in amount of net profit (loss) of the investee for this period.

(3) The 'Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022' column should fill in the Company (public company) recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary and recognised investment income (loss) of its investee accounted for under the equity method for this period. When filling in recognised investment income (loss) of its direct subsidiary, the Company (public company) should confirm that direct subsidiary's net profit (loss) for this period has included its investment income (loss) which shall be recognised by regulations.

Information on investments in Mainland China

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Table 8

(Except as otherwise indicated)

		Pá	aid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1,	Amount remitted Mainlan Amount ren to Taiwan for December 31, Remitted to	d China/ nitted back the year ended	amount of remittance from Taiwan t Mainland Chin as of Decembe		Company	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company	investments in Mainland China		
Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities		(Note 5)	(Note 1)	2022 (Note 5)	Mainland China	to Taiwan	(Note 5)	2022	indirect)	December 31, 2022	31, 2022	2022	Footnote
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.	Manufacturing and sale of energy storage products	\$	663,336	2	\$ 663,336	-	-	\$ 663,33	6 \$ 30,656	100%	\$ 30,656	\$ 248,190	-	Note 6
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	Manufacturing and sale of electronic products		113,627	2	113,627	-	-	113,62	7 44,808	100%	44,808	163,850	-	Note 7

		Investment amount		
		approved by the	Ceiling on investments	
		Investment	in Mainland China	
		Commission of the	imposed by the	
		Ministry of Economic	Investment	
	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China	Affairs (MOEA)	Commission of	
Company name	as of December 31, 2022 (Note 3, and Note 5)	(Note 5)	MOEA (Note 4)	Footnote
SYSGRATION LTD.	\$ 107,181	\$ 146,981	\$ 1,165,663	

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

(1)Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.

(2)Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.

(3)Others

Note 2: In the 'Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022' column:

(1)It should be indicated if the investee was still in the incorporation arrangements and had not yet any profit during this period.

(2)Indicate the basis for investment income (loss) recognition in the number of one of the following three categories:

A. The financial statements that are audited and attested by international accounting firm which has cooperative relationship with accounting firm in R.O.C.

B. The financial statements that are audited and attested by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

C. Others.

Note 3: The Company reinvested in 'SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.' through 'SYSGRATION TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD.' which was invested by the Company under the approval of Jing-Shen-II-Zi No.10100477000, No.10200372350, No.10300319430, No.1040023080, No.10500055360 and No.10500105990. Additionally, the Company reinvested in 'SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.' through 'SYSGRATION (SAMOA) LTD.' which was invested by the Company under the approval of Jing-Shen-II-Zi No.10400023090, No.10400251280 and No.10500072680.

Note 4: The ceiling is NT\$80 million and 60% of the net assets or consolidated net assets, whichever is higher.

Note 5: It was translated to NTD at the exchange rate on December 31, 2022.

Note 6: Through SYSGRATION TECHNOLOGY (SAMOA) LTD..

Note 7: Through SYSGRATION (SAMOA) LTD..

Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Table 9

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

		Sale (purchase	e)	Property	transad	ction	А	ccounts receival (payable)	ble	a	Other accounts receival (payable)	ble	Provision endorsements/gu or collater	arantees		Financing			
Investee in Mainland China		Amount	%	Amoun	t	%		alance at nber 31, 2022	%		Balance at mber 31, 2022	%	Balance at December 31, 2022	Purpose	imum balance during year ended December 31, 2022	lance at per 31, 2022	Interest rate	rest for the year ed December 31, 2022	Others
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (HUIZHOU) CO., LTD.	(\$	1,112,574)	48%	\$	-	-	(\$	359,860)	59%	\$	68,418	85%	Note	Note	\$ 70,337	\$ 68,418	-	\$ -	
SYSGRATION ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY (ZHENJIANG) CO., LTD.	(357,666)	16%		-	-	(11,670)	2%		-	-	Note	Note	-	-	-	-	

Note: Please refer to table 2.

Major shareholders information

December 31, 2022

Table 10

		Shar	es
Na	ne of major shareholders	Number of shares held	Ownership
LEE, YI-REN		12,180,210	7.25%
LIN, YU-YEH		8,885,000	5.28%

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS <u>DECEMBER 31, 2022</u>

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	Description	 Amount
Cash on hand		\$ 813
Bank deposits		
Demand deposits		213,580
Checking accounts deposits		1,678
Time deposits		580,000
Foreign currency demand deposits	USD 10,707,157 with exchange rate at 30.71	328,817
Foreign currency demand deposits	Other various foreign currency	 7,805
		\$ 1,132,693

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE</u> <u>DECEMBER 31, 2022</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Form 2

Client name		Amount	Note
Client A	\$	359,811	
Client B		234,912	
Client C		103,842	
Client D		44,224	
Client E		39,260	
			Balance of each client has not exceeded
Others		72,517	5% of total account balance
		854,566	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(6,061)	
	\$	848,505	

Note:Because the Company promised the customers that the name of customers can not be disclosed, the customers' name above was substituted with code number.

