

TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR22000236

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related parent company only 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, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to other matter section of our report), the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only 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 Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant 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 judgement, were of most significance in our

audit of the Company's 2022 parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Valuation of inventories

Description

For accounting policies adopted for the valuation of inventories, please refer to Note 4(12). For the significant judgements applied in the accounting policies adopted for the valuation of inventories, please refer to Note 5(2). For details of inventories, please refer to Note 6(5).

Before producing new types of multiple-function printers, the Company will prepare sufficient materials based on the sales forecast. If the actual sales are lower than the expected results, the materials in storage will be excessive and be consumed slowly. The Company estimates net present value of inventories on the balance sheet date, and then writes down inventory cost to net present value. As the valuation of inventories involve judgements, and the valuation amounts are material, we identified the valuation of inventories as one of the key audit matters.

How our audit addressed the matter:

We performed the following audit procedures in relation to the key audit matter:

1. Obtained the policies for inventory valuation and determined whether the policies applied in provision of allowance for inventory valuation losses in the different periods are in agreement.
2. Performed physical inventory count at the end of period to identify whether there are obsolete, damaged or unsalable inventories.
3. Obtained aging statements for each kind of inventory and tested the changes in ages of inventory. For selected samples with inventory number, we verified to changes record and expiration dates, checked the accuracy of classification range of inventory ages and valued the effects on inventories.
4. Obtained net realizable value statement of each kind of inventory and checked whether the applied calculation logic was in agreement for all inventory. Tested relevant parameters and relevant estimate document. Checked and compared allowance for valuation losses that the Company should provision at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Existence of sales revenue

Description

For accounting policies adopted for the recognition of revenue, please refer to Note 4(28). For details of revenue, please refer to Note 6(15).

The Company mainly traded with established and reputable customers over the years. Since the changes in new top ten customers may materially affect the parent company only financial statements of the Company and sales revenue is high-risk in nature, we identified the existence of sales revenue from new top ten customers as one of the key audit matters.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in relation to the key audit matter:

1. Understood the internal controls over sales.
2. Verified the appraisal report of new top ten customers by checking relevant information on them.
3. Tested whether the credit terms of new top ten customers have been approved appropriately.
4. Obtained and verified the details of sales and relevant supporting documents.
5. Performed sampling confirmation procedures to new top ten customers to ascertain the existence and accuracy of the receivables.
6. Obtained and verified the subsequent collections details of accounts receivable and relevant supporting documents.

Other matter – Reference to the audits of other auditors

We did not audit the financial statements of certain investments accounted for using the equity method that are included in the parent company only financial statements. The balance of investments accounted for using equity method was NT\$243,602 thousand and NT\$232,729 thousand, constituting 8.74% and 7.46% of the parent company only total assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The balance of comprehensive income (loss) was NT\$11,911 thousand and NT(\$19,601) thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, constituting (11.94%) and (3.51%) of the parent company only total comprehensive income (loss), respectively. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion expressed herein is based solely on the audit reports of the other auditors.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the 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 parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and 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 auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.


Huang, Shih-Chun


Yeh, Tsui-Miao

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 17, 2023

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.

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.

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

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 358,252	13	\$ 237,616	8
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	616	-	730	-
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(4)	-	-	5,193	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	308,712	11	396,536	13
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	6(4) and 7(2)	12	-	-	-
1200	Other receivables		2,373	-	9,498	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7(2)	235	-	54	-
130X	Inventories	6(5)	160,583	6	174,488	5
1410	Prepayments		44,178	1	53,686	2
11XX	Current Assets		<u>874,961</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>877,801</u>	<u>28</u>
Non-current assets						
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	706,964	25	1,013,722	33
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(6)	1,125,524	40	1,151,656	37
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7)	18,295	1	16,560	1
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	39,553	2	34,599	1
1780	Intangible assets		5,587	-	6,095	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(21)	12,517	1	15,350	-
1920	Guarantee deposits paid		1,581	-	884	-
1990	Other non-current assets, others		790	-	1,275	-
15XX	Non-current assets		<u>1,910,811</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>2,240,141</u>	<u>72</u>
1XXX	Total assets		<u>\$ 2,785,772</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 3,117,942</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

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

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current liabilities						
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(9)	\$ 297,000	10	\$ 297,000	10
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(15)	21,883	1	25,652	1
2170	Accounts payable		99,260	3	153,051	5
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7(2)	94,015	3	218,613	7
2200	Other payables	6(10) and 7(2)	107,123	4	117,991	4
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(21)	19,357	1	8,072	-
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6(12)	23,041	1	23,166	1
2280	Current lease liabilities	7(2)	18,272	1	14,213	-
2300	Other current liabilities		519	-	2,222	-
21XX	Current Liabilities		<u>680,470</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>859,980</u>	<u>28</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	7(2)	21,571	1	20,460	1
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(11)	6,740	-	13,829	-
25XX	Non-current liabilities		<u>28,311</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>34,289</u>	<u>1</u>
2XXX	Total Liabilities		<u>708,781</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>894,269</u>	<u>29</u>
Equity						
Share capital						
3110	Share capital - common stock	6(13)	1,125,365	41	1,125,365	36
Capital surplus						
3200	Capital surplus	6(6)	245	-	998	-
Retained earnings						
3310	Legal reserve	6(14)	422,829	15	377,261	12
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		588,958	21	585,614	19
Other equity interest						
3400	Other equity interest		(60,406)	(2)	134,435	4
3XXX	Total equity		<u>2,076,991</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>2,223,673</u>	<u>71</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contract commitments						
Significant events after the balance sheet date						
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 2,785,772</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 3,117,942</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., 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	Year ended December 31				
		2022		2021		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
4000	Sales revenue	6(15) and 7(2)	\$ 1,718,022	100	\$ 1,763,473	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5)(19) and 7(2)	(1,463,513)	(85)	(1,456,818)	(83)
5900	Net operating margin		<u>254,509</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>306,655</u>	<u>17</u>
	Operating expenses	6(19) and 7(2)				
6100	Selling expenses		(33,181)	(2)	(39,314)	(2)
6200	General & administrative expenses		(137,936)	(8)	(136,297)	(8)
6300	Research and development expenses		(104,547)	(6)	(127,292)	(7)
6450	Impairment loss (impairment gain and reversal of impairment loss) determined in accordance with IFRS 9	12(2)	<u>41</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(30)</u>	<u>-</u>
6000	Total operating expenses		<u>(275,623)</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>(302,933)</u>	<u>(17)</u>
6900	Operating (loss) profit		<u>(21,114)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>3,722</u>	<u>-</u>
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income		1,099	-	230	-
7010	Other income	6(16)	50,804	3	78,190	4
7020	Other gains and losses	6(17)	6,675	-	(6,803)	-
7050	Finance costs	6(18)	(6,501)	-	(3,701)	-
7070	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net	6(6)	<u>59,760</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(15,383)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
7000	Total non-operating expenses		<u>111,837</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>52,533</u>	<u>3</u>
7900	Profit before income tax		<u>90,723</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>56,255</u>	<u>3</u>
7950	Income tax expense	6(21)	<u>(26,339)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(4,429)</u>	<u>-</u>
8200	Profit for the year		<u>\$ 64,384</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>\$ 51,826</u>	<u>3</u>
	Other comprehensive income					
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan	6(11)	\$ 5,228	-	\$ 4,547	-
8316	Unrealized (loss) gain on valuation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	(120,460)	(7)	501,478	29
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(6)	(53,796)	(3)	5,589	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(21)	<u>(1,047)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,981)</u>	<u>-</u>
8310	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>(170,075)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>502,633</u>	<u>29</u>
	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		1,568	-	(970)	-
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>4,334</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,420</u>	<u>-</u>
8360	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>5,902</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,450</u>	<u>-</u>
8300	Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		<u>(\$ 164,173)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>\$ 506,083</u>	<u>29</u>
8500	Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		<u>(\$ 99,789)</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>\$ 557,909</u>	<u>32</u>
	Basic earnings per share					
9750	Total basic earnings per share	6(22)	<u>\$ 0.81</u>		<u>\$ 0.51</u>	
	Diluted earnings per share					
9850	Total diluted earnings per share	6(22)	<u>\$ 0.81</u>		<u>\$ 0.51</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

Teco Images Systems Co., Ltd.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

	Notes	Share capital - common stock	Capital surplus, others	Retained Earnings		Other equity interest		Total equity
				Legal reserve	Total unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Total Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	
<u>Year ended December 31, 2021</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2021		\$ 1,125,365	\$ 55	\$ 377,261	\$ 141,189	(\$ 7,759)	\$ 64,939	\$ 1,701,050
Profit for the year		-	-	-	51,826	-	-	51,826
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	3,825	3,450	498,808	506,083
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	55,651	3,450	498,808	557,909
Appropriation and distribution of 2020 retained earnings	6(14)							
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(11,254)	-	-	(11,254)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	-	-	425,003	-	(425,003)	-
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	-	943	-	(24,975)	-	-	(24,032)
Balance at December 31, 2021		<u>\$ 1,125,365</u>	<u>\$ 998</u>	<u>\$ 377,261</u>	<u>\$ 585,614</u>	<u>(\$ 4,309)</u>	<u>\$ 138,744</u>	<u>\$ 2,223,673</u>
<u>Year ended December 31, 2022</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2022		\$ 1,125,365	\$ 998	\$ 377,261	\$ 585,614	(\$ 4,309)	\$ 138,744	\$ 2,223,673
Profit for the year		-	-	-	64,384	-	-	64,384
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	-	-	4,531	5,902	(174,606)	(164,173)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	68,915	5,902	(174,606)	(99,789)
Appropriation and distribution of 2021 retained earnings								
Legal reserve appropriated		-	-	45,568	(45,568)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(46,140)	-	-	(46,140)
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	-	285	-	4,079	-	(4,079)	285
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	-	-	22,058	-	(22,058)	-
To recognise that associate did not participate in the capital increase raised in proportion to its share interest	6(6)	-	(1,038)	-	-	-	-	(1,038)
Balance at December 31, 2022		<u>\$ 1,125,365</u>	<u>\$ 245</u>	<u>\$ 422,829</u>	<u>\$ 588,958</u>	<u>\$ 1,593</u>	<u>(\$ 61,999)</u>	<u>\$ 2,076,991</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2022	2021
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		\$ 90,723	\$ 56,255
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation	6(19)	24,574	21,848
Amortization	6(19)	2,508	3,295
Net income on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(17)	31,589	(5,756)
Expected credit loss	12(2)	(41)	30
Share of (profit) loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	6(6)	(59,760)	15,383
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(17)	-	50
Accrued product warranty provision	6(12)	2	105
Interest expense	6(18)	6,501	3,701
Interest income		(1,099)	(230)
Dividend income	6(16)	(45,865)	(66,709)
Gain from lease modification	6(8)	(33)	(13)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(31,475)	3,738
Notes receivable		5,193	(5,193)
Accounts receivable		87,865	(59,897)
Accounts receivable-related parties		(12)	-
Other receivables		7,030	(1,883)
Inventories		13,905	(82,756)
Prepayments		9,508	(20,783)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities-current		(3,769)	(5,890)
Accounts payable		(53,791)	62,944
Accounts payable - related parties		(124,598)	(14,561)
Other payables		(11,750)	15,826
Provisions-current		(127)	(56)
Other current liabilities		(1,703)	44
Other non-current liabilities		(1,860)	(9,079)
Cash outflow generated from operations		(56,485)	(89,587)
Interest received		1,099	230
Interest paid		(6,501)	(3,701)
Income tax refund received		-	2,887
Income tax paid		(13,267)	(3,540)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(75,154)	(93,711)

