Stock Code on TPEx: 6126

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

2022 and 2021

Company Address: No. 209, Section 2, Zhongzheng Road, Hukou Township, Hsinchu County
Company TEL: (03)599-2862

This English version is prepared based on the Chinese version and is for reference only. If there is any discrepancy between the English version and the Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and shareholders of SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.:

Audit opinions

We have audited the accompanying standalone balance sheets of SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related standalone statements of comprehensive income, standalone statements of changes in equity, standalone statements of cash flows, and notes to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements (including summary of significant accounting policies) for the years then ended.

In our opinion, based on our audits, the Parent Company Only Financial Statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its standalone financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the requirements of regulations governing the preparation of financial statements by securities issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulation Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. The auditors of the firm, subject to the independence regulations, have maintained independence from SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. in accordance with the Code of Ethics and perform other obligations of such Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements of SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. for the year ended December 31, 2022. 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, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue recognition

For 2022, SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. recognized operating revenue of $106,202 thousand. The Company has agreements with its major customers to store inventory at the designated shipping warehouses of these sales customers. The Company has to judge and determine the performance obligations and the timing of satisfaction based on customer orders or shipping documents, which involves significant risk of ownership of inventory and complexity of the point of transfer of remuneration, resulting in significant risk in the recognition of operating revenue. Therefore, we decided that revenue recognition is a key audit matter. Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies for revenue recognition, evaluating and testing the effectiveness of internal control over the sales cycle in determining revenue amounts, performing sales revenue cutoff tests on a sample of transactions for a period of time before and after the balance sheet date and reviewing whether the terms of the transactions and the timing of revenue recognition are consistent with the performance obligations and the timing of satisfaction, performing itemized tests on a sample of transactions and reviewing the material terms and conditions of the contracts. We also considered the appropriateness of the disclosure of operating revenue in Notes 4 and 6 to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Unconsolidated 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 necessary 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 Parent Company Only Financial Statements, management is also 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 financial reporting process of SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Parent Company Only Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. The term of "reasonable assurance" refers to high level of assurance. Nevertheless, the audit performed according to the Auditing Standards cannot guarantee the discovery of material misstatement in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, standalone or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements due to fraud or error, design and adopt appropriate countermeasures for the risks assessed, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence in order to be used as the basis for the 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 internal control of SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

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

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 ability of SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. to continue as a going concern. In case where we consider that such events or circumstances have a material uncertainty, then relevant disclosure of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements are required to be provided in our audit report to allow users of Parent Company Only Financial Statements to be aware of such events or circumstances, 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 SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, including relevant notes, and whether the Parent Company Only Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the financial information of standalone entities of the Group and provide opinion on the Parent Company Only Financial Statements. We handle the guidance, supervision and execution of the audit on the Group and are responsible for preparing the opinion for the Group.

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 the governance units with statements that we have complied with relevant matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and we have also communicated with the governance units on all relationships and other matters (including relevant protective measures) that may be considered to affect the independence of auditors.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significant in the audit of the Company's 2022 Parent Company Only Financial Statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

Ernst & Young
Approved by the competent authorities for the processing of financial statements of public companies.
Audit and attestation document number: (2002) Tai-Cai-Zheng (6) No. 144183
(1998) Tai-Cai-Zheng (6) Zi No. 65315

Chi-Ming Chang

Certified Public Accountant:

Mao-Yi Hung

March 3, 2023

Notice to Readers

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent 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. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Standalone Balance Sheets

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts are in thousands of NTD)

Assets			December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Code	Accounting item	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4 and 6.1	$20,829	1	$19,699	1
1150	Notes receivable, net	4 and 6.3	1,628	-	1,668	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	4 and 6.4	26,877	1	28,150	1
1200	Other receivables		288	-	205	-
130x	Net inventories	4 and 6.5	8,425	-	8,904	-
1419	Other prepaid expenses		1,403	-	931	-
1470	Other current assets		102	-	10	-
11xx	Total current assets		59,552	2	59,567	2
	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4 and 6.2	6,410	-	6,410	-
1550	Investment accounted for using the equity method	4 and 6.6	2,437,177	88	2,058,909	86
1600	Property, plant and equipment	4, 6.7and 8	220,103	8	219,086	9
1760	Investment properties	4, 6.8 and 8	26,218	1	26,640	1
1780	Intangible assets	4 and 6.9	673	-	1,566	-
1840	Deferred tax income assets	4 and 6.22	29,596	1	27,539	2
1920	Refundable deposits		3	-	3	-
15xx	Total non-current assets		2,720,180	98	2,340,153	98
1xxx	Total assets		$2,779,732	100	$2,399,720	100

(Please refer to Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements)

Chairperson: Hsin-Nan Kan Managerial Officer: Peng-Huang Peng Accounting Officer: Rui-Chen Hu

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Standalone Balance Sheets (Continued)

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amounts are in thousands of NTD)

Liabilities and equity			December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Code	Accounting item	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans	6.10and 8	$587,833	21	$295,000	12
2130	Contract liabilities	4 and 6.16	-	-	2	-
2150	Notes payable		-	-	75	-
2170	Accounts payable		1,006	-	571	-
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	21,699	1	19,694	1
2200	Other payables	6.12	23,700	1	27,973	1
2220	Other payables - related parties	7	92,545	3	55,976	2
2230	Current tax liabilities	4 and 6.22	3,213	-	3,822	-
2300	Other current liabilities		152	-	151	-
2322	Long-term loans due within one year	4,6.11and 8	33,333	1	33,333	2
21xx	Total current liabilities		763,481	27	436,597	18
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term loans	4,6.11and 8	75,000	3	58,333	3
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	4 and 6.22	400,910	14	333,741	14
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6.13and 6.14	19,803	1	23,491	1
25xx	Total non-current liabilities		495,713	18	415,565	18
2xxx	Total Liabilities		1,259,194	45	852,162	36
	Equity					
3100	Share capital	6.15				
3110	Common share capital		1,172,656	42	1,227,626	51
3200	Capital surplus	6.15	14,217	1	14,217	1
3300	Retained earnings	6.15				
3310	Legal reserve		85,554	3	66,651	3
3320	Special reserve		160,295	6	148,903	6
3350	Unappropriated earnings		213,354	8	250,456	10
3400	Other equity		(125,538)	(5)	(160,295)	(7)
3500	Treasury stock	6.15	-	-	-	-
3xxx	Total equity		1,520,538	55	1,547,558	64
3x2x	Total liabilities and equities		$2,779,732	100	$2,399,720	100

(Please refer to Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements)

Chairperson: Hsin-Nan Kan Managerial Officer: Peng-Huang Peng Accounting Officer: Rui-Chen Hu

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Standalone Statements of Comprehensive Income

January 1 to December 31, 2022

and January 1 to December 31, 2021

(Amounts in thousands of NTD, except for earnings per share)

Code	Item	Notes	2022		2021	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue	4 and 6.16	$106,202	100	$82,606	100
5000	Operating costs	7	(85,873)	(81)	(62,294)	(76)
5900	Operating gross profit		20,329	19	20,312	24
6000	Operating expenses					
6100	Selling expenses	7	(7,280)	(7)	(8,400)	(10)
6200	Administrative expenses		(56,347)	(53)	(52,132)	(63)
6450	Expected credit impairment (losses) gains	4 and 6.17	(331)	-	121	-
	Total operating expenses		(63,958)	(60)	(60,411)	(73)
6900	Operating loss		(43,629)	(41)	(40,099)	(49)
7000	Non-operating income and expenses					
7010	Other income	6.20and 7	5,360	5	5,226	6
7020	Other gains or losses	6.20and 7	(7,075)	(7)	1,520	2
7050	Financial costs	4, 6.20and 7	(7,673)	(7)	(4,662)	(6)
7070	Subsidiaries recognized using the equity method	4 and 6.6	334,822	316	350,292	425
	Share of profit or loss of affiliates and joint ventures					
	Total non-operating income and expenses		325,434	307	352,376	427
7900	Net profit before tax		281,805	266	312,277	378
7950	Income tax expense	4 and 6.22	(59,297)	(56)	(65,523)	(79)
8200	Net profit for the period		222,508	210	246,754	299
8300	Other comprehensive income	6.21				
8310	Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		3,797	3	635	1
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8380	Subsidiaries recognized using the equity method		43,446	41	(14,240)	(17)
	Share of other comprehensive income of affiliates and joint ventures					
8399	and items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:		(8,689)	(8)	2,848	3
	Related income tax					
8300	Other comprehensive income for the period (net of tax)		38,554	36	(10,757)	(13)
8500	Total comprehensive income for the period		$261,062	246	$235,997	286
9750	Basic earnings per share (NTD)	6.23	$1.85		$1.97	
9850	Diluted earnings per share (NTD)	6.23	$1.85		$1.97	

(Please refer to Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements)

Chairperson: Hsin-Nan Kan Managerial Officer: Peng-Huang Peng Accounting Officer: Rui-Chen Hu

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

January 1 to December 31, 2022

and January 1 to December 31, 2021

(Amounts are in thousands of NTD)

				Retained earnings			Other items of equity			
Code	Item	Share capital	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive	Treasury stock	Total
		3100	3200	3310	3320	3350	3410	3420	3500	3XXX
A1	Balance as of January 31, 2021	$1,268,396	$14,552	$43,268	$162,704	$248,583	$(115,389)	$(33,514)	$-	1,588,600
	2020 earnings appropriation and distribution									
B1	Provision of legal reserve			23,383		(23,383)				-
B17	Reversal of special reserve				(13,801)	13,801				-
B5	Cash dividends on common stock					(177,576)				(177,576)
C7	Changes in affiliates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		(335)							(335)
D1	Net profit for 2021					246,754				246,754
D3	Other comprehensive income for 2021					635	(11,392)			(10,757)
D5	Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	247,389	(11,392)	-	-	235,997
L1	Purchase of treasury stock								(99,128)	(99,128)
L3	Retirement of treasury stock	(40,770)				(58,358)			99,128	-
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2021	1,227,626	14,217	66,651	148,903	250,456	(126,781)	(33,514)	-	1,547,558
	2021 earnings appropriation and distribution									
B1	Provision of legal reserve			18,903		(18,903)				-
B3	Provision of special reserve				11,392	(11,392)				-
B5	Cash dividends on common stock					(159,592)				(159,592)
D1	Net profit for 2022					222,508				222,508
D3	Other comprehensive income for 2022					3,797	34,757			38,554
D5	Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	226,305	34,757	-	-	261,062
L1	Purchase of treasury stock								(128,490)	(128,490)
L3	Retirement of treasury stock	(54,970)				(73,520)			128,490	-
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2022	$1,172,656	$14,217	$85,554	$160,295	$213,354	$(92,024)	$(33,514)	$-	$1,520,538

(Please refer to Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements)

Chairperson: Hsin-Nan Kan Managerial Officer: Peng-Huang Peng Accounting Officer: Rui-Chen Hu

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.
Standalone Statements of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2022
and January 1 to December 31, 2021
(Amounts are in thousands of NTD)

Code	Item	2022	2021	Code	Item	2022	2021
AAAA				BBBB	Cash flows from investing activities:		
A10000	Income before income tax	$281,805	$312,277	B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(12,221)	(8,566)
A20000	Adjustments:			B02800	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	590	-
A20010	Income and expenses:			B04500	Increase in intangible assets	-	(757)
A20100	Depreciation expenses (including investment property)	8,846	7,430	BBBB	Net cash inflows (outflows) from investing activities	(11,631)	(9,323)
A20200	Amortization expenses	893	834				
A20300	Expected credit impairment losses (gains)	331	(121)	CCCC	Cash flows from financing activities		
A20900	Interest expenses	7,673	4,662	C00100	Borrowing (repayment) of short-term loans	292,833	45,000
A21200	Interest income	(61)	(9)	C01600	Borrowing of long-term loans	50,000	-
A22400	Share of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized using the equity method	(334,822)	(350,292)	C01700	Repayment of long-term loans	(33,333)	(8,334)
				C03100	Increase (decrease) in deposits received	252	(332)
A22500	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(197)	-	C03700	Increase (decrease) in other payables - related parties	36,757	27,106
A30000	Changes in assets/liabilities related to operating activities:			C04500	Distribution of cash dividends	(159,592)	(177,576)
A31130	Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	40	498	C04900	Cost of treasury stock repurchase	(128,490)	(99,128)
A31150	Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	942	(13,442)	CCCC	Net cash inflows (outflows) from financing activities	58,427	(213,264)
A31180	Decrease (increase) in other receivables	(83)	(70)				
A31190	Decrease (increase) in other receivables - related parties	-	538	EEEE	Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period	1,130	9,685
A31200	Decrease (increase) in inventories	479	(5,031)	E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	19,699	10,014
A31230	Decrease (increase) in other prepaid expenses	(472)	(19)	E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	$20,829	$19,699
A31240	Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets	(92)	(2)				
A32125	Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	(2)	(12)				
A32130	Increase (decrease) in notes payable	(75)	-				
A32150	Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	435	(563)				
A32160	Increase (decrease) in accounts payable - related parties	2,005	6,476				
A32180	Increase (decrease) in other payables	(2,196)	(2,377)				
A32190	Increase (decrease) in other payables - related parties	(188)	(1,306)				
A32230	Increase (decrease) in other non-current liabilities	1	18				
A32240	Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liabilities	(143)	(193)				
A33000	Cash inflows (outflows) from operating activities	(34,881)	(40,704)				
A33100	Interest received	61	9				
A33200	Dividends received	-	298,935				
A33300	Interest paid	(7,363)	(4,665)				
A33500	Income tax paid	(3,483)	(21,303)				
AAAA	Net cash inflows (outflows) from operating activities	(45,666)	232,272				

(Please refer to Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements)

Chairperson: Hsin-Nan Kan Managerial Officer: Peng-Huang Peng Accounting Officer: Rui-Chen Hu

I. Company History

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as the Company) was established in July 1976 and started its business in October 1976.

The Company's main business is the development, manufacturing and sale of electronic connectors and electronic modules for various power supply, audio and video signal and electronic signal transmission devices. The products' main applications include notebook computers and peripherals, tablet computers, various consumer electronics, automotive electronics, and network communications.

The Company's shares have been listed on TPEx for trading since January 18, 2002, and its principal place of operations is located at No. 209, Section 2, Zhongzheng Road, Hukou Township, Hsinchu County.

II. Date and Procedures for Approval of Financial Statements

The Parent Company Only Financial Statements of the Company for 2022 and 2021 were approved for publication by the Board of Directors on March 3, 2023.

III. New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Adopted

1. Changes in accounting policies resulting from the first-time adoption of IFRS

The Company has adopted IFRS, IAS, IFR interpretations or interpretation pronouncements endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and are applicable for fiscal years beginning after January 1, 2022, and the first-time application of the new standards and amendments has no material impact on the Company.

2. As of the date of publication of the financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new, revised and amended standards or interpretations, which have been issued by the IASB and endorsed by the FSC.

Item	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date of IASB publication
1	Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies (Amendment to IAS 1)	January 1, 2023
2	Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendment to IAS 8)	January 1, 2023
3	Deferred income tax: related to assets and liabilities incurred due to single transaction (Amendment to IAS 12)	January 1, 2023

(1) Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies (Amendment to IAS 1)

This amendment is to improve the disclosure of accounting policies to provide more useful information to investors and other key users of financial statements.

(2) Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendment to IAS 8)

This amendment directly defines accounting estimates and makes other revisions to IAS 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors," to help entities distinguish between changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates.

(3) Deferred income tax: related to assets and liabilities incurred due to single transaction (Amendment to IAS 12)

This amendment limits the scope of the exemption from recognition of deferred income tax under sections 15 and 24 of IAS 12, "Income Taxes", so that the exemption does not apply to taxable transactions of the same amount at the time of original recognition and deductible temporary differences.

