Stock Code:3563

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MACHVISION INC. CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

Address: No. 2-3, Gongye East 2nd Road, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu 30075, Taiwan, R.O.C Telephone: (03)563-8599

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Machvision Inc. Co., Ltd. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements. " endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements. Consequently, Machvision Inc. Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Company name: Machvision Inc. Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Guang-Shiah Wang

Date: February 16, 2023



告候建業解合會計師重務份

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Machvision Inc. Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), interpretation as well as related guidance endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

1. Revenue recognition

Please refer to notes 4(n) and 6(o) for disclosures related to revenue recognition.



Description of key audit matter:

Revenue is the key indicator used by investors and management while evaluating the Group's finance or operating performance. The accuracy of the timing and amount of revenue recognition have significant impact on the financial statements. Therefore, we consider it as one of our key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Understanding and testing the effectiveness of the design of, and implementing the internal control of sales and collecting cycles; reviewing the revenue recognition of significant sales contracts to determine whether the key judgment, estimation, and accounting treatment are reasonable; understanding the type of products and the sales of machinery equipment of the top 10 customers; calculating the turnover days of sales and accounts receivable to ensure whether clients' credit terms are in accordance with the ratios, and analyzing the changes in the top 10 customers from the most recent period and prior year to determine if there were any abnormalities; selecting sales transaction from a certain period of time before and after the last shipping date, and verifying them with the vouchers to determine the accuracy of the timing whether there are any abnormalities; as well as understanding whether there is a significant subsequent sales returns.

2. Impairment of accounts receivable (including long-term receivables)

Please refer to notes 4(g), 5 and 6(b) for disclosures related to impairment of trade receivables.

Description of key audit matter:

The notes, accounts and long-term accounts receivable constituted 28% of total consolidated assets of the Group as of December 31, 2022, and the impairment of notes, accounts and long-term accounts receivable depends on the evaluation of the management based on the evidence of internal and external factors, both subjective and objective. Therefore, we consider them as one of our key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Testing the effectiveness of control points relating to cash collection; obtaining the list of accounts receivable balance to send confirmations for selected samples; acquiring the Group's computation of impairment loss rate to review its appropriateness; deriving the aging analysis of accounts receivables to verify the accuracy of aging periods by examining relevant documents of selected receivables; reviewing whether the recognition of provision for the impairment loss is based on the impairment loss rate; and evaluating whether the recognition of impairment on accounts receivable made by the management is reasonable.

Other Matter

The Company has prepared its parent company only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, on which we have issued an unqualified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs, IASs, interpretation as well as related guidance endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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

Those charged with governance (including audit committee) are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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



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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period 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.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Po-Shu Huang and Chung Shun Wu.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China) February 16, 2023

Notes to Readers

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

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		De	cember 31,	2022	December 31,	2021			December 31, 2	2022	December 31, 2021
	Assets		Amount	%	Amount	%		Liabilities and Equity	Amount	%	Amount %
11xx	Current assets:						21xx	Current liabilities:			
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	\$	1,855,258	47	1,976,971		2130	Current contract liabilities (note 6(o))	35,850	1	93,904 2
1151	Notes receivable (notes 6(b) and (o))		60,337	2	36,838		2150	Notes payable	133	-	116 -
1170	Accounts receivable, net (notes 6(b) and (o))		962,940	24	1,334,010	30	2170	Accounts payable	179,128	5	302,585 7
1200	Other receivables		10,609	-	99	-	2209	Other payables (note 6(p))	296,886	7	352,386 8
130x	Inventories (note 6(c))		330,980	9	399,459		2216	Dividends payable (note 6(m))	-	-	89,457 2
1410	Prepayments		8,167	-	9,573	-	2230	Current tax liabilities	122,919	3	196,881 4
1479	Other current assets		2,576		2,410		2250	Provisions – current (note 6(i))	12,974	-	16,556 -
	Total current assets		3,230,867	82	3,759,360	84	2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(h))	15,246	-	16,638 -
15xx	Non-current assets:						2313	Deferred income (note 6(j))	-	-	990 -
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-non-current (note 6(d))		15,744	-	15,744	-	2322	Current portion of long-term borrowings (note 6(j))	-	-	27,500 1
1600	Property, plant and equipment (notes 6(e) and 9)		244,982	6	267,020	6	2399	Other current liabilities	27,924	1	17,218 -
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(f))		253,304	6	263,364	6		Total current liabilities	691,060	17	1,114,231 24
1840	Deferred income tax assets (note 6(l))		32,251	1	46,993	1	25xx	Non-Current liabilities:			
1920	Refundable deposits		20,519	1	12,923	-	2540	Long-term borrowings (note 6(j))	-	-	173,190 4
1932	Long-term receivables (notes 6(b) and (o))		152,133	4	132,127	3	2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(h))	243,080	6	250,300 6
1995	Other non-current assets (note 8)		11,586	_	11,551	-	2630	Long-term deferred income (note 6(j))	-	-	1,445 -
	Total non-current assets		730,519	18	749,722	16	2640	Net defined benefit liabilities (note 6(k))	10,077		11,692 -
								Total non-current liabilities	253,157	6	436,627 10
							2xxx	Total liabilities	944,217	23	1,550,858 34
								Equity attributable to shareholders of the company (note 6(m)):			
							3100	Ordinary shares	447,282	11	447,282 10
							3200	Capital surplus:			
							3211	Additional paid-in capital	121,003	3	165,731 4
							3280	Other capital surplus	31	-	28 -
									121,034	3	165,759 4
							3300	Retained earnings:			
							3310	Legal reserve	578,509	15	501,410 11
							3320	Special reserve	4,003	-	3,694 -
							3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	1,767,629	45	1,738,098 39
									2,350,141	60	2,243,202 50
							3400	Other equity interest:			
							3410	Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(4,046)	-	(4,198) -
								Total equity attributable to shareholders of the company	2,914,411	74	2,852,045 64
							36xx	Non-controlling interests	102,758	3	106,179 2
							3xxx	Total equity	3,017,169	77	2,958,224 66
1xxx	Total assets	\$	3,961,386	100	4,509,082	100	2-3xxx	Total liabilities and equity	\$ 3,961,386	100	4,509,082 100
				=		—		x v		=	