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2022	2021
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Dividends received	6(16)	\$ 45,865	\$ 66,709
Dividend income from investments accounted for under the equity method	6(6) and 7(2)	37,246	-
Decrease in prepayments	7(2)	-	10,000
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current	6(3)	-	(506,639)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non current	6(3)	186,212	262,508
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(23)	(7,351)	(13,641)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(2,000)	(6,175)
Increase in refundable deposits		(697)	(129)
Increase in prepayments for business facilities		(790)	(1,275)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		<u>258,485</u>	<u>(188,642)</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Cash dividends paid	6(24)	(46,140)	(11,254)
Increase in short-term borrowings	6(24)	1,597,000	1,008,500
Repayment of short-term borrowings	6(24)	(1,597,000)	(861,500)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	6(24)	(16,555)	(11,306)
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities		<u>(62,695)</u>	<u>124,440</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		120,636	(157,913)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>237,616</u>	<u>395,529</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>\$ 358,252</u>	<u>\$ 237,616</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., 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

(1) Teco Image Systems Co., 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 September 8, 1997 and has begun its operations in the same year. The Company is primarily engaged in designing, manufacturing and trading of multi-function printers and modules, label printers, wide format printers, 3D printing, etc.

(2) The Company’s shares have been listed on the Taipei Exchange since June 2000.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 17, 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 that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2022 are as follows:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
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:

<u>New standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
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 arising from a single transaction'	January 1, 2023

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:

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by 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 – non-current'	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 contractual terms'	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) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
- (a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
 - (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - (c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the “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 parent company only financial statements of the Company 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 (NTD), 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 recognized 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 re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss.
- (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. 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 recognized in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.
- (d) All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income under “other gains and losses”.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the company entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of that balance sheet;
- (b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period;
- (c) All resulting 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 realized, 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 realized 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 amount of cash and 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 settlement 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.

(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 settlement 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 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 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 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 moving average method. The cost of finished goods and work in process comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads. It excludes borrowing costs. 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 variable selling expenses.

(13) Investments accounted for under the equity method / subsidiaries and 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 gains on transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- 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 recognise loss continuously in proportion to its ownership.
- D. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.
- E. The Company's share of its associates' 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 an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- F. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage of

the associate, the Company recognises change in ownership interests in the associate in ‘capital surplus’ in proportion to its ownership.

- G. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company’s interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.
- H. In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Company does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Company’s ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then ‘capital surplus’ and ‘investments accounted for under the equity method’ shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Company’s ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.
- I. The Company applied the treasury stock approach to calculate investments accounted for using equity method when the Company and its associates have reciprocal stock holdings and both the Company and associate accounts for the investment using the equity method.
- J. 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 non-consolidated financial statements shall be equal to the amount attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements. Owners’ equity in the non-consolidated financial statements shall be equal to equity attributable to owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

(14) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- 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 Company 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. 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:

Mold equipment	3 years
Machinery and equipment	8 years
Testing equipment	4 years
Transportation equipment	6 years
Office equipment	4 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years
Others	4 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 fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

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, which consists of the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability.

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 recognize the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.

(16) Intangible assets

A. Trademarks

Separately acquired trademarks are stated at historical cost. Trademarks have a finite useful life

and are amortised on a straight-time basis over their estimated useful lives of 5 to 6 years.

B. Computer software and royalty

Acquired computer software and royalty are stated at historical cost and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 1 to 5 years.

(17) 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.

(18) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise 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.

(19) 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.

(20) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

B. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(21) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(22) Non-hedging and embedded derivatives

Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

(23) Provisions

Provisions (including contingent liabilities arising from warranties) for warranty are recognised when the Company 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.

(24) 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

(a) 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.

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee

compensation is paid by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(25) 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 consolidated balance sheet. 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.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets is offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(26) 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.

(27) Dividends

Cash dividends appropriated from earnings of year 2021 are recorded as liabilities in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash

dividends appropriated from earnings of year 2022 are recorded as liabilities in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are authorized to do so with the attendance of more than two-thirds of the directors and with the consent of a majority of the directors present by the Company's Board of Directors in accordance with Article 240 of the Company Act and the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. In addition, stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed after the resolution of the shareholders and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(28) Revenue recognition

- A. The Company engages in the manufacture and sale of multi-function printers and modules, label printers, wide format printers, 3D printing and related 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 customers, and either the customers have accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- B. The sales usually are made with a credit term of 60 days, which is consistent with market practice. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Company does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.
- C. The Company's obligation to provide a refund for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision.
- D. 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.

(29) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value only when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with any conditions attached to the grants and the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

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) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

After assessment, the Company's accounting policies have no significant uncertainty.

(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 innovation of multi-function printers and scanners, the Company may incur losses on decline in market value of these inventories caused by the unexpected decrease in sales revenue and the unusability of the materials for the new products. 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.

As of December 31, 2022, the carrying amount of inventories is shown in Note 6(5).

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Cash on hand	\$ 362	\$ 362
Demand deposits	<u>357,890</u>	<u>237,254</u>
	<u>\$ 358,252</u>	<u>\$ 237,616</u>

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. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

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

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Beneficiary certificates	<u>\$ 616</u>	<u>\$ 730</u>

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are shown in Note 6(17).

B. The Company entered into contracts relating to derivative financial assets which were not accounted for under hedge accounting. The information is listed below:

December 31, 2022			
<u>Derivative financial assets/liabilities</u>	<u>Contract amount (notional principal)</u>	<u>Contract period</u>	
Current items:			
Foreign exchange swap	USD	1,000	2022.11.18~2023.01.18
Foreign exchange swap	USD	2,000	2022.11.25~2023.01.19
Foreign exchange swap	USD	2,000	2022.11.16~2023.01.13
Foreign exchange swap	USD	1,000	2022.12.21~2023.02.17
Foreign exchange swap	USD	2,000	2022.12.23~2023.02.21
Foreign exchange swap	USD	1,000	2022.12.14~2023.02.13
December 31, 2021			
<u>Derivative financial assets/liabilities</u>	<u>Contract amount (notional principal)</u>	<u>Contract period</u>	
Current items:			
Foreign exchange swap	USD	2,000	2021.11.15~2022.01.18
Foreign exchange swap	USD	1,000	2021.11.17~2022.01.19
Foreign exchange swap	USD	2,000	2021.11.29~2022.01.27
Foreign exchange swap	USD	1,000	2021.11.30~2022.01.28
Foreign exchange swap	USD	2,000	2021.12.30~2022.02.24
Foreign exchange swap	USD	1,000	2021.12.30~2022.02.23

- C. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged or collateralised.
- D. The Company entered into foreign exchange swap to hedge exchange rate risk. However, these foreign exchange swap contracts are not accounted for under hedge accounting.
- E. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(3).

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

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	\$ 569,923	\$ 734,163
Unlisted stocks	146,217	146,217
	<u>716,140</u>	<u>880,380</u>
Valuation adjustment	(9,176)	133,342
	<u>\$ 706,964</u>	<u>\$ 1,013,722</u>

- A. The Company has elected to classify equity investments that are considered to be steady dividend income as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. Aiming to satisfy the financial management, the Company sold \$186,298 and \$262,508 of equity instrument investments at fair value during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company had no stock-settled payments arising from the abovementioned transactions on December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

C. Amounts recognised in comprehensive income and transferred to retained earnings in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive (losses) income</u>		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive (losses) income	(\$ 120,460)	\$ 501,478
Cumulative (losses) gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition (Note)	\$ 22,058	\$ 425,003

Note: For the year ended December 31, 2021, the amount included transfers to retained earnings amounting to \$257,717 due to reclassification of investments in CREATIVE SENSOR INC and Tien Da Investment Co., Ltd. from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income to investments accounted for under the equity method, and the net amount of accumulated gains amounting to \$175,358 less effect from income tax amounting to \$8,072.

D. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as collateral.

E. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(3).

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Notes receivable	\$ -	\$ 5,193
Accounts receivable	\$ 308,870	\$ 396,735
Accounts receivable - related parties	12	-
Less: Loss allowance	(158)	(199)
	<u>\$ 308,724</u>	<u>\$ 396,536</u>

A. For information on the ageing analysis, related credit risk of notes receivable and accounts receivable, please refer to Note 12(2).

B. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, notes and accounts receivable were all from contracts with customers. As of January 1, 2021, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$336,838.

C. The Company did not hold any collateral for abovementioned notes and accounts receivable.

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2022		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 172,655	(\$ 16,829)	\$ 155,826
Work in progress	4,241	(116)	4,125
Finished goods	1,230	(1,230)	-
Merchandise	2,241	(2,241)	-
Inventory in transit	632	-	632
	<u>\$ 180,999</u>	<u>(\$ 20,416)</u>	<u>\$ 160,583</u>

	December 31, 2021		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 115,670	(\$ 14,199)	\$ 101,471
Work in progress	50,707	(1,118)	49,589
Finished goods	15,985	(1,230)	14,755
Merchandise	9,052	(2,986)	6,066
Inventory in transit	2,607	-	2,607
	<u>\$ 194,021</u>	<u>(\$ 19,533)</u>	<u>\$ 174,488</u>

A. Abovementioned inventories were not pledged or collateralised.

B. The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the period:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,462,631	\$ 1,458,150
Loss on (gain on reversal of) decline in market value	883	(1,332)
Revenue from sale of scraps	(1)	-
	<u>\$ 1,463,513</u>	<u>\$ 1,456,818</u>

Gain on reversal was caused by the decrease in allowance for valuation loss arising from sales of inventories with allowance for valuation loss.