The above are the newly issued, amended and revised standards or interpretations issued by the IASB and

endorsed by the FSC and are applicable for fiscal years beginning after January 1, 2023. The Company assesses that the aforementioned newly issued or amended standards, or interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

3. As of the date of publication of the financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new, revised and amended standards or interpretations, which have been issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC:

Item	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date of IASB publication
1	Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Affiliated Enterprises and Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Affiliated Enterprises or Joint Ventures	To be decided by IASB
2	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
3	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendment to IAS 1)	January 1, 2024
4	Lease liabilities under sale and leaseback (amendments to IFRS 16)	January 1, 2024
5	Non-current Liabilities in Contracts (Amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2024

(1)Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Affiliated Enterprises and Joint Venturs" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Affiliated Enterprises or Joint Ventures

The plan is to address the inconsistency between IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Affiliated Enterprises and Joint Ventures" regarding the loss of control over an investment in an affiliate or joint venture using a subsidiary as the consideration. IAS 28 requires that when a non-monetary asset is invested in exchange for an interest in an affiliate or joint venture, the share of the resulting gain or loss should be eliminated in accordance with the treatment of a downstream transaction; IFRS 10 requires that the full amount of the gain or loss should be recognized when control over the subsidiary is lost. The amendment restricts the aforementioned requirements of IAS 28 so that when an asset that constitutes a business is sold or contributed as defined in IFRS 3, the resulting gain or loss should be recognized in full.

The amendment also revises IFRS 10 so that a gain or loss arising from the sale or investment of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its affiliate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent that it is not the investor's share.

(2)IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

The standard provides a comprehensive model of insurance contracts that includes all relevant components of accounting (recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure principles). The core of the standard is a general model under which a group of insurance contracts is measured at the sum of contractual cash flows and contract service margin on initial recognition; the carrying amount at the end of each reporting period is the sum of the remaining coverage liability and the incurred claims liability.

In addition to the general model, specific applicable methods are also available for contracts with direct participation characteristics (variable fee method); and a simplified method for short-term contracts (premium sharing method).

This standard was issued in May 2017 and amended in 2020 and 2021. In addition to extending the effective date in the transitional provisions by two years (i.e., from January 1, 2021 to January 1, 2023) and providing additional exemptions, the amendment reduces the cost of adopting the standard by simplifying some of the requirements and modifying some of the requirements to make some situations easier to interpret. This standard will supersede the transitional standard (i.e. IFRS 4 'Insurance contracts') when it becomes effective.

(3)Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendment to IAS 1)

This amendment is to revise the classification of liabilities as current or non-current in paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements".

(4)Lease liabilities under sale and leaseback (amendments to IFRS 16)

This is to add the additional accounting treatment to IFRS 16 "Leases" for sellers and lessees in sale and leaseback transactions to improve the consistent application of the standards.

(5)Non-current Liabilities in Contracts (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments are to improve the information provided by companies on long-term debt contracts. It is to clarify that contractual obligations that are subject to 12 months after the reporting period do not affect the classification of these liabilities as current or noncurrent at the end of the reporting period.

The actual application dates of the above standards or interpretations issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC are subject to the FSC's regulations. The Company assesses that the aforementioned newly issued or amended standards, or interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Compliance Statement

The Company’s Parent Company Only Financial Statements for 2022 and 2021 are prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

2. Basis of preparation

These Parent Company Only Financial Statements were prepared by the Company in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”. In accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the allocation of current profit or loss and other comprehensive income in Parent Company Only Financial Statements is the same as the allocation of current profit or loss and other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company in financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity in Parent Company Only Financial Statements is the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent company in financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis. Therefore, investment in subsidiaries is presented in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements as "investments accounted for using the equity method", with necessary valuation adjustments.

The Parent Company Only Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial instruments at fair value. The Parent Company Only Financial Statements are presented in thousands of NTD unless otherwise stated.

3. Foreign Currency Transactions

The Parent Company Only Financial Statements were expressed in NTD, which is the Company's functional currency.

The foreign-currency transactions are recorded in their functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rate on that date; non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the fair value measurement; non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the original transaction.

Exchange differences arising from settlement or translation of monetary items other than those described below are recognized as profit or loss in the period in which they occur:

(1) Exchange differences arising on foreign-currency borrowings to acquire qualifying assets that are treated as adjustments to interest costs are capitalized as part of the cost of the borrowings and are recognized as the cost of the assets.

(2) Foreign-currency items under IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments," are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy for financial instruments.

(3) For monetary items that form part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation, the resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and are reclassified from equity to profit or loss upon disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

4. Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

Each foreign operation of the Company determines its own functional currency and measures its financial statements in that functional currency. In preparing the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NTD at the closing rate on the balance sheet date, and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. Exchange differences arising from translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative exchange differences previously recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity are reclassified from equity to profit or loss upon recognition of the gain or loss on disposal. A partial disposal involving a loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation and a partial disposal of an interest in an affiliate or joint agreement that includes a foreign operation in which the retained interest is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation are also treated as disposal.

Upon partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation without loss of control, the cumulative translation differences recognized in other comprehensive income are reattributed to the non-controlling interest in the foreign operation on a pro rata basis and are not recognized in profit or loss; upon partial disposal of an affiliate or joint agreement that includes a foreign operation without loss of significant influence or joint control, the cumulative translation differences are reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis.

5. Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

Assets are classified as current assets if one of the following conditions is met while assets not classified as current assets are classified as non-current assets.

(1) The asset is expected to be realized in the normal course of business, or is intended to be sold or consumed.
(2) The asset is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
(3) The asset is expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.
(4) Cash or cash equivalents, except for those that are exchanged or restricted for the settlement of liabilities at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Liabilities are classified as current liabilities if one of the following conditions is met while liabilities not classified as current liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities:

(1) The liability is expected to be settled in the normal course of business.
(2) The liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
(3) The liability is expected to be settled upon maturity within 12 months after the balance sheet date.
(4) The liability for which the settlement date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than 12 months after the reporting period. The fact that the terms of the liabilities may allow settlement by issuing equity instruments at the option of the trading partners does not affect the classification.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid time deposits or investments (including time deposits of contract period within three months) that are readily convertible into fixed amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

7. Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities shall be recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are within the scope of IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments", are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of those financial assets and financial liabilities.

(1) Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets

The Company uses trade date accounting for the recognition and derecognition of all customarily traded financial assets.

The Company classifies financial assets as financial assets subsequently measured at amortized cost, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or measured at fair value through profit or loss on the following two bases:

A. operating model for managing financial assets
B. contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet both of the following two criteria are measured at amortized cost and reported in the balance sheet as notes receivable, accounts receivable, financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables.

A. Operating model for managing financial assets: Holding financial assets to collect contractual cash flows
B. Contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets: Cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

These financial assets (excluding those involved in hedging relationships) are subsequently measured at amortized cost [the amount measured at original recognition, less principal repaid, plus or minus the cumulative amortization of the difference between that original amount and the maturity amount (using the effective interest method), and adjusted for allowance for losses]. An impairment gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when it is derecognized, through the amortization process, or when an impairment gain or loss is recognized.

Interest calculated using the effective interest method (by multiplying the effective interest rate by the total carrying amount of the financial asset) or the following is recognized in profit or loss:

A. For credit-impaired financial assets acquired or created, the effective interest rate after credit adjustment is multiplied by the amortized cost of the financial assets

B. If the financial asset is not impaired, but subsequently becomes impaired, the effective interest rate is multiplied by the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are reported in the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

A. Operating model for managing financial assets: Collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets
B. Contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets: Cash flows consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

The recognition of gain and loss related to this type of financial assets is described as follows:

A. Before derecognition or reclassification, gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign currency exchange gains or losses, which are recognized in profit or loss.

B. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

C. Interest calculated using the effective interest method (by multiplying the effective interest rate by the total carrying amount of the financial asset) or the following is recognized in profit or loss:

a. For credit-impaired financial assets acquired or created, the effective interest rate after credit adjustment is multiplied by the amortized cost of the financial assets
b. If the financial asset is not impaired, but subsequently becomes impaired, the effective interest rate is multiplied by the amortized cost of the financial asset.

In addition, for equity instruments that are within the scope of application of IFRS 9 and that are neither held-for-trading nor contingent consideration recognized by the acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, subsequent changes in fair value are selectively (irrevocably) reported in other comprehensive income upon initial recognition. Amounts reported in other comprehensive income are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss (upon disposal of such equity instruments, the cumulative amounts included in other equity items are transferred directly to retained earnings), and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are reported in the balance sheet. Dividends from investments are recognized in profit or loss unless it is clear that the dividends represent a partial recovery of the cost of the investment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except when they meet certain criteria and are measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as described above, and are reported in the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The gain or loss arising from the remeasurement of such financial assets measured at fair value is recognized in profit or loss, and the gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any dividends or interest received on the financial assets.

(2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes and measures the allowance for losses on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets measured at amortized cost using expected credit losses. Investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss are recognized as an allowance for losses in other comprehensive income or loss and do not reduce the carrying amount of the investments.

The Company measures expected credit losses in a manner that reflects the following:

A. Unbiased, probability-weighted amounts determined by evaluating various possible outcomes
B. Time value of money
C. Information relating to past events, current conditions and projections of future economic conditions that is reasonable and supportable (available at the balance sheet date without excessive costs or inputs)

The method of measuring the allowance for losses is described as follows:

A. Measured by the amount of expected credit losses over 12 months: including financial assets with no significant increase in credit risk since original recognition or those with low credit risk as of the balance sheet date. In addition, it also includes the allowance for losses measured at the amount of expected credit losses during the prior reporting period, but at the balance sheet date no longer meets the condition that the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition.

B. Measurement of the amount of expected credit losses over the duration of existence: including financial assets with no significant increase in credit risk since original recognition or credit impaired financial assets that are acquired or created.

C. For accounts receivable or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Company measures the allowance for losses using the expected credit loss amount over the life of the transaction.

D. For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Company measures the allowance for losses using the expected credit loss amount over the life of the transaction.

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since original recognition by comparing the change in default risk of the financial instrument at the balance sheet date with that at the original recognition date. For information related to credit risk, please refer to Note 12.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets held by the Company are derecognized when one of the following conditions is met:

A. The contractual rights from the cash flows of the financial assets are terminated.
B. The financial asset is transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to others.
C. Neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset, but transferred control of the asset.

When a financial asset is derecognized in its entirety, the difference between its carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received or receivable and any cumulative gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of liabilities or equity

The liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity based on the substance of the contractual agreements and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that recognizes the Company's remaining interest in assets less all liabilities. The equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the acquisition price less direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities that meet the applicable scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss or at amortized cost on initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held-for-trading when one of the following conditions is met:

A. It is acquired primarily for the purpose of selling in the short term.
B. It is part of a portfolio of identifiable financial instruments that are managed on initial recognition and for which there is recent evidence of a short-term profitable operating pattern; or
C. A derivative (other than a derivative on a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

For contracts that contain one or more embedded derivatives, the overall hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition when one of the following factors is met that provides more relevant information:

A. The designation eliminates or materially reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies; or
B. A group of financial liabilities or a group of financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a written risk management or investment strategy, and the information on that portfolio provided internally to management of the Consolidated Company is also on a fair value basis.

Gains or losses arising from the remeasurement of such financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss, and such gains or losses recognized in profit or loss include any interest paid on financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, including payables and borrowings, are subsequently measured using the effective interest method after initial recognition. When financial liabilities are derecognized and amortized through the effective interest method, the related gain or loss and amortization are recognized in profit or loss.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account the discount or premium on acquisition and transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

When a debt instrument with materially different terms is exchanged between the Company and its creditors, or when all or part of the terms of an existing financial liability are significantly modified (whether or not due to financial difficulties), the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the total consideration paid or payable (including non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amount and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

8. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be paid to sell an asset or to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements assume that the sale of an asset or transfer of a liability occurs in one of the following markets.
(1) the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(2) if there is no principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company for the purpose of trading.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, assuming that those market participants act in their economic best interests.

Fair value measurements of nonfinancial assets consider the ability of a market participant to generate economic benefits by using the asset for its maximum and best use or by selling the asset to another market participant that would use the asset for its maximum and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient information is available to measure fair value and to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

9. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value on a item-by-item basis.

Cost is the cost incurred to bring inventories to a saleable or production-ready condition and location:

Raw materials - at actual incoming cost, using the weighted-average method.
Finished goods and work in process - includes direct raw materials, labor and fixed manufacturing costs allocated to normal production capacity, but does not include borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less costs and selling expenses to completion under normal circumstances.

The provision of service is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15 and is not part of inventories.

10. Investment accounted for using the equity method

In accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the Company's investments in subsidiaries are stated as "investments accounted for using the equity method" with necessary valuation adjustments so that the allocation of current profit or loss and other comprehensive income in Parent Company Only Financial Statements is the same as the allocation of current profit or loss and other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company in financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis, and the owners' equity in Parent Company Only Financial Statements is the same as the equity attributable to owners of the parent company in financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis. These adjustments are mainly for the differences in the treatment of investment in subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and the application of IFRS at different reporting entity levels, which are debited or credited to accounts such as "investments accounted for using the equity method", "share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method" or "share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method".

The Company's investments in affiliates are accounted for using the equity method, except for those classified as assets held for sale. Affiliates are those over which the Company has significant influence.

Under the equity method, investments in affiliates or joint ventures are carried on the balance sheet at cost plus changes in net assets of the affiliates or joint ventures recognized in proportion to the Company's shareholding percentages in those affiliates or joint ventures after acquisition. After the carrying amount of an investment in an affiliate or joint venture and other related long-term interests are reduced to zero using the equity method, additional losses and liabilities are recognized to the extent that legal obligations, constructive obligations or payments on behalf of the affiliate have been incurred. Unrealized gains or losses arising from transactions between the Company and its affiliates or joint ventures are eliminated in proportion to the Company's interest in the affiliates or joint ventures.

When the change in equity in an affiliate or joint venture is not attributable to profit or loss and other comprehensive income and does not affect the Company's shareholding percentage in the affiliate or joint venture, the Company recognizes the related change in ownership interest in proportion to the Company's shareholding percentage in the affiliate or joint venture. Therefore, capital surplus recognized is transferred to profit or loss on the basis of the proportion of the disposal of the affiliates or joint ventures when they are subsequently disposed of.

If the Company does not subscribe for new shares of an affiliate or joint venture in proportion to the Company's shareholding, resulting in a change in investment percentage and an increase or decrease in the Company's share of the net assets of the affiliate or joint venture, the increase or decrease is adjusted by "capital surplus" and "investments accounted for using the equity method". When the investment percentage is reduced, the relevant items previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate accounts in proportion to the reduction. The forgoing capital surplus recognized is transferred to profit or loss on the basis of the proportion of the disposal of the affiliates or joint ventures when they are subsequently disposed of.

The financial statements of affiliates or joint ventures are prepared for the same reporting periods as those of the Company and are adjusted to conform to the accounting policies of the Company.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company confirms whether there is objective evidence of impairment of its investment in an affiliate in accordance with IAS 28, "Investments in Affiliates and Joint Ventures", and if there is objective evidence of impairment, the Company calculates the amount of impairment in accordance with IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets", based on the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount of the affiliate and recognizes the amount in profit or loss of the affiliate. If the value in use of the investment is used for the aforementioned recoverable amount, the Company determines the related value in use based on the following estimates:

(1) The Company's share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows from the affiliate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the affiliate's or joint venture's operations and the proceeds from the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
(2) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the Company from the dividends received from the investment and the ultimate disposal of the investment.

Because the components of goodwill that constitute the carrying amount of an investment in an affiliate or joint venture are not separately recognized, the provisions of IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets" for goodwill impairment testing are not required.