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , Except for Earnings Per Common Share)

			2022		2021	
		_	Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenue (note 6(0))	\$	2,102,302	100	2,750,264	100
5000	Operating costs (notes 6(c), (e), (f), (h), (i), (k), (p) and 7)	_	888,114	42	1,055,693	38
5900	Gross profit from operations	_	1,214,188	58	1,694,571	62
6000	Operating expenses (notes 6(b), (e), (f), (h), (k), (p) and 7):					
6100	Selling expenses		236,818	11	266,095	10
6200	Administrative expenses		111,621	5	114,508	4
6300	Research and development expenses		242,072	12	282,238	10
6450	Reversal of impairment loss determined in accordance with IFRS 9	_	(9,885)		(37,036)	(1)
	Total operating expenses	_	580,626	28	625,805	23
6900	Net operating income	_	633,562	30	1,068,766	39
7000	Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(h) and (q)):					
7100	Interest income		6,433	-	3,203	-
7010	Other income		16,859	1	11,356	-
7020	Other gains and losses		82,738	4	(32,190)	(1)
7050	Financial costs	_	(5,702)	_	(6,168)	
	Total non-operating income and expenses	_	100,328	5	(23,799)	(1)
7900	Net income before tax		733,890	35	1,044,967	38
7950	Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(l))	_	142,114	7	218,498	8
	Net income	_	591,776	28	826,469	30
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss):					
8310	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
8311	Losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		1,626	-	(397)	-
8349	Less: income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	_	-			
	Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	_	1,626		(397)	
8360	Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
8361	Financial statements translation differences for foreign operations		223	-	(848)	-
8399	Less: income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	_	38	_	(171)	
	Total items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	_	185		(677)	
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	_	1,811		(1,074)	
8500	Total comprehensive income	\$	593,587	28	825,395	30
	Net income attributable to:	_				
8610	Shareholders of the parent	\$	597,324	28	827,745	30
8620	Non-controlling interests	_	(5,548)		(1,276)	
		\$	591,776	28	826,469	30
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:	_				
8710	Shareholders of the parent	\$	599,102	28	826,664	30
8720	Non-controlling interests	_	(5,515)		(1,269)	
		<u>\$</u>	593,587	28	825,395	30
	Earnings per share (note 6(n)):	_				
9710	Basic earnings per share (in New Taiwan dollars)	<u>\$</u>		13.35		18.51
9810	Diluted earnings per share (in New Taiwan dollars)	\$		13.22		18.36
		-				

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent									
				Retained e	arnings		Total other equity interest Exchange differences on translation of foreign	Total equity attributable to		
					Unappropriated		financial	owners of	Non-controlling	
Balance at January 1, 2021	Ordinary shares \$ 447,282	Capital surplus 568,312	Legal reserve 438,263	Special reserve 3,791	earnings 1,064,573	Total 1,506,627	statements (3,514)		interests 89,023	Total equity 2,607,730
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	63,147	-	(63,147)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(89,457)	(89,457)	-	(89,457)	-	(89,457)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(97)	97	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends from capital surplus	-	(402,554)	-	-	-	-	-	(402,554)	-	(402,554)
Other changes in capital surplus	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	-	827,745	827,745	-	827,745	(1,276)	826,469
Other comprehensive income					(397)	(397)	(684)	(1,081)	7	(1,074)
Total comprehensive income					827,348	827,348	(684)	826,664	(1,269)	825,395
Changes in non-controlling interests		(4)			(1,316)	(1,316)		(1,320)	18,425	17,105
Balance at December 31, 2021	447,282	165,759	501,410	3,694	1,738,098	2,243,202	(4,198)	2,852,045	106,179	2,958,224
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	77,099	-	(77,099)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	309	(309)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends of ordinary share	-	-	-	-	(492,011)	(492,011)	-	(492,011)	-	(492,011)
Cash dividends from capital surplus	-	(44,728)	-	-	-	-	-	(44,728)	-	(44,728)
Other changes in capital surplus	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	-	597,324	597,324	-	597,324	(5,548)	591,776
Other comprehensive income					1,626	1,626	152	1,778	33	1,811
Total comprehensive income					598,950	598,950	152	599,102	(5,515)	593,587
Changes in non-controlling interests						-			2,094	2,094
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 447,282	121,034	578,509	4,003	1,767,629	2,350,141	(4,046)	2,914,411	102,758	3,017,169