(6) Investments accounted for under the equity method

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>		<u>December 31, 2021</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Ownership</u>
Subsidiary:				
Atlas Tech Investment Co., Ltd.	\$ 68,599	100.00%	\$ 99,685	100.00%
Associates:				
SOLMAX POWER				
TAIWAN LIMITED	67,313	35.00%	70,068	35.00%
CREATIVE SENSOR				
INC. (Note 1)	813,323	20.46%	819,242	20.64%
Tien Da Investment				
Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	<u>176,289</u>	25.17%	<u>162,661</u>	25.17%
	<u>\$ 1,125,524</u>		<u>\$ 1,151,656</u>	

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>			
	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	<u>Share of profit (loss) of associate accounted for under the equity method</u>	<u>Other comprehensive profit and loss (before tax)</u>	<u>Share of profit (loss) of associate accounted for under the equity method</u>	<u>Other comprehensive profit and loss (before tax)</u>
Subsidiary:				
Atlas Tech Investment Co., Ltd.	(\$ 32,654)	\$ 1,568	(\$ 25,276)	(\$ 970)
Associates:				
SOLMAX POWER				
TAIWAN LIMITED	(1,717)	-	(662)	-
CREATIVE SENSOR				
INC. (Note 1)	87,450	(56,409)	9,202	30,301
Tien Da Investment				
Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	<u>6,681</u>	<u>6,947</u>	<u>1,353</u>	<u>(20,292)</u>
	<u>\$ 59,760</u>	<u>(\$ 47,894)</u>	<u>(\$ 15,383)</u>	<u>\$ 9,039</u>

Note 1: The Company continuously increased its investment in the investee - CREATIVE SENSOR INC., and based on the assessment, the Company had significant influence over the investee when the Company held over than 20% shareholding ratio in August 2021. Thus, the investment was transferred from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current to investments accounted for under the equity method.

Note 2: The Company continuously increased its investment in the investee - Tien Da Investment Co., Ltd., and based on the assessment, the Company had significant influence over the investee when the Company held over than 20% shareholding ratio in August 2021. Thus,

the investment was transferred from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current to investments accounted for under the equity method.

A. Subsidiaries

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

- B. The Company recognised investments accounted for using equity method amounting to \$243,602 and \$232,729 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and comprehensive income amounting to \$11,911 and (\$19,601) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, based on the investees' financial statements audited by other independent auditors.
- C. SOLMAX POWER TAIWAN LIMITED did not acquire shares proportionally to its interest during its investees' capital increase by cash for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 which caused the change of shareholding ratio and adjusted 'Capital surplus', 'Unappropriated retained earnings' and 'Investments accounted for under equity method'. The Group decreased 'Capital surplus' to (\$1,038) and 'Investments accounted for under the equity method' to (\$1,038) and decreased 'Capital surplus' to (\$55), 'Unappropriated retained earnings' to (\$122) and 'Investments accounted for under the equity method' to (\$177) for the change of the equity from SOLMAX POWER TAIWAN LIMITED.
- D. The Company did not acquire shares proportionally to its interest during CREATIVE SENSOR INC.'s capital increase by private common stocks in the fourth quarter of 2021. The Company decreased 'Retained earnings' to (\$24,853) and 'Investments accounted for under the equity method' to (\$24,853) for the change of the equity from CREATIVE SENSOR INC.
- E. CREATIVE SENSOR INC., purchased shares as treasury stock during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 which caused the change of shareholding ratio and adjusted 'Capital surplus'. The Group increased 'Capital surplus' to \$285 and 'Investments accounted for under the equity method' to \$285 and increased 'Capital surplus' to \$998 and 'Investments accounted for under the equity method' to \$998 for the change of the equity from CREATIVE SENSOR INC.
- F. CREATIVE SENSOR INC. disposed equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (losses) for the year ended December 31, 2022 which caused the change of shareholding ratio and adjusted 'Unappropriated retained earnings' and 'Unrealized gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income'. The Group increased 'Unappropriated retained earnings' to \$3,993 and decreased 'Unrealized gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income' to (\$3,993) for the change of the equity from CREATIVE SENSOR INC.
- G. Tien Da Investment Co., Ltd. disposed equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (losses) for the year ended December 31, 2022 which caused the change of shareholding ratio and adjusted 'Unappropriated retained earnings' and 'Unrealized gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income'. The Group increased 'Unappropriated retained earnings' to \$86 and decreased 'Unrealized gain (loss) on

valuation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income' to (\$86) for the change of the equity from Tien Da Investment Co., Ltd.

H. Significant associates

(a) The basic information of the associates that are material to the Company is as follows:

Company name	Principal place of business	Shareholding ratio		Nature of relationship	Methods of measurement
		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021		
CREATIVE SENSOR INC.	Taiwan	20.46%	20.64%	Associates	Equity method
Tien Da Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	25.17%	25.17%	Associates	Equity method

(b) The summarised financial information of the associates that are material to the Company is as follows:

i. CREATIVE SENSOR INC.

(i) Balance sheet

	CREATIVE SENSOR INC.	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current assets	\$ 2,967,629	\$ 2,675,797
Non-current assets	3,446,617	4,056,724
Current liabilities	(2,471,247)	(2,725,410)
Non-current liabilities	(65,235)	(36,342)
Total net assets	<u>\$ 3,877,764</u>	<u>\$ 3,970,769</u>
Carrying amount of the associate	<u>\$ 813,323</u>	<u>\$ 819,242</u>

(ii) Statement of comprehensive income

	CREATIVE SENSOR INC.	
	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenue	\$ 4,256,952	\$ 3,951,319
Profit for the year from continuing operations	\$ 359,682	\$ 176,681
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(306,374)	268,332
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 53,308</u>	<u>\$ 445,013</u>
Dividends received from associates	<u>\$ 37,246</u>	<u>\$ 32,814</u>

(iii) The Company's material associate, CREATIVE SENSOR INC., has quoted market prices. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value was \$797,813 and \$726,992, respectively.

(iv) The Company is the single largest shareholder of CREATIVE SENSOR INC. with a 20.46% equity interest. Considering the participation degree of other shareholders and the voting right record of the significant resolution in the shareholders' meeting of CREATIVE SENSOR INC. and the Company holding 2 out of 7 board seats of the company, which indicates that the Company has no current ability to direct the relevant activities of CREATIVE SENSOR INC., the Company has no control, but only has significant influence, over the investee.

ii. Tien Da Investment Co., Ltd.

(i) Balance sheet

	<u>Tien Da Investment Co., Ltd.</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Current assets	\$ 41,252	\$ 70,326
Non-current assets	712,352	627,257
Current liabilities	(2,274)	(644)
Total net assets	<u>\$ 751,330</u>	<u>\$ 696,939</u>
Carrying amount of the associate	<u>\$ 176,289</u>	<u>\$ 162,661</u>

(ii) Statement of comprehensive income

	<u>Tien Da Investment Co., Ltd.</u>	
	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Revenue	\$ 31,726	\$ 7,577
Profit for the year from continuing operations	\$ 26,543	\$ 3,815
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	27,848	(21,876)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 54,391</u>	<u>(\$ 18,061)</u>
Dividends received from associates	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(iii) The Company's material associate, Tien Da Investment Co., Ltd., has no quoted market prices. Accordingly, there are no fair value information.

E. The Company's associate accounted for using equity method were not material to the financial statements based on the Company's individual assessment. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the carrying amount of the Company's individually immaterial associates amounted to \$67,313 and \$70,068, respectively. The Company's share of the operating results are summarised below:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Loss for the year from continuing operations	(\$ 1,717)	(\$ 662)
Total comprehensive loss	<u>(\$ 1,717)</u>	<u>(\$ 662)</u>

F. The Company has no investments accounted for under the equity method pledged to others.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	2022							Total
	Mold equipment	Machinery and equipment	Testing equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Others	
	Owner occupied	Owner occupied	Owner occupied	Owner occupied	Owner occupied	Owner occupied	Owner occupied	
At January 1								
Cost	\$ 2,932	\$ 2,050	\$ 17,606	\$ 900	\$ 34,836	\$ 14,066	\$ 22,174	\$ 94,564
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,932)	(123)	(16,480)	(900)	(30,847)	(10,821)	(15,901)	(78,004)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,927</u>	<u>\$ 1,126</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,989</u>	<u>\$ 3,245</u>	<u>\$ 6,273</u>	<u>\$ 16,560</u>
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ -	\$ 1,927	\$ 1,126	\$ -	\$ 3,989	\$ 3,245	\$ 6,273	\$ 16,560
Additions	2,209	-	2,975	645	1,663	-	416	7,908
Depreciation charge	(245)	(256)	(1,204)	(9)	(1,256)	(1,523)	(2,955)	(7,448)
Reclassifications for the period (Note)	-	-	1,275	-	-	-	-	1,275
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 1,964</u>	<u>\$ 1,671</u>	<u>\$ 4,172</u>	<u>\$ 636</u>	<u>\$ 4,396</u>	<u>\$ 1,722</u>	<u>\$ 3,734</u>	<u>\$ 18,295</u>
<u>At December 31</u>								
Cost	\$ 4,697	\$ 2,050	\$ 21,856	\$ 1,545	\$ 36,012	\$ 14,067	\$ 22,507	\$ 102,734
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,733)	(379)	(17,684)	(909)	(31,616)	(12,345)	(18,773)	(84,439)
	<u>\$ 1,964</u>	<u>\$ 1,671</u>	<u>\$ 4,172</u>	<u>\$ 636</u>	<u>\$ 4,396</u>	<u>\$ 1,722</u>	<u>\$ 3,734</u>	<u>\$ 18,295</u>

	2021							
	<u>Mold equipment</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Testing equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Others</u>	
	<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1								
Cost	\$ 2,932	\$ -	\$ 24,439	\$ 900	\$ 31,494	\$ 10,490	\$ 16,458	\$ 86,713
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,932)	-	(23,471)	(900)	(31,005)	(9,213)	(11,723)	(79,244)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 968</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 489</u>	<u>\$ 1,277</u>	<u>\$ 4,735</u>	<u>\$ 7,469</u>
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 968	\$ -	\$ 489	\$ 1,277	\$ 4,735	\$ 7,469
Additions	-	2,050	622	-	4,028	3,072	3,957	13,729
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(50)	-	(50)
Depreciation charge	-	(123)	(464)	-	(528)	(2,116)	(4,207)	(7,438)
Reclassifications for the period (Note)	-	-	-	-	-	1,062	1,788	2,850
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,927</u>	<u>\$ 1,126</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,989</u>	<u>\$ 3,245</u>	<u>\$ 6,273</u>	<u>\$ 16,560</u>
<u>At December 31</u>								
Cost	\$ 2,932	\$ 2,050	\$ 17,606	\$ 900	\$ 34,836	\$ 14,066	\$ 22,174	\$ 94,564
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,932)	(123)	(16,480)	(900)	(30,847)	(10,821)	(15,901)	(78,004)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,927</u>	<u>\$ 1,126</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,989</u>	<u>\$ 3,245</u>	<u>\$ 6,273</u>	<u>\$ 16,560</u>

Note: Reclassifications for the period were transferred from prepayments for business facilities.