When significant influence over an affiliate or joint control over a joint venture is lost, the Company measures and recognizes the retained portion of the investment at fair value. When significant influence or joint control is lost, the difference between the carrying amount of the investment in the affiliate or joint venture and the fair value of the retained investment plus the proceeds of disposal is recognized as profit or loss.

11. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The aforementioned costs include the costs of dismantling, removing and restoring property, plant and equipment to their original locations and the necessary interest expenses incurred for uncompleted construction. Depreciation is provided separately for each component of property, plant and equipment that is significant. When a significant component of property, plant and equipment is required to be replaced periodically, the Company recognizes the item as an individual asset with a specific useful life and depreciation method, respectively. The carrying amounts of these replaced components are derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16, "Property, Plant and Equipment". Major maintenance costs are recognized as part of the carrying amount of plant and equipment if they meet the criteria for recognition, and other repair and maintenance expenses are recognized in profit or loss.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the following assets:

Buildings: 5 to 55 years (55 years for the main body of buildings and construction and 5 to 15 years for ancillary equipment)
Machinery and equipment: 3 to 5 years
Transportation equipment: 5 years
Office equipment: 5 years
Other equipment: 1 to 5 years

Items or significant components of property, plant and equipment are derecognized and recognized in profit or loss when they are disposed of or no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal after initial recognition.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are evaluated at the end of each financial year. If the expected value differs from the previous estimate, the change is regarded as a change in the accounting estimate.

12. Investment properties

Investment properties owned by the Company are measured at original cost and includes the transaction cost of acquiring the asset. The carrying amount of investment property includes the cost of repairing or adding to existing investment property when the cost is recognized, but maintenance costs incurred on a regular basis are not included as part of the cost. After initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost in accordance with IAS 16, "Property, Plant and Equipment", except when it is classified as held for sale (or included in a subgroup classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5, "Non-current Assets and Discontinued Operations". However, if the property is held by a lessee as a right-of-use asset and is not held for sale under IFRS 5, it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the following assets:

Buildings: 55 years

Investment properties are derecognized and gains or losses are recognized when it is disposed of, or permanently ceased to be used, and no future economic benefits are expected to be derived from its disposal.

The Company decides to transfer in or out of investment property depending on the actual use of the assets.

The Company reclassifies real estate as investment property or transfers out of investment property when the real estate meets or no longer meets the definition of investment property and there is evidence of a change in use.

13. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is (or contains) a lease if it transfers control over the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. In order to assess whether a contract transfers control over the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Company assesses whether, throughout the period of use, it has both of the following:

(1) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the identified assets; and
(2) the right to control the use of the identified assets.

For contracts that are (or contain) leases, the Company treats each lease component of the contract as a separate lease and treats it separately from the non-lease components of the contract. Where a contract contains a lease component and one or more additional leases or non-lease components, the Company apportions the consideration in the contract to the lease component on the basis of the relative individual prices of each lease component and the aggregated individual prices of the non-lease components. The relative individual prices of lease and non-lease components are determined on the basis of the prices charged by the lessor (or similar supplier) for that component (or similar component) respectively. If an observable separate price is not readily available, the Company maximizes the use of observable information to estimate that separate price.

The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases when the Company is the lessee of the lease contract, except for leases that qualify as short-term leases or leases with low-value underlying assets.

The Company measures the lease liability at the commencement date at the present value of the lease payments outstanding at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate in a lease if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the lease liability at the commencement date include the following payments relating to the right to use the subject asset during the lease period and outstanding at that date:

(1) Fixed payments (including material fixed payments), net of any lease incentives that may be received.
(2) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate (measured using the original index or rate as of the commencement date).
(3) The amount expected to be paid by the lessee under the residual value guarantee.
(4) The exercise price of the purchase option if the Company can be reasonably certain that it will exercise the option; and
(5) The penalty to be paid for lease termination if the lease period reflects that the lessee will exercise the option to terminate the lease.

Subsequent to the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability on an amortized cost basis, increasing the carrying amount of the lease liability by the effective interest method to reflect interest on the lease liability; payments of lease benefits reduce the carrying amount of the lease liability.

The Company measures right-of-use assets at cost at the commencement date, and the cost of right-of-use assets consists of:

(1) The original measurement amount of the lease liability.
(2) Any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received.
(3) Any original direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
(4) the estimated cost to the lessee of disassembling, removing and restoring the subject asset to its location, or restoring the subject asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

Subsequent measurement of right-of-use assets is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, i.e., the right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the subject assets if ownership of the subject assets is transferred to the Company at the end of the lease period or if the cost of the right-of-use assets reflects that the Company will exercise the purchase option. Otherwise, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the expiration of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the expiration of the lease period.

The Company applies IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets", to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and to treat any identified impairment loss.

The Company reports right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet, except for leases that qualify as short-term leases or leases with low-value underlying assets, and reports depreciation expense and interest expense related to leases in the statement of comprehensive income, respectively.

For short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, the Company elects to recognize lease payments related to these leases as an expense over the lease period on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis.

The Company as lessor

The Company classifies each of its leases as operating leases or finance leases at the contract inception date. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the subject asset; if it does not transfer, it is classified as an operating lease. At the commencement date, the Company recognizes assets held under finance leases in the balance sheet and expresses them as finance lease receivables based on the net investment in the leases.

For contracts with lease components as well as non-lease components, the Company applies IFRS 15 to apportion the consideration in the contracts.

The Company recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Lease payments under operating leases that are not dependent on changes in an index or rate are recognized as rental income as incurred.

14. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets that do not meet the criteria for recognition are not capitalized but are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are classified as finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their useful lives and are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment. The amortization period and amortization method of intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. If the estimated useful life of an asset differs from previous estimates or the expected pattern of future economic consumption has changed, the amortization method or amortization period is adjusted and treated as a change in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment at the individual asset or cash-generating unit level each year. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are assessed each period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support the asset's indefinite useful life. If the useful life is changed from indefinite to finite, the application is deferred.

Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's accounting policies for intangible assets are summarized as follows:

	Computer software costs
Useful life	3 years
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract
Internally generated or externally acquired	Externally acquired

15. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication of impairment for all assets subject to IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets". Where there is an indication of impairment or an asset is required to be tested annually for impairment, the Company performs the test on an individual asset or on the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset or asset belongs exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of net fair value and value in use.

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period, for assets other than goodwill, whether there is any indication that a previously recognized impairment loss may no longer exist or may have decreased. If there is such indication, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit. If the recoverable amount increases due to changes in the estimated service potential of the asset, the impairment loss is reversed. The carrying amount of the reversal does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset, net of depreciation or amortization.

The impairment loss and reversal are recognized in profit or loss for the continuing business unit.

16. Treasury stock

When the Company acquires shares of the Company (treasury stock), the acquisition cost is recognized as a deduction from equity. The difference in the price of the treasury stock transactions is recognized under equity.

17. Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue from contracts with customers is mainly from the sale of goods, and the accounting treatment is explained as follows:

The Company manufactures and sells products. Revenue is recognized when the promised goods are delivered to the customer and the customer obtains control of the goods (i.e., the customer's ability to control the use of the goods and obtain substantially all of the residual benefits of the goods) primarily for connectors and electronic modules, based on contracted prices. The rest of product sales transactions are usually subject to volume discounts (based on the total cumulative sales in a given period). Accordingly, revenue is based on contracted prices, less estimated volume discounts. The Company estimates the variable consideration arising from volume discounts based on cumulative experience and using expected values, but only to the extent that it is highly probable that there will be no significant reversal in the cumulative amount of revenue recognized when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently removed.

The credit period for the Company's sales of merchandise transactions generally ranges from 60 days to 120 days. The majority of these contracts are recognized when the goods are transferred to the customer's control and the right to receive unconditional consideration is available, which is usually a short period and does not have a significant financial component. A small number of contracts that have been transferred to customers without the right to receive unconditional consideration are recognized as contract assets, and the contract assets are subject to an allowance for loss in accordance with IFRS 9 based on the expected credit loss over the life of the contract.

18. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of those assets. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs include interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

19. Post-employment benefit plans

The Company's employee retirement regulations are applicable to all regularly employed employees. The employee retirement fund is managed by the Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve and deposited into the special account of the retirement fund. Since the above retirement fund is deposited in the name of the Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve and is completely separate from the Company, it is not included in the above Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

Under the defined contribution plan, the Company's monthly contribution rate to the post-employment benefit plan shall not be less than 6% of the employee's monthly salary, and the amount contributed shall be recognized as current expense.

For post-employment benefit plan under that is a defined benefit plan, provision is made on the basis of actuarial report at the end of the annual reporting period in accordance with the projected unit benefit method. The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset) includes any changes in the remuneration on plan assets and the effect of the asset cap, net of amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), and actuarial gain and loss.

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset) is included in other comprehensive income as incurred and is recognized immediately in retained earnings. The cost of prior service is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulted from plan amendment or reduction and is recognized as an expense on the earlier of:

(1) when the plan amendment or reduction occurs; and
(2) when the Company recognizes the related restructuring costs or severance benefits.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) by the discount rate, both of which are determined at the beginning of the annual reporting period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) arising from contributions and benefit payments during that period.

20. Income tax

Income tax expense (benefit) represents the total amount included in the determination of current income tax and deferred income tax for the current period.

Current income tax

Current income tax liabilities (assets) related to current and prior periods are measured using tax rates and laws that have been legislated or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax related to items recognized in other comprehensive income or recognized directly in equity are recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively, rather than in profit or loss.

Income tax on undistributed earnings is recorded as income tax expense on the date when the shareholders resolve to distribute the earnings.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is calculated on temporary differences between assets and liabilities of tax base and their carrying amounts on the balance sheet at the end of the reporting period.

All taxable temporary differences are recognized as deferred income tax liabilities except for the following:

(1) the original recognition of goodwill; or the original recognition of an asset or liability not arising from a business merger transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable income (loss);

(2) taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and interests in joint agreements where the timing of the reversal is controlled and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets arising from temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused income tax credits are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available, except for the following:

(1) deductible temporary differences arising from the original recognition of an asset or liability not arising from a business merger transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable income (loss).

(2) deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and interests in joint agreements are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and there are sufficient taxable instruments available at the time of the reversal to allow the temporary differences to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured to reflect the tax consequences of the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset is expected to be recovered or the liability settled at the end of the reporting period. Deferred income taxes are not recognized in profit or loss, but are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, depending on the transaction to which they relate. Deferred income tax assets are revisited and recognized at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only to the extent that the offsetting of current income tax assets and liabilities is legally enforceable and the deferred income taxes are attributable to the same taxable entity and are related to income taxes levied by the same taxing authority.

V. Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgment, And Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's Parent Company Only Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainties in these significant assumptions and estimates could result in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

1. Judgments

In the process of adopting the Company's accounting policies, management makes the following judgments that have the most significant effect on the recognition of amounts in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements:

(1) Investment properties

Certain of the Company's real estate is held partly for rental or capital appreciation purposes and partly for the use by the Company. If each component can be sold separately, it is treated as investment property and property, plant and equipment, respectively. If each component cannot be sold separately, the real estate is classified as investment property only when the portion held for the use by the Group accounts for less than 5% of the individual real estate.

(2) Operating lease commitments - The Company as lessor

The Company has entered into commercial real estate leases for its investment property portfolio. Based on the assessment of the terms of these leases, the Company retains significant risks and rewards of ownership of these real estate properties and treats these leases as operating leases.

2. Estimates and assumptions

The key sources of information about the uncertainty of estimates and assumptions concerning the future at the end of the reporting period have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next fiscal year. It is hereby explained as follows:

(1) Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities recognized in the balance sheet is not available in an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques, including the income approach (e.g., discounted cash flow model) or the market approach, and changes in the assumptions used in these models will affect the fair value of the reported financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for details.

(2) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment loss occurs when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The calculation of fair value less costs to dispose is based on the price that would be paid to sell an asset or to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, less incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash-generating unit. Value in use is calculated based on a discounted cash flow model. Cash flow projections are based on budgets for the next five years and do not include restructuring to which the Company is not yet committed or significant future investments required to enhance the performance of the tested cash-generating unit assets. Recoverable amounts are susceptible to the discount rates used in the discounted cash flow model and the expected future cash inflows and growth rates used for extrapolation purposes.

The Company's property, plant and equipment are carried at net fair value as recoverable amount because there is no indication that the assets not available for operating use will generate cash flows in future years. As a result of the assessment, the carrying amount of the assets exceeded their recoverable amounts, and therefore, an impairment loss of $4,000 thousand was recognized for the year 2005.

(3) Accounts Receivable - Estimated Impairment Loss

The impairment loss on the Company's receivables is measured using the estimated credit loss over the remaining period. The credit loss is measured as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows receivable (carrying amount) and the cash flows expected to be received, except that the effect of discounting short-term receivables is not significant and the credit loss is measured as the undiscounted difference. If actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may result, as described in Note 6.17.

(4) Post-employment benefit plans

The present value of defined benefit cost and defined benefit obligation of the post-employment benefit plan is based on actuarial evaluation. The actuarial valuation involves various assumptions, including discount rates and changes in expected payroll. For a detailed description of the assumptions used to measure the defined benefit cost and defined benefit obligation, please refer to Note 6.14.

(5) Income tax

Uncertainty in income tax lies in the interpretation of complex tax regulations, the amount of future taxable income that will be generated and the timing. Due to the long-term nature and complexity of extensive international business relationships and contracts, differences between actual results and assumptions made, or future changes in such assumptions, may force future adjustments to recorded income tax benefits and expenses. The provision for income tax is based on reasonable estimates based on probable audits by the tax authorities of the countries in which the Company operates. The amounts provided are based on various factors, such as past tax audit experience and differences in the interpretation of tax regulations by the tax authorities to which the Group belongs. These differences in interpretation may give rise to various issues depending on the location of the Company's individual entities.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available or taxable temporary differences will be deductible from unused tax losses and income tax credits. The determination of the amount of deferred income tax assets to be recognized is based on the timing and level of future taxable income and taxable temporary differences, together with future tax planning strategies.

VI. Summary of Significant Accounting Items

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Cash and petty cash	$55	$55
Demand deposits	20,774	19,644
Total	$20,829	$19,699

2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current		
Shares of unlisted companies	$6,410	$6,410

The Company classifies some financial assets as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, with which no guarantees were provided

3. Notes receivable, net

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Notes receivable - incurred as a result of operations	$1,628	$1,668
Less: Allowance for losses	-	-
Net amount	$1,628	$1,668

The Company has not provided the forgoing notes receivable as guarantee.

The Company uses IFRS 9 to assess impairment. Please refer to Note 6.17 for information on allowance for losses and Note 12 for information on credit risk.

4. Accounts receivable, net

(1) The breakdown of net accounts receivable is as follows:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Accounts receivable - incurred as a result of operations	$27,274	$28,216
Less: Allowance for losses	(397)	(66)
Net amount	$26,877	$28,150

The Company's credit period to customers normally ranges from 60 days to 120 days. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the total carrying amount was $27,274 thousand and $28,216 thousand, respectively, and the related information on allowance for losses for 2022 and 2021 is provided in Note 6.17. Please refer to Note 12 for information on credit risk.

(2) The Company has not provided the forgoing net notes receivable as guarantee.

5. Inventories

(1) The breakdown of net inventories is as follows:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Work in process	$536	$681
Less: Allowance for losses (Note)	(430)	(268)
Subtotal	2017	413
Finished goods	8,675	8,855
Less: Allowance for losses (Note)	(539)	(364)
Subtotal	8,136	8,491
Inventories in transit	183	-
Total	$8,425	$8,904

Note: The Company's allowance for inventory losses included $298 thousand and $0 of reversal of inventory scrapping for 2022 and 2021.