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES</u> <u>DECEMBER 31, 2022</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

			Am			
Item	Description		Cost	 Market price	Note	
Raw materials		\$	133,640	\$ 132,301	Use the net	
Work in progress			78,408	78,408	realisable value as	
Finished goods			98,504	100,661	market price	
Inventory in transit			108	 108		
			310,660	\$ 311,478		
Less: Allowance for						
valuation loss		(28,424)			
		\$	282,236			

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	Begin	ning balance		Increase		Decrease	E	nding balance	Note
Cost									
Buildings	\$	45,783	\$	5,803	\$	-	\$	51,586	
Transportation equipment		10,960		2,068	(1,078)		11,950	
Accumulated depreciation	_								
Buildings	(24,578)	(16,071)		-	(40,649)	
Transportation equipment	(5,313)	()	2,587)		1,078	()	6,822)	
	\$	26,852	(\$	10,787)	\$	_	\$	16,065	

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES</u> <u>DECEMBER 31, 2022</u>

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	Description	Lease term	rate	A	Amount	Note
Buildings	Leased office, etc.	1~5 years	1.50%	\$	11,043	
Transportation equipment	Rental cars	2~5 years	"		5,207	
					16,250	
Less: Lease liabilities - current				(13,547)	
				\$	2,703	

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - NON-CURRENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Beginning	balance	Incr	ease	Decrease		Ending b	balance	Collateral	
Name	Shares	Fair value	Shares	Amount	Shares A	Amount	Shares	Fair value	or pledge	Note
Listed stocks:										
SINTRONIC	53,399	\$ 328	-	\$ -	- (\$	115)	53,399	\$ 213	None	
TECHNOLOGY INC.										
NEXTRONICS										
ENGINEERING CORP.	447,100	28,079	-	-	- (1,207)	447,100	26,872	"	
EXCELLENCE					,	1 2 1 2			"	
OPTOELECTRONICS INC.	255,000	7,038	-		(1,313)	255,000	5,725		
		35,445			(2,635)		32,810		
Unlisted shares:										
COREMATE TECHNICAL	265,200	-	-	-	-	-	265,200	-	None	
CO., LTD.	1 000 000						1 000 000		"	
ARCHERS INC.	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	-		
ORO TECHNOLOGY	526,000	28,025	-	- (270,000) (28,025)	256,000	-	"	
CO., LTD.	25 21 6 865	(2)		146			25 216 965	774	"	
GOMORE INC.	25,216,865	628	-	146	-	-	25,216,865	774		
IMEIER GREEN	2,000,000	31,940	-	-	- (16,840)	2,000,000	15,100	"	
TECHNOLOGY										
ION ELECTRONIC	-	-	1,126,894	80,268			1,126,894	80,268		
MATERIALS CO., LTD						-				
ADAT TECHNOLOGY CO.,	-	-	800,000	20,000		-	800,000	20,000		
		60,593		100,414	(44,865)		116,142		
		\$ 96,038		\$ 100,414	<u>(\$</u>	47,500)		\$ 148,952		

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER THE EQUITY METHOD</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Form 7

	Beginnin	g balance	Incr	ease		Deci	ease]	Ending balance	e	Market val	ue or ne	et equity		
															Valuation	Collateral or
Name	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		Shares	Amount	_	Shares	Ownership	Amount	Unit price	Tota	al price	bases	pledge
SYSGRATION	21,800,000	\$ 203,315	-	\$ 37,277	(Note 1)	-	\$-	(Note 1)	21,800,000	100.00%	\$ 240,592	-	\$	240,592	Equity method	None
TECHNOLOGY																
(SAMOA) LTD.																
SYSGRATION	300,000	3,809	-	463	(Note 1)	-	-	(Note 1)	300,000	100.00%	4,272	-		4,272	Equity method	None
USA INC.																
SYSGRATION										100.00%						
(SAMOA) LTD.	15,938,000	175,855	-	47,847	(Note 1)	-		(Note 1)	15,938,000		223,702	-		223,702	Equity method	None
		<u>\$ 382,979</u>		<u>\$ 85,587</u>			\$ -	-			\$ 468,566		\$	468,566		

Note: Exchange differences on translation, subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (loss) profit accounted for using equity method for the year ended December 31, 2022.