Abovementioned property, plant and equipment were neither pledged nor collateralised and no interest was capitalised.

(8) Leasing arrangements-lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including plants, offices and business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 3 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 for borrowing, subleasing and tenancy disposal right or another way for others using it.

B. The movements of right-of-use assets of the Company are as follows:

	2022		
	Business		
	Buildings	vehicles	Total
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 32,453	\$ 2,146	\$ 34,599
Additions	19,647	3,316	22,963
Early termination of lease contract	(839)	(44)	(883)
Depreciation charge	(14,921)	(2,205)	(17,126)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 36,340</u>	<u>\$ 3,213</u>	<u>\$ 39,553</u>

	2021		
	Business		
	Buildings	vehicles	Total
Opening net book amount as at January 1	\$ 3,637	\$ 2,559	\$ 6,196
Additions	44,182	1,902	46,084
Disposals	(2,850)	(421)	(3,271)
Depreciation charge	(12,516)	(1,894)	(14,410)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	<u>\$ 32,453</u>	<u>\$ 2,146</u>	<u>\$ 34,599</u>

C. The information on income and expense accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 394	\$ 190
Expense on short-term lease contracts	1,825	3,119
Gain on lease modification	(33)	(13)
	<u>\$ 2,186</u>	<u>\$ 3,296</u>

D. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, apart from cash outflow for interest expense on lease liabilities and expense on short-term lease contracts mentioned in Note 6(8)C., the Company's total cash outflow for repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities is mentioned in Note 6(24).

(9) Short-term borrowings

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank borrowings			
Unsecured borrowings	<u>\$ 297,000</u>	1.775%~1.78%	None

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank borrowings			
Unsecured borrowings	<u>\$ 297,000</u>	1.10%~1.075%	None

For the details of interest expense recognised in profit or loss, please refer to Note 6(18).

(10) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Salaries and bonuses payable	\$ 52,480	\$ 52,033
Service charge payable	12,897	13,446
Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration payable	15,281	7,041
Insurance payable	2,065	6,514
Research and development expense payable	2,187	3,089
Others payables	<u>22,213</u>	<u>35,868</u>
	<u>\$ 107,123</u>	<u>\$ 117,991</u>

(11) Pensions

A. Defined benefit pension plans

- (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(\$ 37,843)	(\$ 41,204)
Fair value of plan assets	<u>31,103</u>	<u>27,375</u>
Net defined benefit liability (Shown as other non-current liabilities)	<u>(\$ 6,740)</u>	<u>(\$ 13,829)</u>

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	<u>Present value of defined benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liability</u>
Year ended December 31, 2022			
Balance at January 1	(\$ 41,204)	\$ 27,375	(\$ 13,829)
Current service cost	(182)	-	(182)
Interest (expense) income	<u>(286)</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>(90)</u>
	<u>(41,672)</u>	<u>27,571</u>	<u>(14,101)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	2,317	2,317
Change in demographic assumptions	(22)	-	(22)
Change in financial assumptions	2,539	-	2,539
Experience adjustments	<u>394</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>394</u>
	<u>2,911</u>	<u>2,317</u>	<u>5,228</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	2,133	2,133
Paid pension	<u>917</u>	<u>(917)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>(\$ 37,844)</u>	<u>\$ 31,104</u>	<u>(\$ 6,740)</u>

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
Year ended December 31, 2021			
Balance at January 1	(\$ 63,588)	\$ 36,133	(\$ 27,455)
Current service cost	(318)	-	(318)
Interest (expense) income	(166)	87	(79)
	<u>(64,072)</u>	<u>36,220</u>	<u>(27,852)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	509	509
Change in demographic assumptions	(115)	-	(115)
Change in financial assumptions	1,883	-	1,883
Experience adjustments	2,270	-	2,270
	<u>4,038</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>4,547</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	2,138	2,138
Paid pension	18,830	(11,492)	7,338
Balance at December 31	<u>(\$ 41,204)</u>	<u>\$ 27,375</u>	<u>(\$ 13,829)</u>

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and domestic subsidiaries' defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that Fund and therefore, the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.30%	0.70%
Future salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with future mortality rate estimated based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
<u>December 31, 2022</u>				
Effect on present value of				
defined benefit obligation	(\$ 995)	\$ 1,032	\$ 1,022	(\$ 991)
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
Effect on present value of				
defined benefit obligation	(\$ 1,135)	\$ 1,179	\$ 1,161	(\$ 1,123)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method utilised in sensitivity analysis is the same as the method utilised in calculating net pension liability on the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis were consistent with previous period.

- (f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plan of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2023 amount to \$1,939.
- (g) As of December 31, 2022, the weighted average duration of that retirement plan is 10 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

	Amount
Within 1 year	\$ 899
1-2 year(s)	1,261
2-5 years	6,013
Over 5 years	35,159
	<u>\$ 43,332</u>

B. Defined contribution pension plan

- (a) 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.
- (b) The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were \$5,374 and \$5,107, respectively.

(12) Provisions

	2022	2021
At January 1	\$ 23,166	\$ 23,117
Additional provisions	2	105
Used during the year	(127)	(56)
At December 31	<u>\$ 23,041</u>	<u>\$ 23,166</u>

Analysis of total provisions:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Current-product warranty	<u>\$ 23,041</u>	<u>\$ 23,166</u>

The Company provides warranties on multi-function printers sold. Provision for product warranty is estimated based on history warranty data of multi-function printers. It is expected that provision for product warranty will be used in the following years.

(13) Share capital

- A. As of December 31, 2022, the Company's authorised capital was \$2,500,000, consisting of 250 million shares of ordinary stock, and the paid-in capital was \$1,125,365 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.
- B. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the number of ordinary shares outstanding at the beginning of the period was consistent with the number at the end of the period which amounted to 112,536,565 shares.
- C. On December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's associate, CREATIVE SENSOR INC, held 33,408,000 shares of the Company.

(14) Retained earnings / Events after the balance sheet date

A. Earnings allocation under the Company's Articles of Incorporation

- (a) After the amended articles of association adopted by the shareholders' meeting on June 17, 2022:

Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order: (i) Pay all taxes; (ii) Offset prior years' losses; (iii) Set aside 10% as legal reserve, except when the statutory surplus reserve has reached the total capital of the company ; (iv) Set aside special reserve in accordance with the regulations or resolutions approved by the competent authority or the shareholders; and (v) The remainder along with the beginning unappropriated earnings and reversal of special reserve is the shareholders' accumulated distributable earnings. All or part of dividends and bonuses are paid in cash, the board of directors may be authorized to do so with the attendance of more than two-thirds of the directors and with the consent of a majority of the directors present and reported to the shareholders' meeting.

In principle, earnings distribution is based on the current year's after-tax net profit, but considering the principle of dividend balance, if the current year's after-tax net profit is insufficient for distribution, the undistributed surplus of previous years may be used for

distribution.

Considering the needs of future business expansion and cash flow, the Company will distribute earnings in the form of cash dividends or stock dividends, of which cash dividends shall not be less than 5% of the total dividends.

- (b) Before the amended articles of association adopted by the shareholders' meeting on June 17, 2022:

Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order: (i) Pay all taxes; (ii) Offset prior years' losses; (iii) Set aside 10% as legal reserve, except when the statutory surplus reserve has reached the total capital of the company ; (iv) Set aside special reserve in accordance with the regulations or resolutions approved by the competent authority or the shareholders; and (v) The remainder along with the beginning unappropriated earnings and reversal of special reserve is the shareholders' accumulated distributable earnings. The appropriation of the accumulated distributable earnings shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders as the shareholders' bonus.

In principle, earnings distribution is based on the current year's after-tax net profit, but considering the principle of dividend balance, if the current year's after-tax net profit is insufficient for distribution, the undistributed surplus of previous years may be used for distribution. Considering the needs of future business expansion and cash flow, the Company will distribute earnings in the form of cash dividends or stock dividends, of which cash dividends shall not be less than 5% of the total dividends.

- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Appropriation of the Company's earnings is as follows:
- (a) Details of appropriation of 2021 and 2020 earnings as resolved by the shareholders on June 17, 2022 and July 19, 2021, respectively, are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2021		2020	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve appropriated	\$ 45,568		\$ -	
Cash dividends	46,140	0.41	11,254	0.10
	<u>\$ 91,708</u>		<u>\$ 11,254</u>	

(b) Details of appropriation of 2022 earnings as resolved by the Board of Directors on March 17, 2023 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2022	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve appropriated	\$ 9,505	
Reversal of special reserve appropriated	60,406	
Cash dividends	57,394	0.51
	<u>\$ 127,305</u>	

(15) Operating revenue

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines and geographical regions:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	Revenue from sale of multi-function printer		Other sales		<u>Total</u>
	Mainland China and Hong Kong	Others	Mainland China and Hong Kong	Others	
	Revenue from customer contracts	<u>\$ 1,392,344</u>	<u>\$ 50,081</u>	<u>\$ 20,218</u>	

<u>Year ended December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	Revenue from sale of multi-function printer		Other sales		<u>Total</u>
	Mainland China and Hong Kong	Others	Mainland China and Hong Kong	Others	
	Revenue from customer contracts	<u>\$ 1,549,002</u>	<u>\$ 65,788</u>	<u>\$ 3,488</u>	

B. Contract liabilities

(a) The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>January 1, 2021</u>
Contract liabilities-sales revenue and other sales	<u>\$ 21,883</u>	<u>\$ 25,652</u>	<u>\$ 31,542</u>

(b) For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year was \$7,072 and \$15,855, respectively.