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2	2022	
Cash flows from operating activities:	¢	722.800	1.044.067
Net income before tax	\$	733,890	1,044,967
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit and loss:		12 560	20 672
Depreciation Amortization		42,569	39,673 83
		-	
Reversal of impairment loss determined in accordance with IFRS 9		(9,885)	(37,036)
Interest expense		5,702	6,168
Interest income		(6,433)	(3,203)
Dividend income		(1,321)	(1,055)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		60	153
Lease modification gains		(1)	(21)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit		30,691	4,762
Changes in assets / liabilities relating to operating activities:			
Net changes in operating assets:		(22,100)	(a
Notes receivable		(23,499)	(21,554)
Accounts receivable and long-term accounts receivable		360,604	(177,609)
Other receivables		(379)	(30)
Inventories		66,883	(39,608)
Prepayments		1,406	(2,330)
Other current assets		(1,241)	8,045
Total changes in operating assets, net		403,774	(233,086)
Net changes in operating liabilities:			
Contract liabilities		(58,054)	62,019
Notes payable		17	(100)
Accounts payable		(123,457)	56,973
Other payables		(55,371)	33,222
Provisions		(3,582)	3,114
Other current liabilities		10,706	7,536
Net defined benefit liability		11	9
Total changes in operating liabilities, net		(229,730)	162,773
Total changes in operating assets / liabilities, net		174,044	(70,313)
Total adjustments		204,735	(65,551)
Cash provided by operating activities		938,625	979,416
Interest income received		6,778	3,064
Income tax paid		(201,307)	(182,535)
Net cash provided by operating activities		744,096	799,945
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		-	(5,000)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries		(6,933)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(4,269)	(18,581)
Increase in refundable deposits		(7,596)	(1,051)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets		(35)	4,745
Dividends received		1,321	1,055
Net cash used in investing activities		(17,512)	(18,832)
Cash flows from financing activities:			(
Repayments of long-term debt		(203, 125)	(16,875)
Payment of lease liabilities		(12,945)	(13,981)
Cash dividends paid		(626,196)	(402,554)
Interest paid		(5,833)	(3,469)
Changes in non-controlling interests		(3,855)	17,105
Surplus not paid due to overdue		3	17,105
		(848,096)	(419,769)
Net cash used in financing activities		(201)	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents			<u>(980)</u> 360,364
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(121,713)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,976,971	1,616,607
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3	1,855,258	1,976,971

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

MACHVISION INC. CO., LTD. (the Company) was incorporated in June 9, 1998 as a company limited by shares under the laws of the Republic of China (ROC). The address of the Company's registered office is No. 2-3, Gongye East 2nd Road, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu 30075, Taiwan, R.O.C.. The consolidated entities in the consolidated financial statements include the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group). The Group are mainly engaged in the manufacturing and trading of optical inspection machinery equipment.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and published on February 16, 2023.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Group has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, from January 1, 2022:

- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment-Proceeds before Intended Use"
- Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"
- (b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Group assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2023, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"
- Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"
- Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Group, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. The amendments has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead now requires that a right to defer settlement must exist at the reporting date and have substance.	January 1, 2024
	The amendments clarify how a company classifies a liability that can be settled in its own shares – e.g. convertible debt.	
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non- current Liabilities with Covenants"	After reconsidering certain aspects of the 2020 amendments1, new IAS 1 amendments clarify that only covenants with which a company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current.	January 1, 2024
	Covenants with which the company must comply after the reporting date (i.e. future covenants) do not affect a liability's classification at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to future covenants, companies will now need to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date.	

The Group is evaluating the impact of its initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations on its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Group completes its evaluation.

The Group does not expect the other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. The following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to the Regulations) and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations and SIC Interpretations endorsed by the FSC (hereinafter referred to as the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC).

- (b) Basis of preparation
 - (i) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated (Refer to the summary on significant accounting policies).

(ii) Functional and reporting currency

The functional currency of each Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

- (c) Basis of consolidation
 - (i) Principles of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Intragroup balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from Intragroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) List of subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

		Nature of	Percentage of ownership		
			December	December	
Investor	Subsidiary	business	31, 2022	31, 2021	Notes
The Company	Machvision Inc.	Investment	100.00 %	100.00 %	
The Company Machvision Korea Co., L		Maintaining and trading of machinery equipment	100.00 %	100.00 %	

		Nature of	Percentage of	of ownership	
Investor	Subsidiary	business	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Notes
The Company	Autovision Technology Inc.	Manufacturing of computer peripheral products	- %	45.00 %	Notes 1 and 7
The Company	Sigold Optics Inc.	Manufacturing of machinery equipment	- %	49.47 %	Notes 2, 6 and 7
The Company	ChipAI Co., LTD.	Manufacturing of computer peripheral products	- %	90.00 %	Note 3
The Company	Avountes Inc.	Electronic Information Supply Services	- %	45.00 %	Notes 4, 5 and 8
The Company	Sissca Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing of computer peripheral products	52.86 %	36.30 %	Notes 6 and 7
Machvision Inc.	Machvision (Dongguan) Inc.	Maintaining and trading of machinery equipment	100.00 %	100.00 %	
Machvision (Dongguan) Inc.	Dongguan Muxin Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd.	Maintaining and trading of machinery equipment	51.00 %	51.00 %	
Sigold Optics Inc.	Sissca Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing of computer peripheral products	- %	43.30 %	Notes 6 and 7

- Note 1: The Company holds 45% of the ownership of Autovision Technology Inc. However, it remains to be a subsidiary since the Company retains control of its financial and operational policy decision.
- Note 2: The Company holds 49.47% of the ownership of Sigold Optics Inc. However, it remains to be a subsidiary since the Company retains control of its financial and operational policy decision.
- Note 3: ChipAI Co., LTD. was dissolved on June 30, 2022, by the resolution of its shareholders' meeting, with June 30, 2022, as the date of dissolution.