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM BORROWINGS</u> <u>DECEMBER 31, 2022</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Description	Amount	Contract period	Interest rate	Collateral or pledge	Note
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	Three-year long-term loans	\$ 2,777	2020.5.20-2023.5.20	1.77%	Time deposits of NTD 3,000 were pledged as collaterals (maturity date is 2023.5.7).	
First Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Five-year long-term loans	35,000	2020.12.1-2025.11.15	1.5%	Time deposits of NTD 3,600 were pledged as collaterals (maturity date is 2023.11.24).	
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Five-year long-term loans	17,797	2020.12.1-2025.11.15	1.41%	Time deposits of NTD 5,500 were pledged as collaterals (maturity date is 2023.11.26).	
Hua Nan Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Five-year long-term loans	44,600	2021.4.15-2026.4.15	1.875%	Land ,buildings and structures ,and machinery.	
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	Five-year long-term loans	23,233	2021.5.17-2026.5.17	1.820%	Time deposits of NTD 4,000 were pledged as collaterals (maturity date is 2023.5.18).	
Hua Nan Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Five-year long-term loans	14,077	2021.12.29-2026.4.15	1.875%	Land ,buildings and structures ,and machinery.	
Taiwan Shin Kong Commerci Bank Company Ltd.	al Five-year long-term loans	39,100	2022.3.30-2027.3.30	1.445%	Time deposits of NTD 4,600 were pledged as collaterals (maturity date is 2023.3.28).	
Mega International Commerci Bank Co., Ltd.	al Five-year long-term loans	41,600	2022.4.14-2027.4.15	1.525%	Land ,buildings and structures.	
Hua Nan Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Five-year long-term loans	70,667	2022.5.16-2027.5.16	1.805%	Land ,buildings and structures ,and machinery.	
Mega International Commerci Bank Co., Ltd.	al Five-year long-term loans	22,148	2022.10.17-2027.10.15	1.375%	Land ,buildings and structures.	
		310,999				
Less: Current portion		(<u>83,410</u>) <u>\$227,589</u>				

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF BONDS PAYABLE</u> <u>DECEMBER 31, 2022</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Form 9

							Amount			-		
			Interest		Total			Unamortised				
		Issuance	payment	Coupon	issuance	Repayment	Ending	premiums	Carrying	Repayment		
Bonds name	Trustee	date	date	rate	amount	paid	balance	(discounts)	amount	term	Collateral	Note
Fourth domestic	The Shanghai											
secured	Commercial & Savings	2020.10.20 ~										
convertible bonds	Bank, Ltd.	2023.10.20	Note 1	0.9112%	\$ 500,000	(<u>\$ 37,900</u>)	\$462,100	(<u>\$ 3,136</u>)	\$458,964	Note 1	Note 2	

Note 1:Please refer to Note 6(13) for details of interest payments and repayment terms. Note 2:Please refer to Note 8 for details of collaterals.

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	Quantities		Amount
Automobile electronic products	8,484 thousand pieces	\$	2,703,274
Power management products	64 thousand pieces		487,499
Total			3,190,773
Less: Sales return and allowance		()	1,388)
Operating revenue-net		\$	3,189,385

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item		Amount	Note
Beginning raw materials	\$	213,256	
Add: Raw materials purchased		811,843	
Less:Inventory in transit	(108)	
Ending raw materials	(133,640)	
Transferred to manufacturing or operating expenses		14,622	
Cost of materials sold	()	70,867)	
Raw materials used		835,106	
Direct labor		64,475	
Manufacturing overhead		127,704	
Manufacturing cost		1,027,285	
Add: Beginning work in progress		27,100	
Less: Ending work in progress	()	78,408)	
Cost of finished goods		975,977	
Add: Beginning finished goods		59,984	
Goods purchased		1,484,427	
Less:Ending finished goods	(98,504)	
Transferred to manufacturing or operating expenses	(2,169)	
Revenue from sale of scraps	()	230)	
Subtotal		2,419,485	
Cost of materials sold		70,867	
Other operating costs		33,721	
Cost of goods sold		2,524,073	
Loss on decline in market value		17,099	
Operating costs	\$	2,541,172	

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING OVERHEAD</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	A	Amount	Note
Indirect labor	\$	61,530	
Depreciation expenses		29,792	
Utilities expenses		7,507	
			None of the balances of remaining items is greater than 5% of
Others		28,875	this account balance.
	\$	127,704	

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	 Amount	Note
Wages and salaries	\$ 42,732	
Commission expense	10,030	
Insurance expenses	4,572	
Import/export (customs)	4,300	
		None of the balances of remaining items is greater than 5% of
Others	 20,057	this account balance.
	\$ 81,691	