(16) Other income

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Dividend income	\$ 45,865	\$ 66,709
Others	4,939	11,481
	<u>\$ 50,804</u>	<u>\$ 78,190</u>

(17) Other gains and losses

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Net gains on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(\$ 31,589)	\$ 5,756
Net currency exchange loss or gain	38,483 (8,514)
Loss on disposals of property, plant and equipment	- (50)
Expense of proxy solicitation (Note)	- (3,780)
Others	(219)	(215)
	<u>\$ 6,675</u>	<u>(\$ 6,803)</u>

Note: Information on the expense and payment that the Company participated in the allocation in relation to Teco Electric & Machinery Co., Ltd.'s shareholders soliciting proxies which CREATIVE SENSOR INC. paid on behalf of the Company is provided in Note 7(2).

(18) Finance costs

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest expense:		
Bank borrowings	\$ 6,107	\$ 3,511
Lease liabilities	394	190
	<u>\$ 6,501</u>	<u>\$ 3,701</u>

(19) Expenses by nature

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Employee benefit expenses	\$ 190,465	\$ 190,928
Depreciation charges on property, plant, equipment and right-of-use assets	\$ 24,574	\$ 21,848
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	\$ 2,508	\$ 3,295

(20) Employee benefit expenses

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Wages and salaries	\$ 150,995	\$ 153,429
Labour and health insurance fees	12,501	13,490
Pension costs	5,646	5,504
Directors' remuneration	12,704	9,938
Others	8,619	8,567
	<u>\$ 190,465</u>	<u>\$ 190,928</u>

- A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, in order to motivate employees and the management team, if the company has a profit in the current year, the profit before the distribution of employee remuneration and directors' remuneration shall be deducted from the pre-tax profit of the current year and retained to make up for the accumulated loss. The balance should be allocated to the staff compensation range ratio of 5% to 15% and the director compensation ratio should not be higher than 5%. Employee remuneration, the actual distribution ratio of director and supervisor remuneration, and employee remuneration shall be in stock or cash, which shall be implemented by the board of directors with the presence of more than two-thirds of the directors and a resolution approved by more than half of the directors present, and reported to the shareholders' meeting. Employee remuneration is issued in stock or cash to employees of subordinate companies who meet certain conditions.
- B. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, employees' compensation was accrued at \$7,112 and \$4,410, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at \$3,759 and \$2,330, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.
- For the year ended December 31, 2022, the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 7% and 3.7% of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period.
- On March 16, 2022, employees' compensation and directors' remuneration for 2021 amounting to \$4,410 and \$2,330, respectively, as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2021 financial statements. As of December 31, 2022, employees' compensation and supervisors' remuneration had been distributed in the amounts of \$0 and \$2,330, respectively.
- C. Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(21) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Current tax:		
Current income tax liabilities	19,357	8,072
Withholding and provisional tax	90	-
Offshore income tax expense	4,070	3,187
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	(19,447)	-
Current tax on profits for the year	4,070	11,259
Prior year income tax (over) estimation	1,036	(268)
Total current tax	5,106	10,991
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,786	1,510
Others:		
The income tax charge relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	(8,072)
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	19,447	-
	19,447	(8,072)
Income tax expense	\$ 26,339	\$ 4,429

(b) The Company did not have income tax charged/(credited) to equity. The income tax expense (profit) relating to components of other comprehensive income (loss) is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ -	\$ 8,072
Remesurements of defined benefit obligations	1,047	909
	\$ 1,047	\$ 8,981

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 18,145	\$ 11,251
Domestic dividend revenue exempted from tax	(9,173)	(13,342)
Non-deductible taxable losses caused by income from domestic tax-free dividends	6,138	3,982
Unrecognised deferred tax assets arising from loss on investments abroad	6,531	5,055
Unrecognised deferred tax liabilities arising from gain on domestic investments	(18,481)	(1,979)
Prior year income tax overestimation	1,036	(268)
Tax on undistributed earnings	19,447	-
Payable fees payment (unpaid) amount	(2,002)	(3,585)
Effect of other adjustments	4,698	3,315
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 26,339</u>	<u>\$ 4,429</u>

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

	2022			
	Recognised in January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	other comprehensive (loss) income	Recognised in December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Loss for market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	\$ 3,907	\$ 177	\$ -	\$ 4,084
After-sales service guarantee expense	4,633	(25)	-	4,608
Unpaid expenses	1,286	1,729	-	3,015
Unused compensated absences payable	182	(1)	-	181
Pension payable	2,766	(1,417)	(1,047)	302
Unrealised exchange losses	2,576	(2,249)	-	327
Total	<u>\$ 15,350</u>	<u>(\$ 1,786)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,047)</u>	<u>\$ 12,517</u>

	2021			
	Recognised	Recognised	other	
	in profit	in profit	comprehensive	
	or loss	or loss	(loss) income	December 31
	<u>January 1</u>	<u>or loss</u>	<u>(loss) income</u>	<u>December 31</u>
Deferred tax assets:				
Temporary differences:				
Loss for market value decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	\$ 4,173	(\$ 266)	\$ -	\$ 3,907
After-sales service guarantee expense	4,623	10	-	4,633
Unpaid expenses	1,184	102	-	1,286
Unused compensated absences payable	127	55	-	182
Pension payable	5,491	(1,816)	(909)	2,766
Unrealised exchange losses	2,171	405	-	2,576
Total	<u>\$ 17,769</u>	<u>(\$ 1,510)</u>	<u>(\$ 909)</u>	<u>\$ 15,350</u>

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

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Share of profit (loss) of foreign subsidiaries for using equity method	<u>\$ 120,336</u>	<u>\$ 87,681</u>

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

(22) Earnings per share

The Company and CREATIVE SENSOR INC. are mutual holdings and accounted for under the equity method. The Company adopted the treasury stock method for the investment in CREATIVE SENSOR INC., and the shares of the Company held by CREATIVE SENSOR INC. should be treated as treasury stocks and be deducted when calculating earnings per share.

	Year ended December 31, 2022		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (Note 1)	\$ 64,384	79,129	0.81
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 64,384	79,129	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares -Employees' compensation	-	422	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (Note 2)	\$ 64,384	79,551	0.81

Note 1: The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding was 112,537 thousand shares and the basic earnings per share was \$0.57 (in dollars) without considering that the Company and CREATIVE SENSOR INC. are mutual holdings and accounted for under the equity method.

Note 2: The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding was 112,959 thousand shares and the diluted earnings per share was \$0.57 (in dollars) without considering that the Company and CREATIVE SENSOR INC. are mutual holdings and accounted for under the equity method.

	Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (Note 1)	\$ 51,826	101,421	0.51
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	\$ 51,826	101,421	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares -Employees' compensation	-	259	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (Note 2)	\$ 51,826	101,680	0.51

Note 1: The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding was 112,537 thousand shares and the basic earnings per share was \$0.46 (in dollars) without considering that the

Company and CREATIVE SENSOR INC. are mutual holdings and accounted for under the equity method.

Note 2: The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding was 112,796 thousand shares and the diluted earnings per share was \$0.46 (in dollars) without considering that the Company and CREATIVE SENSOR INC. are mutual holdings and accounted for under the equity method.

(23) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 7,908	\$ 13,729
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	88	-
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(645)	(88)
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ 7,351</u>	<u>\$ 13,641</u>

(24) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Short-term borrowings	Dividend payable (Shown in other payables)	Lease liabilities
At January 1, 2022	\$ 297,000	\$ -	\$ 34,673
Declaration of dividend	-	46,140	-
Cash dividends paid	-	(46,140)	-
Proceeds from debt	1,597,000	-	-
Repayments of debt	(1,597,000)	-	-
Increase in lease liabilities	-	-	22,963
Early termination of lease contract	-	-	(916)
Repayment of the principal portion	-	-	(16,555)
Transferred to other payables	-	-	(322)
At December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 297,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,843</u>

	Short-term borrowings	Dividend payable (Shown in other payables)	Lease liabilities
At January 1, 2021	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 6,233
Declaration of dividend	-	11,254	-
Cash dividends paid	-	(11,254)	-
Proceeds from debt	1,008,500	-	-
Repayments of debt	(861,500)	-	-
Increase in lease liabilities	-	-	46,084
Early termination of lease contract	-	-	(3,284)
Repayment of the principal portion	-	-	(11,306)
Transferred to other payables	-	-	(3,054)
At December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 297,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34,673</u>

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7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names and relationship of related parties

<u>Names of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Teco Image Systems (DongGuan) Co.,Ltd.	Indirect subsidiary wholly owned by the Company
Teco Pro-Systems(JiangXi) Co.,Ltd.	Indirect subsidiary wholly owned by the Company
Teco Image Systems (Suzhou) Co.,Ltd.	Indirect subsidiary wholly owned by the Company
Atlas Tech Investment Co.,Ltd.	Subsidiary wholly owned by the Company
All-In-One International Co.,Ltd.	Indirect subsidiary wholly owned by the Company
Image Systems International Limited	Indirect subsidiary wholly owned by the Company
SOLMAX POWER TAIWAN LIMITED	Associates
CREATE SENSOR INC.	Associates
ProMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC.	The director of the securities holding company is the Company's vice chairman
Darbe II Venture	The Company is a corporate director of this company
KORYO ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	The Company is a corporate director of this company
TECO ELECTRIC & MACHINERY CO., LTD.	This company's director is the Company's associates
TAIWAN PELICAN EXPRESS CO., LTD.	This company's director and the Company's chairman are within first degree of kinship
Tong An Assets Management & Development Co., Ltd.	The chairman of the securities holding company and the Company's chairman are within first degree of kinship
MULTILITE INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	Common chairman (Note 3)
LIEN CHANG ELECTRONIC ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Common chairman (Note 1)
KROM ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	This company is a corporate director of the Company (Note 2)
KUANG YUAN CO., LTD.	Common chairman (Note 4)
ROYAL HOST TAIWAN CO., LTD.	The chairman of the securities holding company and the Company's chairman are within first degree of kinship
AN-SHIN FOOD SERVICES CO., LTD.	This company's director and the Company's chairman are within first degree of kinship
Mingxiang Culture Co., Ltd.	This company's director is the Company's vice chairman
All directors, president and key management	The Company's key management and governing body

Note 1: On March 22, 2021, the chairman of the Company resigned as the chairman of this company. This company was no longer a related party of the Company since the resignation date.

Note 2: On March 18, 2021, this company transferred more than one half of the Company's shares being held by this company at the time it was elected, and thus, this company shall, ipso facto, be discharged as a corporate director and was no longer a related party of the Company since the discharge date.

Note 3: On May 24, 2021, the chairman of the Company resigned as the chairman of this company. This company was no longer a related party of the Company since the resignation date.

Note 4: On June 2, 2021, the chairman of the Company resigned as the chairman of this company. This company was no longer a related party of the Company since the resignation date.