Note 4: The Company holds less than 50% ownership of Avountes Inc. Who retains as a subsidiary since the Company retains control of its financial and operational policy decision.

- Note 5: In order to integrate the group resources, reduce costs and improve efficiency, Avountes Inc. issued 1,000,000 no-par shares for the acquisition of shares issued by RedPay Co., Ltd., at share exchange ratio of 1:1, with March 5, 2021 set as the reference date of the merger. All relevant statutory registration procedures have been completed on April 15, 2021.
- Note 6: On July 30, 2021, the board of directors of Sissca Co., Ltd. approved a resolution for a capital increase by cash amounting to \$89,000 thousand, resulting in the increase of the investments of the Company and Sigold Optics Inc. by \$36,295 thousand and \$35,600 thousand, respectively. Since the Group did not acquire these new common shares proportionally, there was a change in the Group's investment percentage and equity in net assets, wherein the difference was adjusted by crediting the capital surplus in the amount of \$4 thousand and the retained earnings amounting to \$1,316 thousand.
- Note 7: In order to integrate the Group's product portfolio and operational development, Sissca Co., Ltd. issued 11,714,800 new shares for the acquisition of shares issued by Sigold Optics Inc. and Autovision Technology Inc. through the resolution of its extraordinary shareholders' meeting on September 28, 2022, at share exchange ratio of 1:1:1, with October 20, 2022, as the reference date of the merger. All relevant statutory registration procedures have been completed on January 17, 2023.
- Note 8: Avountes Inc. was dissolved on December 1, 2022, by the resolution of its extraordinary shareholders' meeting, with December 1, 2022, as the date of dissolution.
- (d) Foreign currency
 - (i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average exchange rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

When the settlement of a monetary receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, Exchange differences arising from such a monetary item that are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(e) Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current.

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by issuing equity instruments do not affect its classification.
- (f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Time deposits which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(g) Financial instruments

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

3) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, long-term receivable, guarantee deposit paid and other non-current assets).

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL), except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- · debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 month after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due or the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- · significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

- (ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments
 - 1) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

3) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(h) Inventories

The cost of inventories consists of all necessary costs incurred in bringing the inventories to a condition and location ready for sale or production. Manufacturing expense is allocated to finished goods and work in progress based on labor hours. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

- (i) Property, plant and equipment
 - (i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Buildings	$4{\sim}50$ years
Machinery equipment	2~15 years
Other equipment	2~10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(j) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

When the Group is the leasee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at, or before, the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by using the impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or
- there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option; or
- there is any lease modifications

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Group presents its right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and its lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the statement of financial position.

The Group has elected not to recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for its short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets, including its office equipment. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise the computer software expense and the technology capital contributed by the shareholders of the Group and approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs R.O.C. The cost of computer software is amortized over 10 years and the capital is amortized over 20 years, both are calculated using the straight-line method and are recorded under operating expenses.

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date. If expectations differ from the previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

A provision for warranties is recognized when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

(n) Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or a service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Group's main types of revenue are explained below.

(i) Sale of goods

The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has been transferred. When the products are delivered to the customer, the ownership of the significant risks and rewards of the products have been transferred to the customer, and the Group is no longer engaged with the management of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer.

At the time of sale, the Group renders the standard warranty stated in the agreement, which is recognized as a provision for warranty.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered, as this is the point in time that the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

(ii) Services

The Group provides maintenance services and improvement of old machines, and revenue is recognized when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a service to a customer.

(o) Government grants

The Group recognizes deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognized in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses or losses incurred are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognized.

(p) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognized in profit or loss.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset), which comprise (1) actuarial gains and losses, (2) the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and (3) the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The Group can reclassify the amounts recognized in other comprehensive income to retained earnings.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(q) Income tax

Income tax expenses include both current taxes and deferred income taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred income taxes shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes include tax payables or receivables and tax deduction receivables on taxable gains (losses) for the year calculated using the statutory tax rate on the reporting date or the actual legislative tax rate, as well as tax adjustments related to prior years.

Deferred income taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred income taxes shall not be recognized for the below exceptions:

- (i) Assets and liabilities that are initially recognized but are not related to the business combination and have no effect on net income or taxable gains (losses) during the transaction.
- (ii) Temporary differences arising from equity investments in subsidiaries or joint ventures where there is a high probability that such temporary differences will not reverse.
- (iii) Initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities may be offset against each other if the following criteria are met:

- (i) The entity has the legal right to settle tax assets and liabilities on a net basis; and
- (ii) The taxing of deferred income tax assets and liabilities fulfill one of the below scenarios:
 - 1) levied by the same taxing authority; or
 - 2) levied by different taxing authorities, but where each such authority intends to settle tax assets and liabilities (where such amounts are significant) on a net basis every year of the period of expected asset realization or debt liquidation, or where the timing of asset realization and debt liquidation is matched.

A deferred income tax asset should be recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences shall also be reevaluated every year on the financial reporting date, adjusted based on the probability that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

(r) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company. The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding is adjusted retroactively for the increase in common shares outstanding from stock issuance arising from the capitalization of retained earnings, or additional paid in capital.