The cost of inventories recognized by the Company as expenses for 2022 and 2021 were $85,873 thousand and 62,294 thousand, respectively, which included the following expenses and losses:

Item	2022	2021
Loss on decline in value of inventories	$635	$265

(2) The Company has not provided the forgoing inventories as guarantee.

6. Investment accounted for using the equity method

	2022.12.31		2021.12.31	
Name of investee	Amount	Shareholding percentage	Amount	Shareholding percentage
Investment in subsidiaries				
SINGATRON INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED	$6,544	100%	$6,130	100%
SINGATRON (B.V.I.) ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	2,430,633	100%	2,052,779	100%
Subtotal	$2,437,177		$2,058,909	

(1) Investment in subsidiaries is presented in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements as "investments accounted for using the equity method", with necessary valuation adjustments.
(2) The above investments under the equity method were not used as pledge or guarantee.

7. Property, plant and equipment

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Property, plant and equipment for the use by the Group	$220,103	$219,086

(1) Property, plant and equipment for the use by the Company

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
Costs:								
2022.01.01	$117,248	$149,624	$1,677	$6,199	$4,547	$6,864	$1,409	$287,568
Addition	-	112	-	-	1,350	477	7,895	9,834
Disposal	-	-	-	(976)	-	(1,706)	-	(2,682)
Transfer	-	-	-	6,000	3,150	154	(9,304)	-
2022.12.31	$117,248	$149,736	$1,677	$11,223	$9,047	$5,789	$-	$294,720
2021.01.01	$117,248	$146,943	$1,677	$3,844	$4,101	$5,433	$371	$279,617
Addition	-	1,335	-	-	1,628	949	5,576	9,488
Disposal	-	(100)	-	-	(1,182)	(255)	-	(1,537)
Transfer	-	1,446	-	2,355	-	737	(4,538)	-
2021.12.31	$117,248	$149,624	$1,677	$6,199	$4,547	$6,864	$1,409	$287,568
Accumulated depreciation								
2022.01.01	$-	$62,325	$846	$1,035	$1,580	$2,696	$-	$68,482
Depreciation	-	3,784	353	1,450	1,195	1,642	-	8,424
Disposal	-	-	-	(583)	-	(1,706)	-	(2,289)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022.12.31	$-	$66,109	$1,199	$1,902	$2,775	$2,632	$-	$74,617
2021.01.01	$-	$58,958	$493	$298	$2,087	$1,175	$-	$63,011
Depreciation	-	3,467	353	737	675	1,776	-	7,008
Disposal	-	(100)	-	-	(1,182)	(255)	-	(1,537)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021.12.31	$-	$62,325	$846	$1,035	$1,580	$2,696	$-	$68,482
Net carrying amount:								
2022.12.31	$117,248	$83,627	$478	$9,321	$6,272	$3,157	$-	$220,103
2021.12.31	$117,248	$87,299	$831	$5,164	$2,967	$4,168	$1,409	$219,086

(2) The significant components of the Company's buildings are primarily the main building and auxiliary equipment, which are depreciated over their useful lives of 55 years and 5 to 15 years, respectively.

(3) Please refer to Note 8 for details of the guarantees provided by the Company using property, plant and equipment.

8. Investment properties

(1) Investment properties are mainly the Company's own investment property. The Company has entered into commercial property leases for its own investment properties for a period of 2 years.

	Land	Buildings	Total
Costs:			
2022.01.01	$20,053	$23,618	$43,671
Addition - arising from purchases	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
2022.12.31	$20,053	$23,618	$43,671
2021.01.01	$20,053	$23,618	$43,671
Addition - arising from purchases	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-
2021.12.31	$20,053	$23,618	$43,671
Depreciation and impairment:			
2022.01.01	$-	$17,031	$17,031
Depreciation for the period	-	422	422
Disposal	-	-	-
2022.12.31	$-	$17,453	$17,453
2021.01.01	$-	$16,609	$16,609
Depreciation for the period	-	422	422
Disposal	-	-	-
2021.12.31	$-	$17,031	$17,031
Net carrying amount:			
2022.12.31	$20,053	$6,165	$26,218
2021.12.31	$20,053	$6,587	$26,640

	2022	2021
Rental income from investment properties	$4,767	$4,525
Less: Direct operating expenses of investment properties generating rental income for the period	(110)	(109)
Total	$4,657	$4,416

(2)The Company's investment properties are not measured at fair value, and we only disclose information about its fair value, while its fair value hierarchy is level 3. The fair value of investment properties held by the Company was $46,536 thousand and $40,687 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The fair value of the aforementioned investment properties was based on the recent transaction prices of similar subject matters or the announced current value of land in the area where each investment property is located.

(3) Please refer to Note 8 for guarantees provided by the Group using investment properties mentioned above.

9. Intangible assets

	Computer software
Costs:	
2022.01.01	$2,718
Addition - acquired separately	-
Derecognition upon expiration	(116)
2022.12.31	$2,602
2021.01.01	$1,961
Addition - acquired separately	757
Derecognition upon expiration	-
2021.12.31	$2,718
Amortization and impairment:	
2022.01.01	$1,152
Amortization	893
Derecognition upon expiration	(116)
2022.12.31	$1,929
2021.01.01	$318
Amortization	834
Derecognition upon expiration	-
2021.12.31	$1,152
Net carrying amount:	
2022.12.31	$673
2021.12.31	$1,566

Amortization of recognized intangible assets was as follows:

	2022	2021
Administrative expenses	$893	$834

10. Short-term loans

	Interest rate range (%)	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Unsecured bank loans	0.98%～2.08%	$528,333	$295,000
Secured bank loans	1.03%～1.60%	59,500	-
Total		$587,833	$295,000

The Company had unused short-term borrowing facilities of approximately $353,667 thousand and $265,000 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Please refer to Note 8 for the assets provided as collaterals for short-term borrowing facilities.

11. Long-term loans

(1) The breakdown of long-term loans as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Creditor	2022.12.31	Interest rate range (%)	Repayment period and method
Secured loans from Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	$58,333	Interest is calculated based on the one-year floating interest rate +0.42% of post office savings	The borrowing period is from August 19, 2019 to August 19, 2024, including a grace period of 2 years for repayment, with quarterly installments and 12 equal installments of principal repayment, and interest is paid monthly.
Secured loans from Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	50,000	Interest is calculated based on the one-year floating interest rate +0.29% of post office savings	The borrowing period is from March 15, 2022 to March 15, 2027, including a grace period of 2 years for repayment, with quarterly installments and 12 equal installments of principal repayment, and interest is paid monthly.
Less: Due within one year	(33,333)		
Due in more than one year	$75,000		

Creditor	2021.12.31	Interest rate range (%)	Repayment period and method
Secured loans from Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	$91,666	Interest is calculated based on the one-year floating interest rate +0.42% of post office savings	The borrowing period is from August 19, 2019 to August 19, 2024, including a grace period of 2 years for repayment, with quarterly installments and 12 equal installments of principal repayment, and interest is paid monthly.
Less: Due within one year	(33,333)		
Due in more than one year	$58,333		

(2) Please refer to Note 8 for details of the guarantees provided using assets.

12. Other payables

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Expenses payable	$23,137	$25,333
Interest payable	463	153
Payables for equipment	100	2,487
Total	$23,700	$27,973

13. Other non-current liabilities

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Net defined benefit liabilities	$19,551	$23,491
Deposits received	252	-
Total	$19,803	$23,491

14. Post-employment benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

The Company's retirement plan under the "Labor Pension Act" is a defined contribution plan. In accordance with the Act, the Company's monthly contribution rate shall not be less than 6% of the employees' monthly salaries. The Company has made monthly contributions of 6% of employees' salaries to the individual pension accounts with the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the Employee Retirement Regulations, which were formulated in accordance with the Act.

The Company recognized $926 thousand and $905 thousand of defined contribution plan expenses in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's pension plan under the "Labor Standards Act" is a defined benefit plan under. The pension payments are based on the bases of years of service and the approved monthly average salary at the time of retirement. Two bases are granted for each year of service up to (including) 15 years, and one base is granted for each year of service over 15 years, subject to a maximum accumulation of 45 bases. In accordance with the Labor Standards Act, the Company appropriates monthly 2% of total salaries to a pension fund, deposited in the name of the Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve in a dedicated at the Bank of Taiwan. In addition, the Company estimates the balance of the aforementioned pension fund before the end of each year. If the balance is not sufficient to pay the amount of pension benefits to employees eligible for retirement in the following year, the difference will be made up by the end of March of the following year.

The Ministry of Labor conducts asset allocations in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and the investment of the fund is conducted by the Ministry itself or through outsourcing, using both active and passive management with medium and long-term investment strategies. The Ministry of Labor sets risk limits and control plans for the fund, taking into account market, credit, and liquidity risks, so that the fund has sufficient flexibility to achieve target returns without excessive risk exposure. For the utilization of the fund, the minimum income to be distributed based on the annual final accounting reports shall not be lower than the income calculated based on the two-year time deposits in a local bank. If there is any shortage, it shall be made up by the national treasury after approval by the competent authority. Because the Company does not have the right to participate in the operations and management of the fund, it cannot disclose the classification of the fair value of plan assets in accordance with section 142 of IAS 19. As of December 31, 2022, the Company expected to contribute $325 thousand for the defined benefit plans in the next year.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's defined benefit plans were expected to expire in 2037.

The following table summarizes the cost of the defined benefit plans recognized in profit or loss.

	2022	2021
Net interest on net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	$162	$94

A reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation to the fair value of plan assets is as follows:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31	2021.01.01
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$24,614	$27,922	$28,397
Fair value of plan assets	(4,738)	(4,111)	(3,749)
Subtotal	19,876	23,811	24,648
Estimated appropriation for net defined benefit liabilities in the next year	(325)	(320)	(329)
The amount of other non-current liabilities - net defined benefit liabilities (assets) on the accounting books	$19,551	$23,491	$24,319

Reconciliation of net interest on net defined benefit liabilities (assets):

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
2021.01.01	$28,397	$(3,749)	$24,648
Service costs for the period	-	-	-
Interest expense (income)	108	(14)	94
Service costs for the prior period and settlement gains and losses	-	-	-
Subtotal	108	(14)	94
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities/assets:			
Actuarial gains or losses from changes in demographic assumptions	260	-	260
Actuarial gains or losses from changes in financial assumptions	(1,383)	(52)	(1,435)
Adjustments through experience	540	-	540
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities	-	-	-
Subtotal	(583)	(52)	(635)
Benefits paid	-	-	-
Appropriations by employer	-	(296)	(296)
2021.12.31	27,922	(4,111)	23,811
Service costs for the period	-	-	-
Interest expense (income)	190	(28)	162
Service costs for the prior period and settlement gains and losses	-	-	-
Subtotal	190	(28)	162
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities/assets:			
Actuarial gains or losses from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains or losses from changes in financial assumptions	(3,112)	(299)	(3,411)
Adjustments through experience	(386)	-	(386)
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities	-	-	-
Subtotal	(3,498)	(299)	(3,797)
Benefits paid	-	-	-
Appropriations by employer	-	(300)	(300)
2022.12.31	$24,614	$(4,738)	$19,876

The following key assumptions were used to determine the Company's defined benefit plans:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Discount rate	1.47%	0.68%
Expected salary increase rate	3.00%	3.00%

Sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption:

	2022		2021	
	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation
Increase in discount rate by 0.5%	$-	$(1,755)	$-	$(2,160)
Decrease in discount rate by 0.5%	1,917	-	2,375	-
Increase in expected salary increase rate by 0.5%	1,878	-	2,308	-
Decrease in expected salary increase rate by 0.5%	-	(1,738)	-	(2,123)

The foregoing sensitivity analysis was performed to analyze the potential impact on the defined benefit obligation if a reasonably possible change in a single actuarial assumption (e.g., discount rate or expected salary) occurs, assuming other assumptions remained constant. The analysis is limited by the fact that some actuarial assumptions are interrelated and, in practice, changes in only a single actuarial assumption rarely occur.

The method and assumptions used in the sensitivity analysis for the current period are no different from those used in the prior period.

15. Equity

(1) Common share

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's authorized capital was $2,000,000 thousand and the issued share capital was $1,172,656 thousand and $1,227,626 thousand, respectively, with par value of $10 per share, divided into 117,266 thousand and 122,763 thousand shares, respectively. Each share has one voting right and is entitled to receive dividends.

On November 5, 2021, the Board of Directors resolved to retire treasury stock and reduce capital by $40,770 thousand, with November 10, 2021 as the base date for the capital reduction. The capital reduction was approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs with the letter Jing-Shou-Shang-Zi No. 11001218710 on record. After the capital reduction, the authorized capital was $2,000,000 thousand and the issued share capital was $1,227,626 thousand, with a par value of $10 per share, divided into 122,763 thousand shares.

On August 5, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved to retire treasury stock and reduce capital by $30,000 thousand, with August 8, 2022 as the base date for the capital reduction. The capital reduction was approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs with the letter Jing-Shou-Shang-Zi No. 11101162950 on record. After the capital reduction, the authorized capital was $2,000,000 thousand and the issued share capital was $1,197,626 thousand, with a par value of $10 per share, divided into 119,763 thousand shares.

On November 3, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved to retire treasury stock and reduce capital by $24,970 thousand, with November 7, 2022 as the base date for the capital reduction. The capital reduction was approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs with the letter Jing-Shou-Shang-Zi No. 11101223740 on record. After the capital reduction, the authorized capital was $2,000,000 thousand and the issued share capital was NT$1,172,656 thousand, with a par value of $10 per share, divided into NT$ 117,266 thousand shares.

(2) Capital surplus

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Stock options - others	$24	$24
Recognition of change in ownership interests in subsidiaries (Note 1)	14,106	14,106
Others (Note 2)	87	87
Total	$14,217	$14,217

Note 1: Such capital surplus represents the effect of equity transactions recognized for changes in the equity of subsidiaries without actually acquiring the equity in the subsidiaries.

Note 2: This capital reserve represents the exercise of disgorgement.

Capital surplus shall not be used except to make up for losses of the Company, and when the Company has no losses, capital surplus generated from the proceeds from the issuance of shares in excess of par value and the proceeds from the receipt of gifts shall be capitalized as equity up to a certain percentage of the paid-in capital every year, and the aforementioned capital surplus may also be distributed in cash in proportion to the original shareholdings of the shareholders. In addition, capital surplus from long-term equity investments shall not be used for any purpose.

(3) Treasury stock

The Company did not hold any treasury stock as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The changes in treasury stock for 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Reason for recovery	Number of shares at the beginning of the period	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Number of shares at the end of the period
2022				
To protect the creditworthiness of the Company and shareholders' equity	- Thousands of shares	5,497 thousand shares	5,497 thousand shares	- Thousands of shares
2021				
To protect the creditworthiness of the Company and shareholders' equity	- Thousands of shares	4,077 thousand shares	4,077 thousand shares	- Thousands of shares

The Securities and Exchange Act stipulates that the number of shares to be bought back by the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total number of shares issued by the Company, and the total amount of shares to be bought shall not exceed the amount of retained earnings plus premiums on issued shares and realized capital surplus.

(4) Earnings distribution and dividend policy

A. Earnings Distribution

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, as amended by the resolution of the shareholders' meeting held on June 12, 2019, if the Company makes a net profit in a year as indicated in the annual accounting reports, the Company shall first make up for past losses and secondly set aside 10% as legal reserve and set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with the law, and if there is any surplus, the Board of Directors shall prepare a proposal for the distribution of earnings after adding the undistributed earnings of previous years. In accordance with Paragraph 5, Article 240 of the Company Act, "When the Company distributes dividends and bonuses in whole or in part in cash, the

Board of Directors is authorized to approve the distribution by a resolution of a majority of the directors present, with at least two-thirds of the directors present, and to report the distribution to the shareholders' meeting." In addition, if the Company distributes all or part of the dividends and bonuses by issuance of new shares, the dividends shall be resolved by the shareholders' meeting.