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	 Amount	Note
Wages and salaries	\$ 105,484	
Depreciation expenses	14,059	
Professional service fees	11,020	
		None of the balances of remaining items is greater than 5% of
Others	 36,283	this account balance.
	\$ 166,846	

<u>SYSGRATION LTD.</u> <u>STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022</u> (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Item	A	Note			
Wages and salaries	\$	100,998			
Depreciation expenses		9,779			
Amortisation expenses		8,222			
			None of the balances of remaining items is greater than 5% of		
Others		35,295	this account balance.		
	\$	154,294			

SYSGRATION LTD. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES BY <u>FUNCTION</u> FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Form 16

Function	Year ended December 31, 2022					Year ended December 31, 2021						
Nature		ified as ng costs	0	assified as perating expenses		Total		assified as ating costs	0	assified as perating xpenses		Total
Employee benefit expense												
Wages and salaries	\$	110,472	\$	239,950	\$	350,422	\$	99,851	\$	192,592	\$	292,443
Labour and health insurance fees		11,646		15,375		27,021		10,334		13,580		23,914
Pension costs		3,887		9,264		13,151		3,686		8,382		12,068
Directors' remuneration		-		2,145		2,145		-		1,695		1,695
Other personnel expenses		9,977		6,215		16,192		9,559		5,476		15,035
Total	\$	135,982	\$	272,949	\$	408,931	\$	123,430	\$	221,725	\$	345,155
Depreciation expense	\$	29,792	\$	26,419	\$	56,211	\$	26,241	\$	20,807	\$	47,048
Amortisation expense	\$	1,577	\$	14,507	\$	16,084	\$	2,405	\$	7,988	\$	10,393

Note:

1.As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had 368 and 342 employees, respectively, including 4 non-employee directors for both years.

2.A company whose stock is listed for trading on the stock exchange or over-the-counter securities exchange shall additionally disclose the following information :

(1) Average employee benefit expense in current year was \$1,118 per capita.

Average employee benefit expense in previous year was \$1,016 per capita.

(2) Average employee wages and salaries in current year was \$963 per capita. Average employee wages and salaries in previous year was \$865 per capita.

(3) Adjustments of average employee wages and salaries was +11.3%.

SYSGRATION LTD. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION (Cont.) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Form 16

- (4)Salary and remuneration policies of the Company
 - I. Directors' remuneration

When directors acted their responsibilities on behalf of the Company, the Board of Directors was authorised to determine the remuneration with reference to the standard of domestic and foreign industry. If the Company has profit in the annual settlement, the Company's Articles of Incorporation Article 25 will be performed.

II. Managers' remuneration

Managers' remuneration of the Company including salary, bonus and employees' compensation, the remuneration payment policy was based on his or her education background, experience and responsibility of his or her position in the Company, according to the Company's operating strategy, profit, performance and position contribution and other factors, taking into consideration the standard of salary market, suggested by the Remuneration Committee and was executed after being approved by the Board of Directors.

- III. Employees' remuneration
 - i. Primarily includes monthly salary (monthly salary including basic salary, meal allowances, duty allowance and other special allowance), business bonus, operating performance bonus and year-end bonus.
 - ii. Execution based on the Company's Articles of Incorporation Article 25. The profit of the current year shall be distributed by no lower than 10% and no higher than 15% as employees' compensation and distributed no higher than 3% as directors' remuneration. If the Company has an accumulated deficit, earnings should be reserved to cover losses. Qualification requirements of employees, including the employees of subsidiaries of the company meeting certain specific requirements, entitled to receive aforementioned employees' compensation in stock or cash.
 - iii. Year-end bonus: year-end bonus was distributed based on the operation of the Company and was referred to employees' performance review score as basis of year-end bonus.

SYSGRATION LTD. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION (Cont.) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Form 16

- iv. Annual salary adjustment: the salary adjustment was based on the Company's operation, and was referred to the salary market, price index, salary adjustment in the industry and law of government, and then set the salary adjustment range based on individual performance score.
- v. Employee stock options

Distribution standard: Limited to all formal employees in the Company and domestic and foreign subsidiaries. Employees who can actually recognise shares and the number they can be granted were referred to the seniority, job grade, performance, contribution or special merit. This will be recognised after the approval of chairman and the resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by more than two-thirds of the total number of directors. However, for managers, shall be approved by the Remuneration Committee first.

Expenses recognition: Executed based on the IFRS 2, 'Share-based Payment', and periodically commissioned actuarial firms to do appraisal report, calculate the fair value of employee stock options issued by company and the labor cost shall be recognised based on 'issuance and purchase of employee stock options method', plan of employee stock options, change of employee stock options and related assumptions.