When computing diluted earnings per share with regards to employee bonuses in the form of stock, the closing price at the balance sheet date is used as the basis of computation in the number of shares to be issued. When computing diluted earnings per share prior to the following year's Board of Directors the effect of dilution from these potential stocks is taken into consideration.

(s) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the next period.

There are no critical judgments in applying the accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) Impairment of notes, accounts and long-term receivables

The Group has estimated the loss allowance of accounts receivable that is based on the risk of a default occurring and the rate of expected credit loss. The Group has considered historical experience, current economic conditions and forward-looking information at the reporting date to determine the assumptions to be used to estimate of the impairment of notes and accounts receivable.

(b) Inventory measurement

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Group estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value is subject to market price fluctuations and market demands after the reporting date.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	De	cember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand	\$	2,528	1,675
Saving deposits		496,805	1,062,453
Foreign currency deposits		505,669	132,055
Time deposits		850,256	780,788
Cash and cash equivalents per statements of cash flow	<u>\$</u>	1,855,258	1,976,971

The expiry date of three months to a year on deposit satisfy the highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

Please refer to note 6(r) for the interest rate risk and the fair value sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

(b) Notes, accounts and long-term accounts receivable

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		
Notes receivable	\$	60,337	36,838		
Accounts receivable		988,600	1,369,472		
Long-term receivables		152,580	132,229		
Less: allowance for impairment		25,660	35,462		
unrealized interest income		447	102		
	\$	1,175,410	1,502,975		

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected credit loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward-looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The expected credit losses were determined as follows:

	December 31, 2022				
			Weighted-		
			average		
	Gros	ss carrying	expected credit	Loss allowance	
	8	imount	loss rate	provision	
Current	\$	841,826	0.0126%	106	
1 to 90 days past due		191,296	0.3262%	624	
91 to 180 days past due		94,760	1.1946%	1,132	
181 to 270 days past due		39,825	6.9956%	2,786	
271 to 365 days past due		20,425	39.5300%	8,074	
Past due over 365 days		12,938	100.0000%	12,938	
	\$	1,201,070		25,660	

		Γ	December 31, 2021	
			Weighted-	
	Cm		average	Logg allowanaa
	Gro	oss carrying amount	expected credit loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	\$	1,205,654	0.0071%	85
1 to 90 days past due		130,954	0.3856%	505
91 to 180 days past due		144,831	1.9402%	2,810
181 to 270 days past due		18,580	5.4841%	1,019
271 to 365 days past due		14,503	49.1485%	7,128
Past due over 365 days		23,915	100.0000%	23,915
	\$ <u></u>	1,538,437		35,462

The movement in the allowance for accounts receivable was as follows:

	2022	2021	
Balance at beginning of the period	\$ 35,462	72,441	
Impairment losses reversed	(9,885)	(37,036)	
Effect of movement in exchange rates	 83	57	
Balance at and of the period	\$ 25,660	35,462	

The Group does not hold any collateral for the collected amounts.

The carrying amounts of notes and accounts receivable with short maturity are not discounted under the assumption that the carrying amount approximates the fair value.

(c) Inventories

The components of the Group's inventories were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
Finished goods	\$ 34,534	70,885	
Work in process	73,689	127,743	
Raw material	222,752	200,760	
Inventories in transit	5	71	
	\$ <u>330,980</u>	399,459	

The Group inventories were not provided as pledged assets.

Except for operating costs arising from the ordinary sale of inventories, other gains and losses directly recorded under operating cost were as follows:

		2021	
Loss on decline in market value of inventory	\$	14,014	8,356
Losses on scrapping of inventory		14,533	4,591
Loss on physical count		7	24
Total	\$	28,554	12,971

(d) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-non-current

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:				
Unlisted stocks (domestic)				
Yayatech Co., Ltd.	\$	9,644	9,644	
For Win Tech Co., Ltd.		6,100	6,100	
Total	\$	15,744	15,744	

(e) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Group were as follows:

	В	uildings	Machinery equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:						
Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$	305,714	10,753	29,633	11,640	357,740
Additions		-	1,292	2,977	-	4,269
Reclassification		-	466	907	-	1,373
Disposals		-	(857)	(1,622)	-	(2,479)
Effect of movement in exchange rates		645	2	72		719
Balance as of December 31, 2022	\$ <u> </u>	306,359	11,656	31,967	11,640	361,622
Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$	305,182	6,265	27,032	834	339,313
Additions		275	932	6,173	11,201	18,581
Reclassification		110	3,618	(45)	(395)	3,288
Disposals		-	(62)	(3,529)	-	(3,591)
Effect of movement in exchange rates		147		2		149
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$	305,714	10,753	29,633	11,640	357,740
Depreciation:						
Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$	75,422	3,742	11,556	-	90,720
Depreciation		18,044	3,239	6,759	-	28,042
Disposals		-	(857)	(1,562)	-	(2,419)
Effect of movement in exchange rates		269	1	27	-	297
Balance as of December 31, 2022	\$	93,735	6,125	16,780	-	116,640
Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$	57,416	1,778	8,839	-	68,033
Depreciation		17,981	2,027	6,096	-	26,104
Disposals		-	(62)	(3,376)	-	(3,438)
Effect of movement in exchange rates		25	(1)	(3)		21
Balance as of December 31, 2021	<u>\$</u>	75,422	3,742	11,556		90,720
Carrying amounts:						
December 31, 2022	\$	212,624	5,531	15,187	11,640	244,982
January 1, 2021	\$	247,766	4,487	18,193	834	271,280
December 31, 2021	\$	230,292	7,011	18,077	11,640	267,020