The Company's dividend policy is formulated to support business expansion, based on operating strategies, investment plans, capital budget and changes in internal and external environment. The Company shall set aside at least 20% of the accumulated distributable earnings as dividends to shareholders, of which no less than 10% of the total dividends shall be in cash. Cash dividends less than $0.1 per share calculated in accordance with the above dividend policy shall not be distributed. The Company shall not pay dividends or bonuses, if there is no surplus in earnings.

At the Company's regular shareholders' meeting held on June 16, 2022, the distribution of earnings and dividends per share for 2021 was proposed and resolved as follows:

	Earnings appropriation and distribution proposal	Dividends Per Share (NTD)
	2021	2021
Legal reserve	$18,903	
Provision (reversal) of special reserve	11,392	
Cash dividends on common stock	159,592	1.3
Total	$189,887	

The appropriation and distribution of earnings for 2022 is expected to be proposed by the Board of Directors at the most recent Board meeting following the approval of the financial statements.

Please refer to Note 6.19 for information on the basis of remuneration for employees, directors and supervisors and the amounts recognized.

B. Legal reserve

Under the Company Act, legal reserve should be appropriated until the total amount of legal reserve reaches total capital. The legal reserve may be used to make up for losses. If the Company has no losses, the excess of legal reserve over 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed as new shares or cash in proportion to the original shareholdings of shareholders.

At the shareholders' meetings held on June 16, 2022 and July 16, 2021, it was resolved to set aside $18,903 thousand and $23,383 thousand, respectively, as legal reserve.

C. Special reserve

Upon the distribution of distributable earnings, a special reserve is provided for the difference between the balance of the special reserve and the net decrease in other equity upon the adoption of IFRSs for the first time. If there is a subsequent reversal of the net deduction from other equity, a special reserve may be reversed to distribute earnings for the portion of the reversal of the net deduction from other equity.

In accordance with the Financial Supervisory Commission's Order Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi No. 1090150022 issued on March 31, 2021, a special reserve is provided for the portion of unrealized revaluation increment and cumulative translation adjustments (gain) recorded at the date of transition to IFRSs that is transferred to retained earnings as a result of the adoption of IFRS 1, "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" exemption. The Company may reverse the distributed earnings in proportion to the special reserve originally provided for when the Company uses, disposes of or reclassifies related assets.

As of January 1, 2022 and 2021, the special reserve was $30,933 thousand for both year in relation to the first-time adoption. There was no reversal of special reserve from January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021 due to the use, disposal, or reclassification of related assets. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the special reserve was $30,933 thousand for both year in relation to the first-time adoption.

At the shareholders' meetings held on June 16, 2022 and July 16, 2021, it was resolved to appropriate (reverse) special reserve of $11,392 thousand and $(13,801) thousand, respectively.

For information on the distribution of earnings resolved at the shareholders' meeting, please refer to the “Market Observation Post System” of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

16. Operating revenue

	2022	2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sales of merchandise	$106,202	$82,606

Information related to the Company's revenue from contracts with customers for 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

(1) Breakdown of revenue

	Single segment	
	2022	2021
Merchandise sales	$106,202	$82,606

Timing of revenue recognition:	2022	2021
At a certain point in time	$106,202	$82,606

(2) Contract balance

Contract liabilities - current

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31	2021.01.01
Sales of merchandise	$-	$2	$14

The decrease in the balance of the Company's contract liabilities for 2022 and 2021 was due to the partial consideration received from customers in advance and the Company's obligation to provide sales of products at a later date.

(3) Transaction price allocated to outstanding performance obligations

There was no need for the Group to provide information on outstanding performance obligations as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 as the Company's contracts were all shorter than one year.

(4) Assets recognized from the cost of acquiring or performing customer contracts

None.

17. Expected credit impairment losses (gains)

Operating expenses - expected credit impairment losses (gains)	2022	2021
Accounts receivable	$331	$(121)

For information related to credit risk, please refer to Note 12.

The Company measures receivables (including notes receivable and accounts receivable) with an allowance for losses using the expected credit loss amounts over the duration of existence. The related explanation of the allowance for losses as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(1) Receivables are considered as a single group based on past experience and the allowance for losses is measured using an allowance matrix, and the related information is as follows:

2022.12.31

	Not past due	Days past due				
	(Note)	Within 30 days	31~60 days	61~90 days	91 days or more	Total
Total carrying amount	$26,565	$2,231	$-	$-	$106	$28,902
Loss rate	0～1%	2～10%	11～50%	51～55%	56～100%	
Expected credit losses for the duration of existence	(179)	(133)	-	-	(85)	(397)
Carrying amount	$26,386	$2,098	$-	$-	$21	$28,505

2021.12.31

	Not past due	Days past due				
	(Note)	Within 30 days	31~60 days	61~90 days	91 days or more	Total
Total carrying amount	$29,044	$708	$-	$132	$-	$29,884
Loss rate	0~0.1%	1~5%	10~20%	20~50%	100%	
Expected credit losses for the duration of existence	-	(29)	-	(37)	-	(66)
Carrying amount	$29,044	$679	$-	$95	$-	$29,818

Note: None of the Company's notes receivable were past due.

(2) Information on the changes in the Company's allowance for losses on notes receivable and accounts receivable for 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable
2022.01.01	$-	$66
Increase (reversal) for the period	-	331
Balance as of 2022.12.31	$-	$397
2021.01.01	$-	$187
Increase (reversal) for the period	-	(121)
Balance as of 2021.12.31	$-	$66

18. Leases

(1) The Company as lessor

Please refer to Note 6.8 for disclosures related to the Company's investment properties owned by the Company. Investment properties owned by the Group are classified as operating leases because substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the subject assets have not been transferred.

The Company entered into operating leases and the total undiscounted lease payments to be received as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and the remaining years were as follows:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
No more than one year	$2,057	$1,629
More than one year but not more than five years	-	-
Total	$2,057	$1,629

19. A summary of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function is as follows:

Function / Nature	2022			2021		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Salary expense	$-	$21,366	$21,366	$-	$19,061	$19,061
Labor and health insurance expenses	-	1,907	1,907	-	1,895	1,895
Pension expenses	-	1,088	1,088	-	999	999
Remuneration for directors		9,209	9,209	-	9,740	9,740
Other employee benefits expenses	-	254	254	-	252	252
Depreciation expenses (including investment property)	826	8,020	8,846	1,121	6,309	7,430
Amortization expenses	-	893	893	-	834	834

Note: 1. The average number of employees for both 2022 and 2021 was 29, of which the number of directors who concurrently served as employees was 6.

2. For companies whose shares are listed on the TWSE or traded on TPEx, the following information should be additionally disclosed:

(1) The average employee benefits expenses for 2022 and 2021 were $1,119 thousand and $1,009 thousand, respectively.
(2) The average employee salary expenses for 2022 and 2021 were $971 thousand and $866 thousand, respectively.
The number of employees for the calculation of average employee benefits and salary expenses for 2022 was 22, excluding one director who concurrently served as an employee but was not included in the basis for calculating the number of employees because the Company did not pay employee salary to this director.
(3) The adjustment in the average employee salary expense was 12.12%.
(4) In accordance with the regulations, the Company established an audit committee to replace supervisors in January 2022, and the remuneration for supervisors was $2,025 thousand for the current year and $4,191 thousand for the previous year.

(5) The Company's remuneration policy: (a) In accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors is authorized to determine the remuneration to the directors and supervisors for the performance of the Company's business, regardless of the Company's profit or loss, in accordance with the usual standards in the industry based on the value of their participation in and contribution to the Company's operations. (b) Managerial officers and employees are paid in accordance with the Company's salary regulations, and bonuses and profit sharing remuneration for employees are paid with reference to the Company's overall operating performance and annual performance appraisal. (c) The profit sharing remuneration for directors and supervisors and the profit sharing remuneration for employees are appropriated in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide that if the Company makes a profit in a year, it shall appropriate not less than one-thousandth of the profit as profit sharing remuneration for employees and not more than 3% as profit sharing remuneration for directors and supervisors, but if the Company has accumulated losses, it shall reserve in advance an amount to make up for the losses. The aforementioned profit sharing remuneration in the form of stock or cash shall be resolved by the Board of Directors with the presence of two-thirds of the directors and the approval of a majority of the directors present, and shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting. For information on the profit sharing remuneration for employees and remuneration to directors and supervisors approved by the Board of Directors, please visit the Market Observation Post System of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Based on the Company's 2022 profitability, the profit sharing remuneration for employees and that for directors and supervisors were estimated at no less than 1% and no more than 3%, respectively, and the amount of profit sharing remuneration for employees and that for directors and supervisors were recognized as $2,000 thousand and $6,625 thousand, respectively, under salary expenses. On March 3, 2023, the Board of Directors resolved to distribute profit sharing remuneration for employees of $2,000 thousand and profit sharing remuneration for directors and supervisors of $6,500 thousand in cash. The difference from the profit sharing remuneration for employees of $2,000 thousand and profit sharing remuneration for directors and supervisors of $6,625 thousand recorded as expenses on the financial statements for 2022 were $0 and $125 thousand, respectively, which were mainly due to the change in the estimate and are expected to be recorded as profit or loss for 2023.

Based on the Company's 2021 profitability, the profit sharing remuneration for employees and that for directors and supervisors were estimated at no less than 0.1% and no more than 6%, respectively, and the amount of profit sharing remuneration for employees and that for directors and supervisors were recognized as $1,500 thousand and $7,700 thousand, respectively, under salary expenses. The Company's Board of Directors resolved on March 4, 2022 to distribute profit sharing remuneration for employees and that for directors and supervisors in cash of $1,500 thousand and $7,700 thousand, respectively, which was not different from the amount recorded as expenses in the financial statements for 2021.

20. Non-operating income and expenses

(1) Other income

	2022	2021
Rental income	$4,767	$4,525
Interest income		
Financial assets at amortized cost	61	9
Other income	532	692
Total	$5,360	$5,226

(2) Other gains or losses

	2022	2021
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$197	$-
Net foreign currency exchange gains (losses)	(6,843)	1,944
Other losses	(7)	(2)
Depreciation of investment properties	(422)	(422)
Total	$(7,075)	$1,520

(3) Financial costs

	2022	2021
Interest on bank loans	$6,877	$4,162
Other interest expenses	796	500
Total	$7,673	$4,662

21. Components of other comprehensive income

The components of other comprehensive income for 2022 were as follows:

	Occurred during the period	Reclassified or adjusted during the period	Subtotal	Income tax benefit (expense)	After-tax amount
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$3,797	$-	$3,797	$-	$3,797
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	43,446	-	43,446	(8,689)	34,757
Total other comprehensive income for the period	$47,243	$-	$47,243	$(8,689)	$38,554

The components of other comprehensive income for 2021 were as follows:

	Occurred during the period	Reclassified or adjusted during the period	Subtotal	Income tax benefit (expense)	After-tax amount
Items not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$635	$-	$635	$-	$635
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(14,240)	-	(14,240)	2,848	(11,392)
Total other comprehensive income for the period	$(13,605)	$-	$(13,605)	$2,848	$(10,757)

22. Income tax

(1) Major components of tax expense (benefit) were as follows:

Income tax recognized in profit or loss

	2022	2021
Current income tax expense (benefit)		
Current income tax payable	$2,874	$25,126
Adjustments to the current income taxes of prior periods for the current year	-	(16)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred income tax expense related to the original generation and reversal of temporary differences	56,423	40,413
Income tax expense	$59,297	$65,523

Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	2022	2021
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	$8,689	$(2,848)

(2) Reconciliation of income tax expense to accounting profit multiplied by the applicable income tax rate is as follows:

	2022	2021
Net profit before tax from continuing operations	$281,805	$312,277
Tax based on domestic tax rates applicable to income from related countries	$56,361	$62,455
Income tax levied on undistributed earnings	2,874	3,071
Income tax effect of non-deductible expenses on tax returns	62	13
Adjustments to the current income taxes of prior periods for the current year	-	(16)
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$59,297	$65,523

(3) Balance of deferred income tax assets (liabilities) related to the following items:

2022

	Balance at the beginning of the period	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance at the end of the period
Temporary differences				
Loss on decline in value of inventories and slow-moving inventories.	$127	$67	$-	$194
Investment income	(333,554)	(66,964)	-	(400,518)
Exchange losses (gains)	(187)	(205)	-	(392)
Expected credit impairment losses	-	21	-	21
Net defined benefit liabilities	7,373	-	-	7,373
Impairment losses of assets	800	-	-	800
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	18,787	-	(8,689)	10,098
Short-term employee benefits	452	-	-	452
Loss carryforwards	-	10,658	-	10,658
Deferred income tax (expense)/benefit:		$(56,423)	$(8,689)	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$(306,202)			$(371,314)
The information shown in the balance sheet is as follows:				
Deferred tax income assets	$27,539			$29,596
Deferred income tax liabilities	$(333,741)			$(400,910)

2021

	Balance at the beginning of the period	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance at the end of the period
Temporary differences				
Loss on decline in value of inventories and slow-moving inventories.	$73	$54	$-	$127
Investment income	(323,282)	(10,272)	-	(333,554)
Exchange losses (gains)	(16)	(171)	-	(187)
Expected credit impairment losses	4	(4)	-	-
Net defined benefit liabilities	7,373	-	-	7,373
Impairment losses of assets	800	-	-	800
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	15,939	-	2,848	18,787
Short-term employee benefits	452	-	-	452
Loss carryforwards	30,020	(30,020)	-	-
Deferred income tax (expense)/benefit:		$(40,413)	$2,848	
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$(268,637)			$(306,202)
The information shown in the balance sheet is as follows:				
Deferred tax income assets	$54,661			$27,539
Deferred income tax liabilities	$(323,298)			$(333,741)

(4) Information on the Company's unused loss carryforward is as follows:

	Unused balance		
Year of occurrence	2022.12.31	2021.12.31	Final deductible year
2022(Estimate)	$53,290	$-	2032

(5) Assessment of Income tax returns

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's income tax returns had been assessed through 2020.

23. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated based on the net profit attributable to holders of common stock of the Company for the period divided by the weighted-average number of common stock outstanding during the period.
Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to holders of common stock of the Company for the period, adjusted for the effect of dilution, by the weighted-average number of common stock outstanding for the period plus the weighted-average number of common stock to be issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential common stock into common stock.

(1) Basic earnings per share

	2022	2021
Net profit attributable to holders of common stock of the Company (Thousands of NTD)	$222,508	$246,754
Weighted average number of common shares for basic earnings per share (thousands of shares)	120,300	125,500
Basic earnings per share (NTD)	$1.85	$1.97

(2) Diluted earnings per share

	2022	2021
Net profit attributable to holders of common stock of the Company (Thousands of NTD)	$222,508	$246,754
Weighted average number of common shares for basic earnings per share (thousands of shares)	120,300	125,500
Dilutive effect:		
Profit sharing remuneration for employees - Stock (thousands of Shares)	109	60
Weighted-average number of common shares after adjustment for dilutive effect (thousands of shares)	120,409	125,560
Diluted earnings per share (NTD)	$1.85	$1.97

(3) There were no other transactions that materially changed the number of outstanding common shares or potential common shares at the end of the period after the reporting period and before the publication of the financial statements.