(2) Significant related party transactions and balances

A. Sales

The amount of sales transactions between the Company and the related parties are not disclosed since it is not significant and did not reach \$3,000.

B. Processing and purchases

(a) Processing and purchases

The details of processing expenses paid to related parties and purchases from the related parties are as follows:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Second-tier subsidiary-Teco Image Systems (DongGuan) Co., Ltd.	\$ 832,322	\$ 950,135
Other related parties	19,241	11,411
	<u>\$ 851,563</u>	<u>\$ 961,546</u>

Goods are purchased from associates on normal commercial terms and conditions. The terms are approximately the same as those to third-party suppliers which is from 30 days after the purchase to 105 days after monthly billing while to related parties is 45 days to 105 days after monthly billing.

(b) Payables

The payables from processing and purchasing with the related parties are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Second-tier subsidiary-Teco Image Systems (DongGuan) Co., Ltd.	\$ 88,331	\$ 210,349
Other related parties	5,684	8,264
	<u>\$ 94,015</u>	<u>\$ 218,613</u>

C. Property transactions - Acquisition of financial assets

For the year ended December 31, 2022: None.

	Year ended December 31, 2021			
	Accounts	No. of shares	Objects	Consideration
LIEN CHANG ELECTRONIC ENTERPRISE CO., LTD	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	4,173,000	Stocks of TECO ELECTRIC & MACHINERY CO., LTD.	\$ 128,401

D. Leasing arrangements-lessee

(a) Acquisition of right-of-use assets

The acquisition of right-of-use assets from other related parties for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 above is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Tong An Assets Management & Development Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$ 38,658
Other related parties	-	936
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,594</u>

(b) Lease liabilities/Other payables/Finance costs

i. The Company's lease liabilities and other payables generated from lease transactions:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Tong An Assets Management & Development Co., Ltd.	\$ 17,061	\$ 26,675
Other related parties	322	820
	<u>\$ 17,383</u>	<u>\$ 27,495</u>

ii. The Company's interest expense generated from lease transactions:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Tong An Assets Management & Development Co., Ltd.	\$ 216	\$ 111
Other related parties	6	4
	<u>\$ 222</u>	<u>\$ 115</u>

E. Transaction of payment on behalf of others / Other payables

The amounts of advance money (shown as other payables) in relation to other transactions from the entities with the related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Second-tier subsidiary-Teco Image Systems (DongGuan) Co., Ltd.	\$ 640	\$ 704
Entities with significant influence to the Company	22	3,780
Other related parties	2,130	3,866
	<u>\$ 2,792</u>	<u>\$ 8,350</u>

F. Transaction of investment

(a) Other income-dividend income

Other income-dividend income arising from investment in associates is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
CREATE SENSOR INC.	\$ -	\$ 32,814
Darbe II Venture	4,175	-
TECO ELECTRIC & MACHINERY CO., LTD.	23,049	21,704
KORYO ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	17,989	9,994
Other related parties	590	2,055
	<u>\$ 45,803</u>	<u>\$ 66,567</u>

(b) Investments accounted for using the equity method

Dividend income arising from investment in associates (shown as deduction of investment accounted for using the equity method) is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
CREATE SENSOR INC.	<u>\$ 37,246</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

(c) Other receivables

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no other receivables arising from aforementioned transactions.

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 30,322	\$ 29,188
Post-employment benefits	506	470
	<u>\$ 30,828</u>	<u>\$ 29,658</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

None.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

A. Significant contingent liabilities

None.

B. Significant unrecognised contract commitments

(1) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amounts of the promissory notes issued by the Company

for borrowings were both \$580,152.

- (2) The Company is required to purchase goods and is guaranteed by the bank for customs accounting. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amount was all \$1,500.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Details of the appropriation of 2022 retained earnings as resolved by the Board of Directors on March 17, 2023 are provided in Note 6(14).

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt to assets ratio. This ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total assets.

During 2022, the Company's strategy was unchanged from 2021. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's debt to assets ratio were provided in parent company only balance sheets.

(2) Financial risk of financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

The Company's financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current, notes receivable, accounts receivable (including related parties), other receivables (including related parties), financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current and refundable deposits) and financial liabilities (including short-term borrowings, accounts payable (including related parties), other payables and lease liabilities (current/non-current)) are provided in parent company only balance sheets and Note 6.

B. Risk management policies

- (a) 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. To minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign currency option contracts are used to hedge certain exchange rate risk.

- (b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Company treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and

hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

- (c) Information about derivative financial instruments that are used to hedge certain exchange rate risk are provided in Note 6(2).

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- i. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries denominated in various functional currencies, primarily with respect to the USD. Exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.
- ii. Management has set up a policy to require Company entities 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. Cross currency swap are adopted to minimise the volatility of the exchange rate affecting cost of forecast inventory purchases.
- iii. The Company hedges foreign exchange rate by using cross currency swap. However, the Company does not adopt hedging accounting. Details of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are provided in Note 6(2).
- iv. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: RMB and HKD). 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			
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	22,023	30.7100	\$ 676,326
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	12,009	30.7100	368,796

December 31, 2021			
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	24,693	27.6800	\$ 683,502
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	16,529	27.6800	457,523

- v. Total exchange gain (loss), including realised and unrealized, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are shown in Note 6(17).
- vi. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

		Year ended December 31, 2022		
		Sensitivity analysis		
		Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income (loss)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	\$	6,763	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	(3,688)	-
		Year ended December 31, 2021		
		Sensitivity analysis		
		Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income (loss)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	\$	6,835	\$ -
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	(4,575)	-

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, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and available-for-sale financial assets. 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. Shares and beneficiary certificates 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 and beneficiary certificates had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, other components of equity would have increased/decreased by \$7,070 and \$10,137 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 analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing and hedging. Based on these scenarios, the Company calculates the impact on profit and loss of a defined interest rate shift. The scenarios are run only for liabilities that represent the major interest-bearing positions at specified intervals to verify that the maximum loss potential is within the limit given by the management.
- ii. If the borrowing interest rate had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit, pre-tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased/decreased by \$2,970 and \$2,970, respectively.

(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.
- ii. The Company manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire Company's concern. 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 adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition. If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
- iv. The Company adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.
- v. The Company classifies customers' accounts receivable, contract assets and rents receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer, credit risk on trade and customer types. The Company applies the simplified approach using loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.
- vi. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.
- vii. Customers that are Companyed as good customers have no significant default record in recent years. However, in accordance with IFRS 9, when measuring expected credit loss,

the possibility of default should be taken into consideration even when the possibility of credit loss is remote.

The Company estimated forecast index before adjustment by the default rate in the past years using each parent company only entity as a unit. The Company considered that in the financial industry, the default rate should not be lower than 0.03% for numerous and unidentifiable individual investors. However, in accordance with the policy, the Company traces the credit risk of customers at any time, the Company refers to the reference rate set by the financial industry as a basis of forecast adjustment, and adjusts the expected loss rate referring to monitoring indicator and the nature of risk. The loss rate methodology is as follows:

	Without past due	Up to 30 days	Up to 60 days	Up to 90 days	Over 90 days	Total
At December 31, 2022						
Expected loss rate	0.050%	0.053%	0.056%	0.065%	100%	
Total book value	\$ 308,875	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 308,882
Loss allowance	\$ 158	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 158

	Without past due	Up to 30 days	Up to 60 days	Up to 90 days	Over 90 days	Total
At December 31, 2021						
Expected loss rate	0.050%	0.053%	0.056%	0.065%	100%	
Total book value	\$ 401,928	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 401,928
Loss allowance	\$ 199	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 199

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

- viii. Movements in relation to the Company applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	2022		
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Total
At January 1	\$ 199	\$ -	\$ 199
Provision of expected credit loss (gain)	(41)	-	(41)
At December 31	\$ 158	\$ -	\$ 158

	2021		
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Total
At January 1	\$ 169	\$ -	\$ 169
Provision of expected credit loss (gain)	30	-	30
At December 31	<u>\$ 199</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 199</u>

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in each unit 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 while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.
- ii. Surplus cash held by each unit 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, time deposits and marketable securities.
- iii. The Company has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year	<u>\$ 203,000</u>	<u>\$ 203,000</u>

- 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 except for the table below they are all financial liabilities due for repayment within one year. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Less than 3 months</u>	<u>Between 3 months and 1 year</u>	<u>Over 1 year</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>				
Lease liabilities-current/non-current	\$ 4,737	\$ 13,939	\$ 21,850	\$ 40,526
<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>Less than 3 months</u>	<u>Between 3 months and 1 year</u>	<u>Over 1 year</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>				
Lease liabilities-current/non-current	\$ 3,695	\$ 10,791	\$ 20,624	\$ 35,110

(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 and beneficiary certificates 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 derivatives is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Company's investment in unlisted stocks is included in Level 3.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, other receivables-related parties, guarantee deposits paid, short-term borrowings, accounts payable, accounts payable-related parties, other payables and lease liabilities (current/non-current) are approximate to their fair values.

C. 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 is as follows:

(a) The related information of natures of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Equity Securities	<u>\$ 593,954</u>	<u>\$ 105,010</u>	<u>\$ 8,000</u>	<u>\$ 706,964</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Non-hedging derivatives	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 616</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 616</u>

<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Equity Securities	\$ 847,392	\$ 158,330	\$ 8,000	\$ 1,013,722
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Non-hedging derivatives	\$ -	\$ 730	\$ -	\$ 730

(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, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics:
 - (i) The fair value of listed shares is the closing price at the balance sheet date.
- ii. Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date. The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Company's financial and non-financial instruments.
- iii. When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.
- iv. The Company takes into account adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Company's credit quality.

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

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

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Non-derivative equity instrument	Non-derivative equity instrument
At January 1 (At December 31)	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000

F. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

G. Financial function is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the source of information is independent, reliable and in line with other sources and represented as the exercisable price.

H. 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:

<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 8,000	Market comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability	25%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value

<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 8,000	Market comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability	25%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value

I. 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. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no significant effect on other comprehensive income categorised within Level 3 if the net assets had increased/decreased by 0.1%.

(4) Others

Due to the prevalence of the novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19) pandemic and the government having successively implemented various epidemic prevention measures, as of December 31, 2022, the Company has assessed that the Company's operations will not be significantly affected by the epidemic and epidemic prevention measures. Meanwhile, the Company has also taken relevant countermeasures and maintained management policies to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: None.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 1.
- 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 2.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 3.
- I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Please refer to Notes 6(2) and 12(3).
- J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 4.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 5.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

- A. Basic information: Please refer to table 6.
- B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to table 7.

(4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Please refer to table 8.

Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.
Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)
Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer (Note)	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2022				Footnote
				Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.	Domestic listed common stock -KORYO ELECTRONICS CO., LTD	(1)	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	9,994,000	\$ 293,823	19.29	\$ 293,823	-
"	Domestic listed common stock -TECO ELECTRIC & MACHINERY CO., LTD.	(2)	"	10,383,000	286,052	0.50	286,052	-
"	Domestic non-listed common stock -INTERNATIONAL UNITED TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	None	"	159,335	-	0.97	-	-
"	Domestic non-listed common stock -KROM ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	None	"	622,408	8,000	1.86	8,000	-
"	Foreign non-listed common stock -Convergence Tech Venture II Ltd.	None	"	420,000	-	5.71	-	-
"	Domestic non-listed common stock -ProMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC.	(3)	"	5,500,000	59,290	12.22	59,290	-
"	Domestic non-listed common stock -Darbe II Venture	(1)	"	5,000,000	45,720	7.14	45,720	-
"	Domestic listed common stock -TAIWAN PELICAN EXPRESS CO., LTD.	(4)	"	281,000	14,079	0.29	14,079	-
			Total		\$ 706,964		\$ 706,964	

Note: Relationship with the securities issuer is as follows:

- (1) The Company is a corporate director of this company.
- (2) This company's corporate director is the Company's associates.
- (3) The director of the securities holding company is the Company's vice chairman.
- (4) This company's director and the Company's chairman are within first degree of kinship.

Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.
Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Purchaser / seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction			Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes / accounts receivable (payable)		Footnote	
			Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance		Percentage of total notes / accounts receivable (payable)
Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.	Teco Image Systems (DongGuan) Co.,Ltd	Subsidiary	Processing cost	\$ 832,322	46%	60 days after next monthly billings	NA	NA	(\$ 88,331)	(46%)	-
Teco Image Systems (DongGuan) Co., Ltd.	Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.	Parent Company	Processing sales	(832,322)	(99%)	60 days after next monthly billings	NA	NA	88,331	100%	-

Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.
 Receivables from related parties reaching NT\$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
 Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
 (Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2022	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
Teco Image Systems (DongGuan) Co., Ltd.	Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.	Parent Company	\$ 88,331	5.42	\$ -	Not applicable	\$ 75,213	\$ -

Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.
 Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period
 Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
 (Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 2)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 1)	General ledger account	Transaction		Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
					Amount	Transaction terms	
0	Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.	Teco Image Systems (DongGuan) Co., Ltd.	Parent company to subsidiary	Cost of sales	\$ 832,322	No significant differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions	48%
0	"	Teco Image Systems (DongGuan) Co., Ltd.	Parent company to subsidiary	Accounts payable	88,331	60 days after monthly billings	3%

Note 1: Individual transactions not reaching \$10,000 and the corresponding transactions of transactions disclosed by presenting parent company's transactions will not be disclosed.

Note 2: Parent company is '0'.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on year-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.
Information on investees
Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2022			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2022	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2022	Balance as at December 31, 2021	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.	Atlas Tech Investment Co., Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	Professional investment company	\$ 196,096	\$ 196,096	6,248,313	100.00	\$ 68,599	(\$ 32,654)	(\$ 32,654)	Subsidiary
"	SOLMAX POWER TAIWAN LITMITED	R.O.C	Renewable energy-based electricity generation	70,000	70,000	7,000,000	35.00	67,313	(4,906)	(1,717)	Associate
"	CREATIVE SENSOR INC.	"	Manufacturing and sales of electronic components	547,477	547,477	28,906,260	20.46	813,323	359,682	87,450	"
"	Tien Da Investment Co., Ltd.	"	Professional investment company	180,000	180,000	18,000,000	25.17	176,289	26,543	6,681	"
Atlas Tech Investment Co., Ltd.	All-In-One International Co., Ltd.	Samoa	"	83,648	83,648	2,410,000	100.00	7,727	99	-	Sub-subsidiary (Note)
"	Image System International Limited	"	"	148,304	148,304	4,812,423	100.00	42,715	(32,760)	-	Sub-subsidiary (Note)

Note : The investment income was recognized by a subsidiary company.

Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.
Information on investments in Mainland China
Year ended December 31, 2022

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Table 6

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China / Amount remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2022		Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of	Net income (loss) of investee for the year ended December 31, 2022	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Footnote
				January 1, 2022	Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan	December 31, 2022						
TECO Image Systems (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Research, technical service, manufacturing and sales of multi-function printers and related products	\$ 81,528	(2)	\$ 81,528	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 81,528	\$ 92	100	\$ 92	\$ 7,615	\$ -	Note 5
Teco Pro-Systems (JiangXi) Co., Ltd.	Research, development, manufacturing and sales of multi-function printers and related products	32,710	(2)	32,710	-	-	32,710	(4)	100	(4)	18,096	-	Note 4
Teco Image Systems (Dong Guan) Co., Ltd.	Research, development, manufacturing and sales of multi-function printers and related products	88,647	(2)	88,647	-	-	88,647	(32,761)	100	(32,761)	42,704	-	Note 3

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following three categories:

- (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: The financial statements were audited by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

Note 3: On December 25, 2012, the Board of Directors resolved for the Company to establish Teco Image Systems (DongGuan) Co., Ltd. in Mainland Area through Image Systems International Limited, the subsidiary is wholly-owned by Atlas Tech Investment Co., Ltd. The shareholding ratio was 100% and the total investment amount was USD3,000 thousand. The registration for the establishment of the investee company had been completed in January 2013.

Note 4: On August 6, 2014, the Board of Directors resolved for the Company to liquidate and cease the business of Teco Pro-Systems (JiangXi) Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary held by the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Atlas Tech Investment Co., Ltd. As of March 17, 2023, the liquidation process is still ongoing.

Note 5: On March 15, 2016, the Board of Directors resolved for the Company to liquidate and cease the business of TECO Image Systems (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary held by the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Atlas Tech Investment Co., Ltd., All-In-One International Co., Ltd. As of March 17, 2023, the liquidation process is still ongoing.

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) (Note 6)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA (Note 7)
Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.	\$ 202,885	\$ 231,906	\$ 1,246,195

Note 6: As of December 31, 2022, ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA amounted to US\$7.4 million.

Note 7: The limitation is \$80,000 or 60% of net worth.

Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.
 Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area
 Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD
 (Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Processing cost		Property transaction		Accounts receivable (payable)		Provision of endorsements/guarantees or collaterals		Financing				
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Balance as at December 31, 2022	%	Balance as at December 31, 2022	Purpose	Maximum balance during the year ended December 31, 2022	Balance as at December 31, 2022	Interest rate	Interest during the year ended December 31, 2022	Others
Teco Image Systems (DongGuan) Co., Ltd.	(\$ 832,322)	(46)	\$ -	-	(\$ 88,331)	(46)	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-

Teco Image Systems Co., Ltd.
Major shareholders information
December 31, 2022

Table 8

Name of major shareholders	Shares		
	No. of shares held (common shares)	No. of shares held (preference shares)	Ownership (%)
CREATIVE SENSOR INC.	33,408,000	-	29.68%
KORYO ELECTRONICS CO.,LTD.	11,425,000	-	10.15%
Tien Da Investment Co., Ltd	10,970,477	-	9.74%
Anfu International Investment Co., Ltd.	10,587,505	-	9.40%
Teco Capital Investment Co., Ltd.	8,196,501	-	7.28%
Teco International Investment Co., Ltd.	6,377,052	-	5.66%

Note 1: The major shareholders information was from the data that the Company issued common shares (including treasury shares) and preference shares in dematerialised form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter and was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.

The share capital which was recorded in the financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares issued in dematerialised form because of a different calculation basis.

Note 2: If the aforementioned data contains shares which were kept at the trust by the shareholders, the data disclosed was the settlor's separate account for the fund set by the trustee.

As for the shareholder who reports share equity as an insider whose shareholding ratio greater than 10% in accordance with Securities and Exchange Act, the shareholding ratio including the self-owned shares and trusted shares, at the same time, persons who have power to decide how to allocate the trust assets. For the information of reported share equity of insider, please refer to Market Observation Post System.

TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 1

Item	Description	Amount
Cash on hand		\$ 362
Cash in banks		
Demand deposits - NTD		222,215
Demand deposits - foreign currencies	USD 4,410,949 ; conversion rate 30.71	135,460
	Others	215
		<u>\$ 358,252</u>

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 2

<u>Client Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
General customers -			
Client B		\$ 259,900	
Client T		23,222	
Others	None of the balances of each remaining client greater than 5% of this	<u>25,748</u>	
		308,870	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts		(<u>158</u>)	
		<u>308,712</u>	
Related parties:			
TECO ELECTRIC & MACHINERY CO., LTD.		<u>12</u>	
		<u>\$ 308,724</u>	

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 3

Item	Description	Amount		Note
		Cost	Net Realizable Value	
Raw materials		\$ 172,655	\$ 159,393	Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
Work in progress		4,241	4,264	
Finished goods		1,230	-	
Merchandise		2,241	-	
Inventory in transit		632	632	
		180,999	<u>\$ 164,289</u>	
Less: Allowance to reduce inventory to market	(20,416)		
		<u>\$ 160,583</u>		

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

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

Statement 4

Name	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending balance		Collateral	Note
	Shares	Fair value	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Fair value		
CREATIVE SENSOR INC.	9,994,000	\$ 306,917	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	9,994,000	\$ 306,917	None	None
Add (less): Valuation adjustment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(20,089)		6,995		-		(13,094)		
		<u>286,828</u>		<u>6,995</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>293,823</u>		
TECO ELECTRIC & MACHINERY CO., LTD.	17,073,000	419,195	-	-	6,690,000	(164,240)	10,383,000	\$ 254,955	None	None
Add (less): Valuation adjustment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		121,165		-		(90,068)		31,097		
		<u>540,360</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>(254,308)</u>		<u>286,052</u>		
INTERNATIONAL UNITED TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	159,335	4,450	-	-	-	-	159,335	\$ 4,450	None	None
Add (less): Valuation adjustment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(4,450)		-		-		(4,450)		
		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		
KROM ELETRONICS CO., LTD.	622,408	20,000	-	-	-	-	622,408	\$ 20,000	None	None
Add (less): Valuation adjustment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(12,000)		-		-		(12,000)		
		<u>8,000</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>8,000</u>		
Convergence Tech Venture II Ltd.	420,000	4,117	-	-	-	-	420,000	\$ 4,117	None	None
Add (less): Valuation adjustment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(4,117)		-		-		(4,117)		
		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		
TAIWAN PELICAN EXPRESS CO., LTD	281,000	8,050	-	-	-	-	281,000	\$ 8,050	None	None
Add (less): Valuation adjustment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		12,154		-		(6,125)		6,029		
		<u>20,204</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>(6,125)</u>		<u>14,079</u>		

TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Cont.)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 4

Name	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending balance		Collateral	Note
	Shares	Fair value	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Fair value		
ProMOS TECHNOLOGIES INC.	5,500,000	\$ 67,650	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	5,500,000	\$ 67,650	None	None
Add (less): Valuation adjustment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		<u>43,835</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>(52,195)</u>		<u>(8,360)</u>		
		<u>111,485</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>(52,195)</u>		<u>59,290</u>		
Darbe II Venture	5,000,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	5,000,000	\$ 50,000	None	None
Add (less): Valuation adjustment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		<u>(3,155)</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>(1,125)</u>		<u>(4,280)</u>		
		<u>46,845</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>(1,125)</u>		<u>45,720</u>		
Total		<u>\$ 1,013,722</u>		<u>\$ 6,995</u>		<u>(\$ 313,753)</u>		<u>\$ 706,964</u>		

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 5

Name	Beginning Balance		Addition				Decrease		Ending Balance			Net Equity				
	Shares (in shares)	Amount	Shares (in shares)	Amount	Investment income (loss)	Other adjustments	Shares (in shares)	Amount	Shares (in shares)	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price (in dollars)	Total Amount	Collateral	Note	
Atlas Tech Investment Co., Ltd.	6,248,313	\$ 108,414	-	\$ -	(\$ 32,654)	\$ -	-	\$ -	6,248,313	100.00%	\$ 75,760	<u>10.98</u>	<u>\$ 68,599</u>	None	None	
Add (less):Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		(8,729)		-	-	1,568		-			(7,161)					
		<u>99,685</u>		-	(32,654)	1,568		-			<u>68,599</u>					
SOLMAX POWER TAIWAN LIMITED.	7,000,000	<u>70,068</u>	-	-	(1,717)	(1,038)		-	7,000,000	35.00%	<u>67,313</u>	<u>9.62</u>	<u>\$ 67,313</u>	None	None	
CREATIVE SENSOR INC.	28,906,260	814,822	-	-	87,450	(60,457)		(37,246)	Note1	28,906,260	20.46%	\$ 804,569	<u>28.14</u>	<u>\$ 813,323</u>	None	None
Add (less):Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		4,420		-	-	4,334		-			8,754					
		<u>819,242</u>		-	<u>87,450</u>	(56,123)		(37,246)			<u>813,323</u>					
Tien Da Investment Co., Ltd.	18,000,000	<u>162,661</u>	-	-	<u>6,681</u>	<u>6,947</u>		-	18,000,000	25.17%	<u>176,289</u>	<u>9.79</u>	<u>\$ 176,289</u>	None	None	
Total		<u>\$ 1,151,656</u>		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 59,760</u>	<u>(\$ 48,646)</u>		<u>(\$ 37,246)</u>			<u>\$ 1,125,524</u>					

Note1: The reduction was caused by receiving cash dividends from CREATIVE SENSOR INC.

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2022
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 6

<u>Nature</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Contract Period</u>	<u>Range of Interest Rate</u>	<u>Credit Line</u>	<u>Collateral</u>	<u>Note</u>
Unsecured borrowings		\$ 297,000	Expiring within one year	1.775%~1.78%	\$ 500,000	None	

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 7

<u>Supplier Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
General supplier -			
Supplier A		\$ 27,179	
Supplier C		7,830	
Others	None of the balances of each remaining supplier is greater than 5% of this account balance	64,251	
		<u>99,260</u>	
Related parties:			
Teco Image Systems (DongGuan) Co., Ltd.		88,331	
KORYO ELECTRONIC CO., LTD.		5,464	
TECO ELECTRIC & MACHINERY CO., LTD.		220	
		<u>\$ 94,015</u>	
		<u>\$ 193,275</u>	

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF SALES REVENUE
DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 8

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>		<u>Amount of</u> <u>complete machine</u>	<u>Amount of kit</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	<u>Complete machine</u>	<u>kit</u>			
Multifunction printers	105,818	221,932	\$ 1,249,699	\$ 198,805	\$ 1,448,504
Others	30,418	459,150	<u>174,602</u>	<u>104,177</u>	<u>278,779</u>
Total operating revenue			<u>\$ 1,424,301</u>	<u>\$ 302,982</u>	1,727,283
Less: Sales returns, discounts and allowances					(9,261)
Net operating revenue					<u>\$ 1,718,022</u>

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 9

Item	Amount	Note
Beginning raw materials	\$ 115,670	
Beginning inventory in transit	2,607	
Add: Raw materials purchased for the year	720,665	
Work in progress transferred to semi-finished goods and raw materials	214,803	
Less: Ending raw materials	(172,655)	
Ending inventory in transit	(632)	
Semi-finished goods and raw materials transferred to finished goods	(641,911)	
Raw materials reclassified as expenses	(1,588)	
Others	792	
Raw materials used for the year	237,751	
Direct labor	10,712	
Manufacturing expense	34,348	
Manufacturing cost	282,811	
Add: Beginning work in progress	50,707	
Outsourcing fees	28,639	
Less: Ending work in progress	(4,241)	
Work in progress transferred to semi-finished goods and raw materials	(214,803)	
Cost of finished goods	143,113	
Add: Finished goods at beginning of year	15,985	
Warehouse entry of finished goods purchased for the year	648,777	
Semi-finished goods and raw materials transferred to finished goods	641,911	
Others	6,361	
Less: Finished goods at end of year	(1,230)	
Finished goods reclassified as expenses	(247)	
Others	1,150	
Manufacturing and selling costs	1,455,820	
Cost of goods sold		
Opening balance of tradable merchandise	9,052	
Less: Ending balance of tradable merchandises	(2,241)	
Cost of purchasing and selling	6,811	
Other adjustments		
Add: Inventory valuation loss	883	
Less: Revenue from sale of scraps	(1)	
Operating costs	<u>\$ 1,463,513</u>	

TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF MANUFACTURING EXPENSES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 10

<u>Items</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Salary expenses		\$ 13,349	
Freight		6,338	
Depreciation expense		4,249	
Other expenses	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the manufacturing expense	10,412	
		<u>\$ 34,348</u>	

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF SELLING EXPENSES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 11

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Salary expenses		\$ 12,657	
Cost of services		2,113	
Business promotion expenses		4,398	
Freight		4,591	
Other expenses	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the selling expense	9,422	
		<u>\$ 33,181</u>	

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 12

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Salary expenses		\$ 63,450	
Cost of services		26,443	
Depreciation expense		8,668	
Data processing fee		7,843	
Other expenses	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the administrative expense	31,532	
		<u>\$ 137,936</u>	

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 13

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Salary expenses		\$ 51,278	
Depreciation expense		10,196	
Research and development expenses		6,837	
Other expenses	The balance of each expense account has not exceeded 5% of the research and development expense	36,236	
		<u>\$ 104,547</u>	

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TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY
FUNCTION
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 14

Nature \ Function	Year ended December 31, 2022			Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee Benefit Expense						
Salary expenses	\$ 23,610	\$ 127,385	\$ 150,995	\$ 9,014	\$ 144,415	\$ 153,429
Labour and health insurance fees	1,963	10,538	12,501	739	12,751	13,490
Pension costs	1,076	4,570	5,646	312	5,192	5,504
Directors' remuneration	-	12,704	12,704	-	9,938	9,938
Other personnel expenses	1,323	7,296	8,619	512	8,055	8,567
Depreciation Expense	4,249	20,325	24,574	3,475	18,373	21,848
Amortisation Expense	-	2,508	2,508	-	3,295	3,295

Notes:

- 1.As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had 140 and 134 employees,including 10 and 11 non-employee directors, respectively.
- 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 \$1,367 ((Total employee benefit expense in current year - Total directors' compensation in year) / (Number of employees in current year - Number of non-employee directors in current year)).
Average employee benefit expense in previous year was \$1,471 ((Total employee benefit expense in previous year - Total directors' compensation in previous year) / (Number of employees in previous year - Number of non-employee directors in previous year))
 - (2) Average employee salaries in current year were \$1,162 thousand (Total employee salaries in current year / (Number of employees in current year - Number of non-employee directors in current year)).

TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY
FUNCTION (Cont.)
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 14

Average employee salaries in previous year was \$1,247 thousand (Total employee salaries in previous year / (Number of employees in previous year - Number of non-employee directors in previous year)).

(3) Adjustment of average employee salaries was -6.82% ((Average employee salaries in current year - Average employee salaries in previous year) / Average employee salaries in previous year).

(4) The Company set audit committee in June 2020. Remuneration of supervisors was \$0 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(5) Descriptions of remuneration policy (including directors, supervisors, managers and employees):

A. Remuneration policy of directors and supervisors: Principles and forms of remuneration distribution comprise remuneration from earnings distribution, service execution fees and rewards.

(a) Remuneration from earnings distribution: Under Article 25 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, before deducting tax and distribution of employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remunerations, shall first be reserved certain amounts for offsetting accumulated deficits, then no higher than 5% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as remuneration to directors and supervisors. Remuneration from earnings distribution shall be paid after obtaining approval from the shareholders.

(b) Service execution fees: Service execution fees are determined by the Compensation Committee based on domestic and foreign industry standards and distributed after obtaining approval from the Board of Directors.

(c) Rewards: Rewards of directors and supervisors are paid monthly and determined based on their participation degree, contribution value and responsibility degree, referring to domestic and foreign industry standards. Rewards of directors and supervisors are distributed after obtaining approval from the Board of Directors.

B. Remuneration policy of managers and employees: Managers and employees of the Company are remunerated based on domestic and foreign industry standards and the principle of the correlation and rationality with respect to the individual's performance, the Company's performance and the future operational risks.

(a) Remunerations of managers and employees: remunerations of managers and employees include fixed and variable salaries. Fixed salary is the monthly payment, and variable salary is the year-end bonus, performance bonus, employees' compensation and other substantial incentive measures.

TECO IMAGE SYSTEMS CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY
FUNCTION (Cont.)
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Statement 14

- (b) Salary: Salary is decided based on the Company's compensation administration guidelines and the usual industry standard.
- (c) Employees' compensation: Under Article 25 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, before deducting tax and distribution of employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remunerations, shall first be reserved certain amounts for offsetting accumulated deficits, then 5% ~15% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as compensation to employees. Employees' compensation shall be distributed after obtaining approval from the Board of Directors and reporting to the shareholders.