(f) Right-of-use assets

The Group leases assets including land and buildings, and transportation equipment. Information about leases for which the Group as a lessee is presented below:

		Land and buildings	Other equipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$	270,522	24,103	294,625
Additions		1,221	3,930	5,151
Lease modification		143	(1,609)	(1,466)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		178		178
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	272,064	26,424	298,488
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	73,924	22,375	96,299
Additions		197,563	3,367	200,930
Lease modification		(670)	(1,529)	(2,199)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		(295)	(110)	(405)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	270,522	24,103	294,625
Depreciation:	1		,	- <i>j</i>
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$	15,262	15,999	31,261
Depreciation		9,616	4,911	14,527
Lease modification		(717)	-	(717)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates		113		113
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	24,274	20,910	45,184
Balance at January 1, 2021	-9= \$	8,471	10,815	19,286
Depreciation	ψ	7,496	6,073	13,569
Lease modification		(571)	(829)	(1,400)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange		(371)	(02))	(1,100)
rates		(134)	(60)	(194)
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	15,262	15,999	31,261
Carrying value:	_			
December 31, 2022	\$	247,790	5,514	253,304
January 1, 2021	\$	65,453	11,560	77,013
December 31, 2021	\$	255,260	8,104	263,364

(g) Intangible assets

The cost, amortization and impairment loss of intangible assets were as follows:

		ndustrial capital ntribution	Computer software expense	Total
Cost:				Total
Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$	16,000	1,100	17,100
Classified as assets held for sale		(16,000)	(1,100)	(17,100)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	\$	-	-	-
Balance as of January 1, 2021				
(Balance as of December 31, 2021)	<u>\$</u>	16,000	1,100	17,100
Amortization and impairment loss:				
Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$	16,000	1,100	17,100
Disposals		(16,000)	(1,100)	(17,100)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	\$	-	-	-
Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$	16,000	1,017	17,017
Amortization		-	83	83
Balance as of January 1, 2021				
(Balance as of December 31, 2021)	<u>\$</u>	16,000	1,100	17,100
Carrying amounts:				
December 31, 2022	\$	-	-	-
January 1, 2021	\$	-	83	83
December 31, 2021	\$	-	-	_

(i) The amortization of intangible assets were follows:

	2022	2021
Operating expenses	\$ <u> </u>	83

(ii) Impairment Loss

The Group recognized an impairment loss of \$4,000 thousand after assessing the recoverable amount of the intangible asset (the technology capital contributed by the shareholders of the Company) on December 31, 2008. The intangible asset has been amortized for the year ended December 31, 2018.

(h) Lease liabilities

(i)

The Group's lease liabilities were as follow:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Current	\$	15,246	16,638	
Non-current	\$	243,080	250,300	

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(r).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

		2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>\$</u>	3,818	3,949
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$	8,901	9,198
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding			
short-term leases of low-value assets	\$	61	330

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Group was as follows:

		2021	
Total cash outflow for leases	\$	25,856	24,759
Provisions			
	Wa	rranties	
January 1, 2022	\$	16,556	
Provisions used during the year		14,776	
Provisions reversal during the year		(18,358)	
December 31, 2022	\$	12,974	
January 1, 2021	\$	13,442	
Provisions used during the year		19,661	
Provisions reversal during the year		(16,547)	
December 31, 2021	\$	16,556	

The provision for warranties relate mainly to the machinery equipment, sold and is based on estimates made from historical warranty data associated with similar products and services. The Group expects that most of these liabilities will be incurred in the year following the year of sale.

(j) Long-term borrowings

The Company applied for a loan facility based on the "Action Plan for Accelerated Investment by Domestic Corporations", of which, \$220,000 has been used by the Group as working capital for its business operation. The borrowing was measured at the market interest rate, and the difference between the market interest rate and the actual interest rate was recognized as deferred income.

The Company has fully repaid the above-mentioned borrowings on November 15, 2022.

	December 31, 2021				
		Range of interest	Year of		
	Currency	rates (%)	maturity	Amount	
Unsecured loans	TWD	1.05~1.1	2022~2027	\$ 203,125	
Less: deferred income				2,435	
				<u>\$ 200,690</u>	
Current				\$ 27,500	
Non-current				173,190	
Total				\$ <u>200,690</u>	
		Decemb	· · · · ·	ecember 31,	
		202	2	2021	
Deferred income – Government grants:					
Current		\$ -		990	
Non-current				1,445	
Total		\$		2,435	

- (k) Employee benefits
 - (i) Defined benefit plans

The following table shows a reconciliation between the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets:

	Dece	ember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
The present value of the defined benefit obligations	\$	14,004	15,258
Fair value of plan assets		(3,927)	(3,566)
The net defined benefit liability	\$	10,077	11,692

The Group established the pension fund account for the defined benefit plan in Bank of Taiwan. The plan, under the Labor Standards Law, provides benefits based on an employee's length of service and average monthly salary for the six-month period prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Group allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labors. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to \$3,927 thousand at the end of the reporting period. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labors.