VII. Related-party transactions

1. The related parties with whom the Company had transactions during the financial reporting period were as follows:

Name and relationship of related party

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.－U.S.A(SEC－U.S.A)	Other related parties (the Chairperson of the Company is a relative within second degree of kinship of the Chairperson of the related party)
SINGATRON(HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL HOLDING LIMITED	Second-tier subsidiary of the Company
SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co. Ltd.	Third-tier subsidiary of the Company
SINGATRON TECHNOLOGY (HongKong) CO., LIMITED	Third-tier subsidiary of the Company
Singatron Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.	Third-tier subsidiary of the Company
Suzhou Singatron Auto Co., Ltd.	Third-tier subsidiary of the Company

2. Significant transactions with related parties
(1) Purchases

	2022	2021
SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co. Ltd.	$33,977	$31,389
Suzhou Singatron Auto Co., Ltd.	43,643	28,369
Singatron Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.	2,181	3,856
Total	$79,801	$63,614

The Company mainly purchases from related parties connectors and finished goods, and the prices are based on the prices of the orders received, and no prices from other suppliers are available for comparison. Payment terms for purchases from related parties are 90 to 180 days after the cut-off day of each month, while payment terms for purchases from general suppliers are 60 to 90 days from the cut-off day of the following month.

(2) The commission to the other related party - SEC-U.S.A is calculated on the gross profit from the sales of the Company's own products to customers referred by SEC-U.S.A. The commission expense of $816 thousand and $769 thousand was recognized in 2022 and 2021, respectively, and was recorded as selling expenses - commission expenses. Commission expense payable at the end of the period was $177 thousand and $365 thousand, respectively.

(3) Accounts payable - related parties

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co. Ltd.	$8,024	$7,825
Suzhou Singatron Auto Co., Ltd.	12,981	10,815
Singatron Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.	694	1,054
Total	$21,699	$19,694

(4) Other payables - related parties (excluding financial accommodations)

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Second-tier subsidiary	$238	$251

(5)The Company's financial accommodations with related parties for 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

a. Recorded as other payables

Counterparty	Maximum Balance	Balance at the end of the period	Interest rate range	Total interest expenses	Collateral
2022					
SINGATRON (HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL HOLDING LIMITED	$92,130	$92,130	0.9%～2%	$760	None
2021					
SINGATRON (HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL HOLDING LIMITED	$69,200	$55,360	0.9%	$438	None

(6) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the balance of the Company's endorsement and guarantee for its related party, Singatron Electronics Enterprise Co., Ltd. (HK), was $546,715 thousand (US$16,500 thousand and NT$40,000 thousand) and $579,760 thousand (US$19,500 thousand and NT$40,000), respectively.

(7) The Company leased office space to related parties as follows:

Name of related party	Lease subject matter	Lease period	Rental/month	Rental income
2022				
SINGATRON TECHNOLOGY (HongKong) CO., Ltd	3F and 4F, No. 209, Section 2, Zhongzheng Road, Hukou Township, Hsinchu County	2021.07.15～2022.07.15 and 2022.07.15～2023.07.14	$343	$3,686
2021				
SINGATRON TECHNOLOGY (HongKong) CO., Ltd	3F and 4F, No. 209, Section 2, Zhongzheng Road, Hukou Township, Hsinchu County	2020.07.15～2021.07.14 and 2021.07.15～2022.07.14	$285	$3,257

(8) Remuneration of key management personnel of the Company

	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	$46,009	$48,244
Post-employment benefits	181	240
Total	$46,190	$48,484

Please refer to the Annual Report for shareholders' meeting for more information on the total remuneration paid to the key management personnel listed above.

VIII. Pledged assets

The Company had the following assets pledged as collaterals:

Item	Carrying amount		Content of secured debts
	2022.12.31	2021.12.31	
Property, plant and equipment - land	$117,248	$117,248	Borrowing collaterals
Property, plant and equipment - buildings	78,703	81,113	Borrowing collaterals
Investment properties - land	13,949	-	Borrowing collaterals
Investment properties - buildings	8,655	-	Borrowing collaterals
Total	$218,555	$198,361	

IX. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized commitments

1. The Company's Board of Directors resolved on February 8, 2021, March 19, 2021, June 17, 2021, and June 14, 2022, respectively, to approve the relevant commitments in response to the proposed listing of its subsidiary, SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co., Ltd., on the Growth Enterprise Market of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange in China . The Company assesses that these commitments have no material adverse impact on the finance and business matters of the Group and have complied with the relevant requirements. The relevant commitments include, but are not limited to the following:

   With respect to SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries, the Company is willing to unconditionally bear or compensate for the related losses if the authority requires or determines that the Company is required to pay back the social insurance charges, housing provident fund or related loss of fines and loss of endowment of related tax benefits prior to the IPO and listing.

The commitments made by the Company on February 8, 2021 and March 19, 2021 were included in the report at the shareholders' meeting held on July 16, 2021, and the commitments made on June 17, 2021 were included in the report at the shareholders' meeting held on June 16, 2022. Please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" of the Taiwan Stock Exchange for related information.

X. Losses Due to Major Disasters

No such matter.

XI. Significant Subsequent Events

No such matter.

XII. Others

1. Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$6,410	$6,410
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	20,774	19,644
Notes receivable	1,628	1,668
Accounts receivable	26,877	28,150
Other receivables	288	205
Refundable deposits	3	3
Total	$55,980	$56,080

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term loans	$587,833	$295,000
Payables (including related parties)	138,950	104,289
Long-term loans (including due within one year)	108,333	91,666
Deposits received	252	-
Total	$835,368	$490,955

2. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial risk management objectives are mainly to manage market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk associated with operating activities. The Company identifies, measures and manages the aforementioned risks in accordance with the Company's policies and risk appetite.

The Company has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for the aforementioned financial risk management in accordance with the relevant regulations. Significant financial activities are subject to review by the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee in accordance with relevant regulations and internal control systems. During the execution of financial management activities, the Company is required to comply with the relevant regulations on financial risk management.

3. Market risk

The Company's market risk is the risk of fluctuations in the fair value or cash flows of financial instruments due to changes in market prices. Market risk mainly includes exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (e.g. equity instruments).

In practice, it is rare for a single risk variable to change in isolation, and changes in each risk variable are usually correlated. However, the following sensitivity analysis of each risk does not consider the interaction of related risk variables.

Exchange rate risk

The Company's exchange rate risk relates primarily to operating activities (when revenues or expenses are denominated in currencies different from the Company's functional currency) and net investments in foreign operations.

The Company's foreign currency receivables and payables are partly in the same currency, in which case, a significant position of the receivables and payables will have a natural hedge effect, while forward exchange contracts are used to manage the exchange rate risk for some foreign currency amounts. As the aforementioned natural hedge and the management of exchange rate risk by means of forward exchange contracts do not meet the requirements of hedge accounting and therefore hedge accounting is not applied; in addition, the net investment in foreign operations is a strategic investment and therefore, the Company does not hedge for it.

The sensitivity analysis of the Company's exposure to exchange rate risk focuses on the impact on the Company's profit or loss and equity of the appreciation/depreciation of the relevant foreign currencies for major foreign currency monetary items at the end of the financial reporting period. The Company's exposure to exchange rate risk is mainly affected by fluctuations in the USD exchange rate and the information on the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

When NTD had strengthened/weakened 1% against USD, the Company's profit or loss would have decreased/increased by $967 thousand and $542 thousand for 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of fluctuations in the fair value of financial instruments or future cash flows due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk mainly arises from floating rate investments and borrowings.

The sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk focuses on the interest rate exposures at the end of the financial reporting period, including floating rate investments, and assuming that these exposures had been held for one year, when interest rate had increased/decreased by 0.1%, the Company's profit or loss would have decreased/increased by $696 thousand and $387 thousand for 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Equity price risk

The fair value of unlisted equity securities held by the Company could be affected by the uncertainty of the future value of the investment subjects. The unlisted equity securities held by the Company are included in the category at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company manages the price risk of equity securities by diversifying its investments and setting limits on investments in equity securities, both individually and in the aggregate. Information on equity securities portfolio is provided to the Company's senior management on a regular basis, and the Board of Directors reviews and approves all investment decisions on equity securities.

For the fair value hierarchy of other equity instruments in Level 3, please refer to Note 12.8 for information on sensitivity analysis.

4. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparties will not be able to fulfill their obligations under contracts, resulting in financial losses. The Company's credit risk is attributable to operating activities (mainly accounts and notes receivable) and financing activities (mainly bank deposits and various financial instruments).

Each of the Company's units manages credit risk in accordance with its policies, procedures and controls over credit risk. All the credit risks of counterparties are evaluated by taking into account the financial positions of the counterparties, their ratings by credit rating agencies, historical transaction experience, the current economic environment and the Company's internal ratings, etc. The Company also uses certain credit enhancement tools (such as advance receipts and insurance) at appropriate times to reduce the credit risks of specific counterparties.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the percentages of receivables from the Company's top ten customers to the Company's total receivables were 70.93% and 74.77%, respectively, and the credit concentration risk of the remaining receivables was relatively insignificant.

The Company's finance department manages the credit risk of bank deposits and other financial instruments in accordance with the Company's policies. The Company's counterparties are creditworthy banks and investment-grade financial institutions, corporate organizations and governmental authorities as determined by the Company's internal control procedures, so there is no significant credit risk.

The Company uses IFRS 9 to assess expected credit losses. Other than receivables, investments in debt instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially acquired on the premise that the credit risk is low. At each balance sheet date, an assessment is made of whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition to determine the method of measuring the allowance for losses and its loss rate. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company did not hold any investments in debt instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

In addition, the Company writes off financial assets when it is assessed that recovery is not reasonably expected, such as when the issuer or the debtor is in significant financial difficulty or has become insolvent.

5. Liquidity risk management

The Company maintains financial flexibility through cash and cash equivalents and contracts such as bank borrowings. The following table summarizes the maturity profile of payments under contracts for the Company's financial liabilities, based on the earliest possible date on which repayment may be required and the undiscounted cash flows thereof, including agreed interest. The undiscounted amount of interest cash flows payable at floating interest rates is derived from the curve yield at the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
2022.12.31			
Loans	$625,524	$76,761	$702,285
Payables	138,950	-	138,950
2021.12.31			
Loans	$329,789	$58,930	$388,719
Payables	104,289	-	104,289

6. Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities

Information on reconciliation of liabilities for 2022:

	Long/short-term loans	Deposits received	Other payables - related parties (Financial accommodations)	Total liabilities from financing activities
2022.01.01	$386,666	$-	$55,611	$442,277
Cash flows	309,500	252	36,757	346,509
Non-cash flows	-	-	-	-
2022.12.31	$696,166	$252	$92,368	$788,786

Information on reconciliation of liabilities for 2021:

	Long/short-term loans	Deposits received	Other payables - related parties (Financial accommodations)	Total liabilities from financing activities
2021.01.01	$350,000	$332	$28,505	$378,837
Cash flows	36,666	(332)	27,106	63,440
Non-cash flows	-	-	-	-
2021.12.31	$386,666	$-	$55,611	$442,277

7. Fair value of financial instruments

(1) Valuation techniques and assumptions used to measure fair value

Fair value is the price that would be paid to sell an asset or to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The methods and assumptions used by the Company to measure or disclose the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

A. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and other current liabilities are reasonable approximations of fair values, primarily due to the short maturities of such instruments.

B. The fair values of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets with standard terms and conditions are determined by reference to quoted market prices (e.g., listed stocks, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures).

C. The fair value of equity instruments that are not traded in an active market (e.g., listed private stocks, publicly traded stocks without an active market, and unlisted stocks) is estimated using the market approach by using prices derived from market transactions of equity instruments of the same or comparable companies and other relevant information (e.g., lack of liquidity discount factor, price to earnings ratio of similar companies' stocks, price to equity ratio of similar companies' stocks, etc.).

D. The fair value of investments in debt instruments, bank loans and other non-current liabilities that do not have active market quotations are determined based on counterparty quotations or valuation techniques, which are based on discounted cash flow analysis. The assumptions on interest rates and discount rates are based on information related to similar instruments (e.g., TPEx reference yield curve, Reuters average interest rate quotations for commercial papers and credit risk).

E. The fair value of derivative financial instruments without active market quotations, including non-optional derivative financial instruments, is calculated by discounted cash flow analysis using counterparty quotations or the applicable yield rate curve for the duration of existence.

(2) Fair value of financial instruments at amortized cost

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost approximate their fair values.

(3) Information related to the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12.8 for information on the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments.

8. Fair value hierarchy

(1) Definition of fair value hierarchy

All assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value are categorized into their respective fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level of input value that is significant to the overall fair value measurement. The input vales for each level are as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: refers to the direct or indirect observable input value of asset or liability further to the quotation of Level 1.

Level 3: the unobservable input value of asset or liability.

Assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis are reassessed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy have occurred.

(2) Information on the hierarchy of fair value measurements

Information on the fair value hierarchy for recurring assets and liabilities is presented below:

December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets at fair value:				
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$-	$-	$6,410	$6,410

December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets at fair value:				
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$-	$-	$6,410	$6,410

Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 of fair value hierarchy

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of fair value hierarchy for the Company's assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis in 2022 and 2021.

Details of changes in Level 3 of the recurring fair value hierarchy

There was no change in the opening to closing balance of the Company's assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy in 2022 and 2021.

Information on significant unobservable input values in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the significant unobservable input values to the Company's fair value hierarchy for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

December 31, 2022:

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable input values	Quantitative information	Relationship between input values and fair values	Sensitivity analysis of the relationship between input values and fair values
Financial assets:					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stock	Market method	Lack of liquidity discount	20%	The higher the degree of illiquidity, the lower the fair value estimate	When the percentage of illiquidity increases (decreases) by 10%, the Company's profit or loss would decrease/increase by $641 thousand

December 31, 2021:

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable input values	Quantitative information	Relationship between input values and fair values	Sensitivity analysis of the relationship between input values and fair values
Financial assets:					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stock	Market method	Lack of liquidity discount	20%	The higher the degree of illiquidity, the lower the fair value estimate	When the percentage of illiquidity increases (decreases) by 10%, the Company's profit or loss would decrease/increase by $641 thousand

Valuation process for Level 3 fair value measurement

The Company's finance department is responsible for carrying out fair value tests to ensure that the valuation results approximate market conditions, that the sources of information are independent, reliable, consistent with other sources and representative of executable prices, and that changes in the value of assets and liabilities that are subject to remeasurement or reassessment in accordance with the Company's accounting policies are analyzed at each reporting date to ensure that the valuation results are reasonable.

(3) Information on the fair value hierarchy for items that are not measured at fair value but require such disclosure

December 31, 2022:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets with disclosure of fair value only:				
Investment properties (Note 6.8)	$-	$-	$46,536	$46,536

December 31, 2021:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets with disclosure of fair value only:				
Investment properties (Note 6.8)	$-	$-	$40,687	$40,687

9. Information on foreign-currency financial assets and liabilities

Information on the Company's foreign-currency financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

In thousands of foreign currency

	2022.12.31			2021.12.31		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items:						
USD	$611	30.71	$18,763	$759	27.68	$21,008
Non-monetary items:						
USD	$80,528	30.71	$2,473,007	$75,879	27.68	$2,100,335
.						
Monetary items:						
USD	$3,029	30.71	$93,024	$2,732	27.72	$75,718
Non-monetary items:						
None						

Exchange gain or loss on monetary financial assets and financial liabilities	2022	2021
USD	$(6,827)	$1,993
Others	(16)	(49)

10. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure the maintenance of sound credit ratings and good capital ratios to support corporate operations and maximize shareholders' equity. The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure according to economic conditions, which may be achieved by adjusting dividend payments, returning capital or issuing new shares for the purpose of maintaining and adjusting the capital structure.

11. Impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the Company

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in January 2020, there has been no significant impact on the Company.

XIII. Other disclosures

(I) Information on Significant Transactions:

1. The Company's provision of financial accommodations to others: None.
2. The Company's endorsement and guarantee for others: Please refer to Exhibit 1 for details.
3. Marketable securities held by the Company at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures): Please refer to Exhibit 2 for details.
4. Acquisition or sale by the Company of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
5. Acquisition of real estate by the Company exceeding $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
6. Disposal of real estate by the Company exceeding $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
7. Purchases or sales of goods between the Company and related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
8. The Company's receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
9. The Company's engagement in derivative instruments: None.