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movements in present value of the Group's defined benefit obligation were as follows:

	2022	2021
Defined benefit obligation at 1 January	\$ 15,258	14,729
Current interest	94	91
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability		
 Due to changes in financial assumption of actuarial (losses) gains 	 (1,348)	438
Defined benefit obligation at December 31	\$ 14,004	15,258

3) Movement of the defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Group were as follows:

. . . .

		2022	2021
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$	3,566	3,443
Interest revenue		21	20
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability			
 Return on plan assets excluding the interest income 		278	41
Contributions made		62	62
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	<u>\$</u>	3,927	3,566

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Group were as follows:

	2022	2021
Net interest on the defined benefit liability	\$ 73	71
	2022	2021
Operating costs	\$ 25	23
Selling expenses	12	12
Administration expenses	6	6
Research and development expenses	 30	30
	\$ 73	71

5) Actuarial assumptions

The following were the Group's principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting dates:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Discount rate	1.750 %	0.625 %
Future salary increases rate	3.000 %	3.000 %

The Group expects to make contributions of \$62 thousand to its defined benefit plans in the following year starting from the reporting date of 2022.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plans is 13.29 years.

6) Sensitivity analysis

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follow:

	The impact of defined benefit obligation			
	Increa	ise 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	
December 31, 2022				
Discount rate	\$	(336)	349	
Future salary increase rate		337	(327)	
December 31, 2021				
Discount rate		(417)	435	
Future salary increase rate		416	(402)	

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions remain constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

There were no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2022 and 2021.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Group makes monthly contributions equal 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of the Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Group contributes a fixed amount to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligations.

According to the local government's regulations, the subsidiaries of the Company in China and Korea make monthly contributions to the local government at certain percentages of the basic salary of their employees. When the employee retires, the local government pays the pension. The amount of pension is recognized as the current expense.

Machvision Inc. does not have employees and therefore does not need to pay a pension.

The Group's pension costs under the defined contribution plan were \$19,494 thousand and \$17,579 thousand for 2022 and 2021, respectively. Payment was made to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance and the local authorities of the consolidated overseas subsidiaries.

(1) Income tax

(i) Income tax expenses

The amount of income tax were as follows:

	 2022	2021
Current income tax expense		
Current period incurred	\$ 123,120	197,197
Adjustment for prior periods	 4,290	10,559
	 127,410	207,756
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	 14,704	10,742
Income tax expenses	\$ 142,114	218,498

The amount of income tax recognized in other comprehensive income were as follows:

	2	2022	2021	
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				_
Financial statements translation differences for foreign operations	\$	(38)	17	1

Reconciliation of income tax expenses and profit before income tax were as follows:

		2022	2021
Profit before income tax	<u>\$</u>	733,890	1,044,967
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	\$	144,721	208,995
Adjustments according to tax law		1,821	1,284
Tax treaty rewards		(24,566)	(28,633)
Adjustments for prior years income tax		4,290	10,559
Previously overestimate (underestimate) deferred tax assets		(264)	120
Current-year losses for which no deferred income tax asset was recognized		3,512	-
Undistributed earnings additional tax		12,486	23,058
Others		114	3,115
Total	\$	142,114	218,498

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	Dece	ember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
The carryforward of unused tax losses	\$	35,699	18,138

The R.O.C. Income Tax Act allows net losses, as assessed by the tax authorities, to offset taxable income over a period of ten years for local tax reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

As of December 31, 2022, the information of the Group's unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets were recognized are as follows:

Year of loss	Unused	tax loss	Expiry date
2020	\$	2,661	2030
2021		15,478	2031
2022		17,560	2032
	\$	35,699	

2) Recognized deferred tax assets

	Pr	ovisions	Loss from investment using equity method	Allowance for inventory valuation	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$	3,311	21,127	12,255	10,300	46,993
Recognized in profit or loss		(716)	(10,077)	306	(4,217)	(14,704)
Recognized in other comprehensive income					(38)	(38)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	2,595	11,050	12,561	6,045	32,251
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	2,688	23,368	11,624	19,884	57,564
Recognized in profit or loss		623	(2,241)	631	(9,755)	(10,742)
Recognized in other comprehensive income Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	- 3,311		- 12,255	171 10,300	171 46,993

Loga fuom

(iii) Examination and Approval

The ROC income tax authorities have examined the Company's income tax returns through 2020.

- (m) Capital and other equity
 - (i) Ordinary shares

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the total value of nominal ordinary shares amounted to \$500,000 thousand, with a par value of \$10 per share, of which 44,728 thousand shares were issued. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

(ii) Capital surplus

In accordance with the ROC Company Act, realized capital reserves can only be reclassified as share capital or distributed as cash dividends after offsetting losses. The aforementioned capital reserves include share premiums and donation gains. In accordance with the Securities Offering and Issuance Guidelines, the amount of capital reserves to be reclassified under share capital shall not exceed 10% of the actual share capital amount.

For the appropriations of the capital surplus as cash dividends to stockholders, please reference to Retained earnings.

(iii) Retained earnings

In accordance with the Company's amended Articles of Incorporation, if the Company makes a profit in each semi fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, estimating employee remuneration, offsetting losses of previous years, and setting aside 10% of the remaining profit as legal reserve, until the legal reserve is equal to the paid in capital. Then any remaining profit, together with any undistributed retained earnings, shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors. Distribution in cash shall have the approval from the Board of Directors. Whereas if it is in shares, it shall have to be proposed by the Board of Directors during the shareholders' meeting for approval.