(II) Information on Investees:

1. Information on the investee over which the Company has significant influence or control should be disclosed (excluding the investees in Mainland China): Please refer to Exhibit 3 for details.
2. If the Company has control over an investee, it should disclose the information in Note 13.(1) on the investee.

2.1 Provision of financial accommodations to others: Please refer to Exhibit 4 for details.

2.2 Endorsements and guarantees for others: Please refer to Exhibit 1 for details.

2.3 Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures): None.

2.4 Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

2.5 Acquisition of real estate exceeding $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

2.6 Disposal of real estate exceeding $300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

2.7 Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to Exhibit 5 for details.

2.8 Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to Exhibit 6 for details.

2.9 Trading in derivative instruments:

Information regarding derivative financial instruments not qualifying for hedge accounting and outstanding as of December 31, 2022, held by the Company's third-tier subsidiaries - SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co., Ltd., Singatron Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd. , and Suzhou Singatron Auto Co., Ltd. is as follows:

Forward foreign exchange contracts

Forward foreign exchange contracts are used to manage the risk exposure of certain transactions, but are not designated as hedging instruments. The forward exchange contracts were as follows (in thousands of foreign currencies):

Item	Contract amount	Period
2022.12.31		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell USD26,500	2022.07.15～2023.06.21

(III) Information on Investment in Mainland China:

1. Information on investees in Mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, investment method, inward and outward remittance of funds, shareholding percentage, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the Mainland China area.

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Name of investee in Mainland China	Main businesses	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan at the beginning of the period	Amount of investment remitted or recovered during the period		Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan at the end of the period	Net profit or loss of the Investee for the period	Shareholding percentage of direct or indirect investment by the Company	Investment income or loss recognized for the period	Carrying amount of investment at the end of the period	Investment income repatriated as of the end of the period
					Outward remittance	Repatriation						
CHUNG SHAN LUNG TAIS HING ELECTROPLATING CO., LTD.	Manufacturing and sale of hardware parts and surface plating products	$- (Note 9)	Note 1	$93,610 (Note 2 and Note 9)	$-	$-	$93,610 (Note 2 and Note 9)	$- (Note 9)	100%	$- (Note 9)	$- (Note 9)	$-
SINGATRON ELECTRONIC (ZHONGSHAN) CO. LTD.	Manufacturing and sale of connectors	$92,130 (Note 2)	Note 1	$76,775 (Note 2 and Note 5)	$-	$-	$76,775 (Note 2 and Note 5)	$43,128 (Note 2 and Note 3)	81.8868% (Note 10 and Note 11)	$35,316 (Note 2, Note 3)	$365,987 (Note 2)	$30,823
SINGATRON ELECTRONICS (CHINA) CO., LTD. .	Manufacturing and sale of connectors	$465,257 (Note 2)	Note 1	$241,074 (Note 2 and Note 4)	$-	$-	$241,074 (Note 2 and Note 4)	$243,493 (Note 2 and Note 3)	81.8868% (Note 11)	$199,389 (Note 2, Note 3)	$2,035,505 (Note 2)	$853,057
SUZHOU SINGATRON CONNECTOR CO., LTD.	Manufacturing and sale of connectors	$83,779 (Note 2)	Note 6	$-	$-	$-	$-	$2,535 (Note 2 and Note 3)	81.8868% (Note 11)	$2,076 (Note 2, Note 3)	$114,488 (Note 2)	$-
ZHONGSHAN SINGATRON CONNECTOR CO., LTD.	Manufacturing and sale of connectors	$26,457 (Note 2)	Note 7	$-	$-	$-	$-	$(2,541) (Note 2 and Note 3)	81.8868% (Note 10 and Note 11)	$(2,080) (Note 2, Note 3)	$(7,786) (Note 2)	$-
SUZHOU SINGATRON AUTO CO., LTD.	Manufacturing and sale of connectors	$39,685 (Note 2)	Note 8	$-	$-	$-	$-	$118,873 (Note 2 and Note 3)	81.8868% (Note 11)	$97,341 (Note 2, Note 3)	$219,258 (Note 2)	$-

Accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China at the end of the period	Investment amount approved by Investment Commission, MOEA	Investment limitation for Mainland China regulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA
$411,459	$411,459	$912,323

Note 1: As of December 31, 2022, the Company invested US$13,505 thousand in SINGATRON (B.V.I.), a holding company in a third region. . Through this holding company in a 3rd region, the Company invested in SINGATRON (HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL HOLDING LIMITED and then indirectly invested in SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co., Ltd. and Singatron Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd. in Mainland China.
Note 2: Foreign currency amounts were translated into NTD based on the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.
Note 3: The investment income or loss recognized in the financial statements of the same period audited by CPAs.
Note 4: The difference between the accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan and the paid-in capital was mainly due to the capital increase from earnings of SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co., Ltd. and the capital increase by US$2,000 thousand in cash of SINGATRON (HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL HOLDING LIMITED with its own funds.
Note 5: The difference between the accumulated investment amount remitted from Taiwan and the paid-in capital is mainly due to the fact that Singatron Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd. distributed its earnings to SINGATRON (B.V.I.) ENTERPRISE CO. (B.V.I.), LTD. and then SINGATRON (B.V.I.) ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. increased the capital of SINYIN ELECTRONICS (ZHONGSHAN) CO. . .
Note 6: SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co., Ltd. increased capital by RMB 19,000 thousand in cash with its own funds.
Note 7: Singatron Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd. increased capital by RMB 6,000 thousand in cash with its own funds.
Note 8: SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co., Ltd. increased capital by RMB 9,000 thousand in cash with its own funds.
Note 9: The Company's second-tier subsidiary, SINGATRON (HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL HOLDING LIMITED, sold 100% of its indirect investment in Chung Shan Lung Tais Hing Electroplating Co., Ltd. in November 2014.
Note 10: The Company's second-tier subsidiary, SINGATRON (HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL HOLDING LIMITED, adjusted its investment structure in September 2020 by transferring its indirect investment in 25% equity of Singatron Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd. in Mainland China to SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co., Ltd. so that SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co., Ltd. increased its shareholding in Singatron Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd. from the original 75% to 100%.
Note 11: The Company's sub-sub-subsidiary, SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co., Ltd., increased capital by cash in August 2020, and the Company's sub-subsidiary SINGATRON(HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL HOLDING LIMITED relinquished its pre-emptive subscription rights, resulting in a decrease in the shareholding in SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co., Ltd. to 81.8868%.

2) Significant transactions with investees in Mainland China:

(1) Amount and percentage of purchases and related payables at the end of the period:

	Purchases		Accounts payable	
	Amount	As a percentage of the Company's net purchases	Amount	As a percentage of the balance of the account
SINGATRON Electronics (China) Co. Ltd.	$33,977	39%	$8,024	35%
Suzhou Singatron Auto Co., Ltd.	43,643	51	12,981	57
Singatron Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.	2,181	3	694	3
Total	$79,801	93%	$21,699	95%

The Company mainly purchases from related parties connectors and finished goods, and the prices are based on the prices of the orders received, and no prices from other suppliers are available for comparison. Payment terms for purchases from related parties are 90 to 180 days after the cut-off day of each month, while payment terms for purchases from general suppliers are 60 to 90 days from the cut-off day of the following month.

(2) Amount and percentage of sales and related receivables at the end of the period: None

(3) Amount of property transactions and the resulted gains or losses: None.

(4) Ending balance and purpose of endorsement and guarantee with notes: Please refer to Exhibit 1 for details.

(5) The maximum balance, ending balance, interest rate range and total current interest on financial accommodations: Please refer to Exhibit 4 for details.

(6) Other transactions that significantly impacted the current year's profit or loss or financial position:

For 2022, the Company recognized rental income of $3,686 thousand from leasing office space to Singatron Electronics Enterprise Co., Ltd. (HK).

(IV) Information on Major Shareholders:

Shares / Name of major shareholder	Total number of shares held (shares)	Shareholding percentage
SHENG CHUN INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	11,141,786	9.50%
KAN SHI INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	7,764,829	6.62%

XIV. Segment Information

The Company has disclosed segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Endorsement and guarantee for others

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Number (Note1)	Name of endorsor/guarantor	Endorsee/guarantee		Limit on endorsement/guarantee amount for a single enterprise	Maximum endorsement/guarantee balance for the period	Endorsement /guarantee balance at the end of the period	Amount actually drawn	Amount of endorsement/guarantee secured by properties	Ratio of accumulated endorsementg/guarantee to net worth of the latest financial	Maximum limit on endorsement/guarantee	Endorsement/guarantee provided by parent company for subsidiary	Endorsement/guarantee provided by subsidiary for parent company	Endorsement/guarantee for subsidiaries in Mainland China
		Company name	Relationship (Note2)										
0	SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO.,LTD .	SINGATRON TECHNOLOGY (HONGKONG) CO., LTD.	Third-tier subsidiary of which the Company holds 81.8868% of the shares .	$912,323 (Note3)	$730,975	$546,715	$-	$61,420	35.96%	$1,520,538 (Note3)	Y	N	Y
1	SINGATRON ELECTRONIC(CHINA) CO., LTD. .	SUZHOU SINGATRON AUTO CO., LTD.. .	SINGATRON ELECTRONIC(CHINA) CO., LTD.. Subsidiary of which the Company holds 100% of the shares	$1,764,052 (Note4)	$87,088	$87,088	$-	$-	2.96%	$1,764,052 (Note4)	Y	N	Y

Note1: The number column shall be filled in as follows:

(1) Fill in 0 for the issuer.

(2). Investees are numbered sequentially from Arabic numeral 1 by investee

Note 2: There are seven types of relationships between the endorser/guarantor and the endorsee/guarantee, and the types can be indicated as follows:

1. Entities with business dealings

2. Entities in which the Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting shares.

3. Entities that directly or indirectly hold more than 50% of the voting shares of the Company.

4. Between the entities in which the Company directly or indirectly holds more than 90% of the voting shares.

5. Intra-industry or co-founded entities with mutual insurance in accordance with contractual provisions based on the need for contracted work.

6. Entities that are endorsed and guaranteed by all contributing shareholders in proportion to their shareholdings as a result of joint investment.

7. Intra-industry entities engaged in joint guarantees for the performance of the pre-sale house sales contract in accordance with the regulations of the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: In accordance with the Company's "Operating Procedures for Endorsement and Guarantee", the total amount of the Company's external endorsement and guarantee shall not exceed 100% of the current net worth. The amount of endorsement and guarantee for a single enterprise shall not exceed 30% of the current net worth.

The amount of endorsement and guarantee for a single overseas affiliate shall not exceed 60% of the current net worth.

Note 4: The total amount of external endorsement and guarantee shall not exceed 60% of the latest audited net assets in accordance with the "External Guarantee Management System" of the subsidiaries. The amount of a single endorsement and guarantee shall not exceed 30% of the latest audited net assets.

The total amount of endorsement and guarantee between affiliates shall not exceed 60% of the latest audited net assets.

Note 5: Foreign currency amounts were translated into NTD based on the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Exhibit 2

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures)

December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

The company holding the securities	Type and name Marketable securities	Relationship with the issuers	Financial statement account	The end of the period				Remarks
				Number of shares	Carrying amount	Shareholding percentage	Fair value	
SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Stock:							
	DEEPWATERS DIGITAL SUPPORT INC.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,066,668	$16,381	3.94%	$6,410	
	GT Booster Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,420,000	23,543	17.74%	-	
	Subtotal				39,924		$6,410	
	Add: Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive				(33,514)			
	Total				$6,410			

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Information on the investee over which the Company has significant influence or control (excluding the investees in Mainland China)

December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD or foreign currency

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses	Initial investment amount		Held at the end of the period			Profit (loss) of the investee for the period	Investment income (loss) recognized during the period	Remarks
				The end of the period	The end of last period	Number of shares	%	Carrying Amount			
SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	SINGATRON INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED	Hong Kong	General investments	$8,550	$8,550	2,000,000	100.00%	$6,544	$(249)	$(249)	Subsidiary
SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	SINGATRON (B.V.I.) ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	The British Virgin Islands	General investments	439,042	439,042	13,504,543	100.00%	2,430,633	329,890	335,071 (Note1)	Subsidiary
SINGATRON (B.V.I.) ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	SINGATRON (HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL HOLDING LIMITED	Hong Kong	Investment	USD 13,400 NTD 411,514 (Note2)	USD 13,400 NTD 411,514 (Note2)	-	100.00%	2,509,114 (Note2)	325,277 (Note2)	325,277 (Note2)	Second-tier subsidiary
SINGATRON ELECTRONIC (CHINA)CO., LTD. .	SINGATRON TECHNOLOGY (HONGKONG) CO., LTD..	Hong Kong	Trading of connectors and import and export related business	RMB 683 NTD 3,012 (Note2)	RMB 683 NTD 3,012 (Note2)	-	100.00%	104,525 (Note2)	40,937 (Note2)	40,937 (Note2)	Third-tier subsidiary
SINGATRON ELECTRONIC (CHINA)CO., LTD. .	SINGATRON SAN JOSE CONNECTION CO., LTD.	U.S.A.	Marketing and sales and customer services	USD 30 NTD 921 (Note2)	USD 30 NTD 921 (Note2)	-	100.00%	1,568 (Note2)	38 (Note2)	38 (Note2)	Third-tier subsidiary

Note 1: Including the recognition of investment income of $329,890 thousand, realized sales gross profit of $1,280 thousand from upstream transactions, unrealized sales gross profit of $1,494 thousand from upstream transactions, realized sales gross profit of $46,275 thousand from side-stream transactions and unrealized sales gross profit of $40,880 thousand from side-stream transactions.

Note 2: Foreign currency amounts were translated into NTD based on the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Exhibit 4

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

Lending of funds to others

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Number (Note1)	The entity that lends funds	Funds recipient	Correspondent account	Maximum amount for the period	Balance at the end of the period	Amount actually drawn	Interest rate range	Nature of the funds lending	Business dealing amount	Reason for the necessity of short-term financial	Provision of allowance for losses	Collateral		Limit on the lending of funds to individual	Total limit on the lending of funds
												Name	Value		
1	SINGATRON(HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL HOLDING LIMITED	SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Other receivables	$92,130 (Note 5)	$92,130 (Note 5)	$92,130 (Note 5)	0.9%～2%	With necessity of short-term financial accommodation	$-	To meet the operating liquidity needs of the funds recipient	$-	-	$-	$501,823 (Note 2) (Note 4)	$1,003,646 (Note 3)

Note 1:1 is a second-tier subsidiary of the Company

Note 2: Not to exceed 20% of the net worth of the lending company.

Note 3: Not to exceed 40% of the net worth of the lending company.

Note 4: In accordance with the Company's operating procedures for lending of funds to others, there is no limit on the amount of funds that can be lent between foreign companies whose voting shares are directly or indirectly 100% owned by public companies that meet the provisions of Paragraph 4, Article 3.

Note 5: Foreign currency amounts were translated into NTD based on the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

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

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Buying/Selling company	Name of trading party	Relationship	Circumstance of the transaction				Circumstances and reasons why the transaction terms are different from those of ordinary transactions		Notes, accounts receivable (payable)		Remarks
			Purchases (Sales)	Amount	As a percentage of total purchases	Credit period	Unit price	Credit period	Balance	As a percentage of total notes, accounts receivable	
SINGATRON ELECTRONIC (CHINA)CO., LTD.	SINGATRON TECHNOLOGY (HONGKONG) CO., LTD.	Third-tier subsidiary of the Company	Sales	$1,463,909 (Note1)	75.21%	90 ~ 180 days after the .	The products are mainly connector merchandises and The prices depend on ordering prices. No price for other sales customer for comparison .	Regular customer 60 ~ 120 days after the .	Accounts receivable $829,643 (Note1)	83.30%	
SUZHOU SINGATRON CONNECTOR CO., LTD.	SINGATRON ELECTRONIC (CHINA)CO., LTD. .	Third-tier subsidiary of the Company	Processing revenue	$318,276 (Note1)	96.81%	90 ~ 180 days after the .	The only customer with other customer for comparison	No un-related party for comparison .	Accounts receivable $112,071 (Note1)	99.55%	
SUZHOU SINGATRON AUTO CO., LTD.	SINGATRON TECHNOLOGY (HONGKONG) CO., LTD.	Third-tier subsidiary of the Company	Sales	$133,905 (Note1)	22.89%	90 ~ 180 days after the .	The products are mainly connector merchandises and The prices depend on ordering prices. No price for other sales customer for comparison .	Regular customer 60 ~ 120 days after the .	Accounts receivable $50,903 (Note1)	31.24%	
SINGATRON TECHNOLOG (HONGKONG) CO., LTD.	SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. U.S.A (SEC－U.S.A)	Other related party of the Company	Sales	$306,548 (Note1)	11.85%	90 ~ 180 days after the	The products are mainly connector merchandises and The prices depend on ordering prices. No price for other sales customer for comparison .	Regular customer 60 ~ 120 days after the .	Accounts receivable $68,262 (Note1)	7.88%	

Note 1: Foreign currency amounts were translated into NTD based on the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Exhibit 6

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

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

December 31, 2022

Entity that recorded the transaction as accounts receivable	Name of trading party	Relationship	Balance of receivables from related parties	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables from related parties		Receivables from related parties Amount collected during the subsequent	Provision of allowance for
					Amount	Actions taken		.
SINGATRON ELECTRONIC (CHINA)CO., LTD.	SINGATRON TECHNOLOGY (HONGKONG) CO.,	Third-tier subsidiary of the Company	$829,643 (Note1)	1.58	$-	-	$245,625	$-
SUZHOU SINGATRON CONNECTOR CO.,	SINGATRON ELECTRONIC (CHINA)CO., LTD.	Third-tier subsidiary of the Company	$112,071 (Note1)	2.61	$-	-	$50,708	$-

Note 1: Foreign currency amounts were translated into NTD based on the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

1. Schedule of cash and cash equivalents

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD or foreign currency

Item	Abstract	Amount	Remarks
Cash and petty cash		$55	1. The bank deposits listed on the left are not provided as guaranteed.
			2. Exchange rate on December 31, 2022:
			USD 1=NTD 30.71
Demand and check deposits			HKD 1=NTD 3.9380
CTBC Bank - Liujiazhuang Branch	Foreign currency#299131059883	9,488	USD309
CTBC Bank -Hsinchu Branch	Demand deposit#991180936000	2,075	
Chang Hwa Bank - North Hsinchu Branch	Demand deposit#96270100356700	1,704	
Land Bank of Taiwan - Hukou Branch	Demand deposit#052001029355	2,051	
Others (Account amount less than $1,000 thousands)		5,456	
Subtotal		20,774	
Total		$20,829	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

2. Schedule of notes receivable, net

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Name of customer	Abstract	Amount	Remarks
CHEN TECH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., LTD.		$972	The notes receivable listed on the left were incurred as a result of the main operating activities such as sales.
PLANET TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.		628	
Others	No customer with a balance of more than 5% of this financial statement account	28	
Total		1,628	
Less: Allowance for losses		-	
Net amount		$1,628	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

3. Schedule of accounts receivable, net

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Name of customer	Abstract	Amount	Remarks
CELXPERT ENERGY CORPORATION.		$8,171	The accounts receivable listed on the left were incurred as a result of sales
SENAO NETWORKS INC.		5,434	
UNIVERSAL GLOBAL SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.		2,987	
DARFON ENERGY TECHNOLOGY CORP.		2,520	
Others	No customer with a balance of more than 5% of this financial statement account	8,162	
Total		27,274	
Less: Allowance for losses		(397)	
Net amount		$26,877	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

4. Schedule of other receivables

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Tax Refund Receivable	$211	
Others	77	
Total	$288	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

5. Schedule of inventories

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount		Remarks
	Costs	Net realizable value	
Work in process	$536	$550	left are not provided as guaranteed. 2. The lower of cost or net realizable value is compared on an item-by-item basis. 3.The insured amount of inventories as of December 31, 2022 was $9,645 thousand. 4.Allowance for inventory losses included $298 thousand of reversal of inventory scrapping
Finished goods	8,675	9,123	
Inventory in transit	183	183	
Total	9,394	$9,856	
Less: Allowance for loss on decline in value of inventories and slow-moving inventories.	(969)		
Net amount	$8,425		

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

6. Schedule of prepayments

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Prepaid expenses	$1,403	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

7. Schedule of other current assets

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Temporary payments	$96	
Payments on behalf of others	6	
Total	$102	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

8. Schedule of changes in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Company name	Balance at the beginning of the period		Increase during the period		Decrease during the period		Balance at the end of the period		Circumstances of provisions of guarantee or pledge	Remarks
	Number of shares	Book value	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Book value		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income										
GT BOOSTER INC.	2,420,000	$23,543	-	$-	-	$-	2,420,000	$23,543	None	
DEEPWATERS DIGITAL SUPPORT INC.	1,066,668	16,381	-	-	-	-	1,066,668	16,381	None	
Total		39,924		-		-		39,924		
Add: Unrealized financial assets profit or loss measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(33,514)		-		-		(33,514)		
Net amount		$6,410		$-		$-		$6,410		

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

9. Schedule of changes in investments accounted for using the equity method

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Company name	Balance at the beginning of the period		Increase during the period			Decrease during the period			Balance at the end of the period			Market value or equity net value		Circumstances of provisions of guarantee or pledge	Remarks
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Note	Number of shares	Amount	Note	Number of shares	Shareholding percentage	Amount	Unit price (NTD)	Total price		
SINGATRON INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED	2,000,000	$6,130	-	$414	1	-	$-		2,000,000	100.00%	$6,544	$3.27	$6,544	None	
SINGATRON (B.V.I.) ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	13,504,543	2,052,779	-	377,854	2	-	-		13,504,543	100.00%	2,430,633	$183.12	2,473,007	None	
Total		$2,058,909		$378,268			$-				$2,437,177		$2,479,551		

Note 1: Including the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized using the equity method $(249)thousand and the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized using the equity method $663thousand.

Note 2: Including the shares of profit or loss of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized using the equity method $329,890thousand, realized sales gross profit from upstream transactions $1,280thousand, unrealized sales gross profit from upstream transactions $1,494thousand, unrealized sales gross profit from side-stream transactions $46,275 thousand, unrealized sales gross profit from side-stream transactions $40,880 thousand, share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures recognized using the equity method $42,783 thousand.

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

10. Schedule of changes in property, plant and equipment

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	beginning of the period	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Reclassification during the period	Balance at the end of the period	Remarks
Acquisition cost						
Land	$117,248	$-	$-	$-	$117,248	1. Please refer to Note 8 to the financial statements for property, plant and equipment provided as collateral or guarantee during the period.
Buildings	149,624	112		-	149,736	
Machinery and equipment	1,677	-	-	-	1,677	
Transportation equipment	6,199	-	(976)	6,000	11,223	2. The insured amount of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2022 was $193,892 thousand.
Office equipment	4,547	1,350	-	3,150	9,047	
Other equipment	6,864	477	(1,706)	154	5,789	
Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	1,409	7,895	-	(9,304)	-	
Total	287,568	9,834	(2,682)	-	294,720	
Accumulated depreciation						
Buildings	62,325	3,784	-	-	66,109	
Machinery and equipment	846	353	-	-	1,199	
Transportation equipment	1,035	1,450	(583)	-	1,902	
Office equipment	1,580	1,195	-	-	2,775	
Other equipment	2,696	1,642	(1,706)	-	2,632	
Total	68,482	8,424	(2,289)	-	74,617	
Property, plant and equipment, net	$219,086				$220,103	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

11. Schedule of changes in investment properties

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Balance at the beginning of the period	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Other changes during the period	Balance at the end of the period	Remarks
Acquisition cost						
Land	$20,053	$-	$-	$-	$20,053	1. Please refer to Note 8 to the financial statements for property, Investment properties were provided as collateral or guarantee during the period.
Buildings	23,618	-	-	-	23,618	
Total	43,671	-	-	-	43,671	
Accumulated depreciation						
Buildings	13,031	422	-	-	13,453	
Total	13,031	422	-	-	13,453	
Accumulated impairment						
Buildings	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	
Investment properties, net	$26,640				$26,218	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

12. Schedule of changes in intangible assets - computer software costs

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Balance at the beginning of the period	Increase during the period	Decrease during the period	Reclassification during the period	Balance at the end of the period	Remarks
Computer software costs	$1,566	$-	$(893)	$-	$673	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

13. Schedule of deferred tax assets

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Income tax effect of deductible temporary differences arising from the recognition of translation differences on financial statements of foreign operations	$10,098	
Income tax effect of deductible temporary differences arising from the recognition of impairment loss of assets	800	
Income tax effect of deductible temporary differences arising from the Expected credit impairment losses	21	
Income tax effect of deductible temporary differences arising from the recognition of loss on decline in value of inventories and slow-moving inventories.	194	
Income tax effect of deductible temporary differences arising from the recognition of pension overage	7,373	
Income tax effect of deductible temporary differences arising from the recognition of short-term employee benefits	452	
Income tax effect of deductible temporary differences arising from the Loss carryforwards	10,658	
Total	$29,596	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

14. Schedule of other non-current assets

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
DEPOSIT FOR ELECTRONIC SECURITY LINE	$3	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

15. Schedule of short-term loans

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Type of loan	Explanation:	Balance at the end of the period	Contract period	Interest rate range	Financing facilities	Mortgage or guarantee	Remarks
Secured loan	Borrowings from financial institutions	$ 59,500	2022/10/13-2023/0/30	1.03%-1.60%	$111,500	Please refer to Note 8 to the financial statements for collateral.	
Credit loan	Borrowings from financial institutions	528,333	2022/08/12-2023/08/19	0.98%-2.08%	830,000	None	
Total		$587,833					

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

16. Schedule of accounts payable

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Name of vendor	Abstract	Amount	Remarks
AND TECHNOLOGY INC.		$812	The accounts payable listed on the left were incurred as a result of operations
SHEN MING PRECISION INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.		91	
ANGIE TECH CO., LTD.		77	
Others	No customer with a balance of more than 5% of this financial statement account	26	
Total		$1,006	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

17. Schedule of accounts payable - related parties

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Name of related party	Abstract	Amount	Remarks
SUZHOU SINGATRON AUTO CO., LTD.		$12,981	
SINGATRON ELECTRONIC (CHINA) CO., LTD.		8,024	
SINGATRON ELECTRONIC (ZHONGSHAN) CO., LTD.		694	
Total		$21,699	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

18. Schedule of other payables

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Salaries and bonuses payable	$5,870	
Profit sharing remuneration payables to employees	2,000	
Profit sharing remuneration payables to directors and supervisors	6,625	
Business execution remuneration payables to directors and supervisors	3,900	
Service expenses payable	2,663	
Pension payables	519	
Payables for equipment	100	
Interest payable	463	
Others	1,560	
Total	$23,700	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

19. Schedule of other payables - related parties

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Name of related party	Amount	Remarks
SINGATRON (HONG KONG) INTERNATIONAL HOLDING LIMITED	$92,368	The amount was generated from the lending of funds by related party to the Company.
SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD. －U.S.A(SEC－U.S.A)	177	The amount was commission payables to related parties.
Total	$92,545	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

20. Schedule of changes in income tax liabilities for the period

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Balance at the beginning of the period	$3,822	
Additional income tax levied on 2021 undistributed earnings estimated in the period	2,874	
Less:		
Profit Enterprise Income Tax on2021and Additional income tax levied on 2020 undistributed earnings estimated in the period	(3,483)	
Balance at the end of the period	$3,213	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

21. Schedule of other current liabilities

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Receipts under custody	$152	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

22. Schedule of long-term loans

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Creditor	Nature of loan	Borrowing amount	Contract period	Interest rate	Mortgage or guarantee	Remarks
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	Secured loan	$58,333	2019/08/19-2024/08/19	Interest is calculated based on the one-year floating interest rate +0.42% of post	Land, buildings	
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	Secured loan	50,000	2022/03/15-2027/03/15	Interest is calculated based on the one-year floating interest rate +0.29% of post	Land, buildings	
Less: Long-term loans due within one year		(33,333)				
Long-term loans due in more than one year		$75,000				

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

23. Schedule of deferred tax liabilities

31-Dec-22

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Income tax effect of taxable temporary differences arising from the recognition of investment income	$400,518	
Income tax effect of taxable temporary differences arising from the recognition of exchange gain	392	
Total	$400,910	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

24. Schedule of changes in other non-current liabilities

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Balance at the beginning of the period	$23,491	
Add: Other payables recorded at the beginning of the period	320	
Provision of net pension costs for the period	162	
Less: Appropriation for the period	(300)	
Actuarial losses (gains)	(3,797)	
Other payables recorded at the end of the period	(325)	
Balance at the end of the period	$19,551	
Guarantee deposit received	252	
	19,803	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

25. Schedule of net operating revenue

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Quantity(Thousands)	Amount	Remarks
Sales revenue			
Electronic module products - connectors	5,130	$92,008	
Electronic module products - others	718	14,194	
Total		$106,202	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

26. Schedule of operating costs

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Goods made by the Company		
Work in process at the beginning of the period	$681	
Add: Produced during the period	329	
Less: Work in process at the end of the period	(536)	
Sales of work in process	(128)	
Work in process to scrap	(27)	
Transfer to expenses	(51)	
Cost of finished goods	268	
Finished goods at the beginning of the period	8,855	
Add: Produced during the period	84,131	
Others	140	
Less: Finished goods at the end of the period	(8,675)	
Transfer to expenses	(234)	
Finished goods to scrap	(271)	
Cost of sales	84,214	
Add: Costs of work in process sold	128	
Add: Other costs - depreciation expenses	826	
Add: Other costs - loss on decline in value of inventories	635	
Add: Other costs - others	70	
Operating costs	$85,873	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

27. Schedule of selling expenses

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Salary expenses	$4,281	
Freight expenses	173	
Insurance expenses	436	
Depreciation	535	
Commissions expense	816	
Sample expenses	286	
Miscellaneous expenses	291	
Others	462	
Total	$7,280	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

28 Schedule of administrative expenses

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Salary expenses	$21,632	
Profit sharing remuneration for directors and supervisors	6,625	
Remuneration for employees	2,000	
Rent expense	162	
Travel expenses	431	
Postage expenses	151	
Repair expenses	1,588	
Utilities expenses	1,605	
Insurance expenses	2,165	
Taxes	638	
Depreciation	7,063	
Allocations	893	
Meal expenses	177	
Employee benefits	352	
Miscellaneous purchases	337	
Service expenses	3,695	
Stock affairs expenses	2,642	
Others	4,191	
Total	$56,347	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

29. Schedule of expected credit impairment (losses) gains

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Remarks
Expected credit impairment losses	$331	

SINGATRON ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.

30. Schedule of non-operating income and expenses

January 1 to December 31, 2022

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Abstract	Amount	Remarks
Other income			
	Interest income	$61	
	Rental income	4,767	
	Other income - others	532	
Total		$5,360	
Other gains or losses			
	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	$197	
	Depreciation of investment properties	(422)	
	Net foreign currency exchange gain	(6,843)	
	Other losses	(7)	
Total		$(7,075)	
Financial costs			
	Interest on bank loans	$6,877	
	Other interest expenses	796	
Total		$7,673	
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries recognized using the equity method	$34,822	