If the Company makes a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, and setting aside 10% of the remaining profit as legal reserve, until the legal reserve is equal to the paid in capital. Then any remaining profit, together with any undistributed retained earnings, shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors. Whereas if it is in shares, it shall have to be proposed by the Board of Directors during the shareholders' meeting for approval.

In accordance with ROC Company Article 240, the Company authorizes the distributable dividends and bonuses, or the legal reserve and special reserve which base on the ROC Company Article 241 as a whole or in part may be paid in the cash, and after the resolution has been adopted by a majority vote at the meeting of the Board of Directors, which attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors. Therefore, the report shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

1) Legal reserve

According to the Company Act, 10% of net income after tax should be set aside as legal reserve until it is equal to authorized capital. If the Company experienced profit for the year, the distribution of the statutory earnings reserve, either by new shares or by cash, shall be decided at the shareholders meeting, and the distribution amount is limited to the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital.

2) Special reserve

In accordance with Ruling issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission, a portion of current period earnings and undistributed prior period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should equal to the current period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve (and does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

3) Earnings distribution

The appropriations of the capital surplus as cash dividends and earnings as cash dividends to stockholders were as follows:

Resolution date of the board meeting Dividends distributed to	From January 1 to June 30, 2022 On November 3, 2023	From July 1 to December 31, 2022 On February 16, 2023	Total
ordinary stockholders:			
Cash-Retained earnings	\$ 89,457	268,369	357,826
Cash-Capital surplus		89,457	89,457
Total amounts	\$ <u>89,457</u>	357,826	447,283
Amount per share (NTD)	\$ <u>2.00</u>	8.00	
	From January 1 to June 30, 2021	From July 1 to December 31, 2021	Total
Resolution date of the board meeting Dividends distributed to ordinary stockholders:	On December 3, 2021	On February 9, 2022	
Cash-Retained earnings	\$ 89,457	402,554	492,011
Cash-Capital surplus		44,728	44,728
Total amounts	\$ <u>89,457</u>	447,282	536,739
Amount per share (NTD)	\$ 2.00	10.00	
	From January 1 to June 30, 2020	From July 1 to December 31, 2020	Total
Resolution date of the board meeting Dividends distributed to ordinary stockholders:	<u>On July 31, 2021</u>	On February 3, 2021	
Cash–Retained earnings	\$ 134,185	-	134,185
Cash–Capital surplus		402,554	402,554
Total amounts	\$ <u>134,185</u>	402,554	536,739
Amount per share (NTD)	\$3.00	9.00	

(n) Earnings per share

The calculation of the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share were as follows:

(i) Basic earnings per share

	_	2022	2021
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company Weighted-average number of ordinary shares Basic earnings per share (in NTD)	\$ \$	<u>597,324</u> <u>44,728</u> <u>13.35</u>	827,745 44,728 18.51
(ii) Diluted earnings per share			
		2022	2021
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (diluted)	<u>\$</u>	597,324	827,745
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (basic)		44,728	44,728
Effect of potential ordinary shares			
Effect of remuneration to employees		454	354
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (diluted)		45,182	45,082
Diluted earnings per share (in NTD)	\$	13.22	18.36

(o) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

	2022			
		Taiwan	China	Total
Primary geographical markets:				
Taiwan	\$	408,180	-	408,180
China		1,012,388	565,391	1,577,779
Others		116,343		116,343
	<u>\$</u>	1,536,911	565,391	2,102,302
Primary merchandises / Services lines:				
Sale of optical inspection				
machinery equipment	\$	1,472,799	450,106	1,922,905
Revenue from services		64,112	115,285	179,397
	\$	1,536,911	565,391	2,102,302

	2021			
		Taiwan	China	Total
Primary geographical markets:				
Taiwan	\$	773,035	-	773,035
China		1,363,379	497,586	1,860,965
Others	_	116,264		116,264
	\$	2,252,678	497,586	2,750,264
Primary merchandises / Services lines:	_			
Sale of optical inspection				
machinery equipment	\$	2,191,207	414,505	2,605,712
Revenue from services		61,471	83,081	144,552
	\$_	2,252,678	497,586	2,750,264
Contract balance				
]	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Notes receivable	\$	60,337	36,838	15,284
Accounts receivable		988,600	1,369,472	1,182,762
Long-term receivables		152,133	132,127	141,032
Less: allowance for impairment		25,660	35,462	72,441
Total	\$	1,175,410	1,502,975	1,266,637
Contract liabilities-Advance				
receipts	\$_	35,850	93,904	31,885

For details on notes, accounts and long-term accounts receivable and allowance for impairment, please refer to note 6(b).

The contract liability is mainly due to advance receipts, wherein the Company will recognize revenue when the product is delivered to the customer. The amount of revenue recognized for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 that were included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period were \$93,014 thousand and \$31,885 thousand, respectively.

(p) Remuneration to employees and directors

(ii)

In accordance with the Company's Articles, the profit for the year should be reserved to offset the deficit, then, should contribute no less than 5% of the profit as employee remuneration, and less than 3% as directors' remuneration.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to \$53,835 thousand and \$92,107 thousand, and directors' remuneration amounting to \$8,299 thousand and \$12,831 thousand, respectively. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees and directors, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees and directors as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses during 2022 and 2021. Related information would be available at the Market Observation Post System website. The amounts, as stated in the consolidated financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2022 and 2021.

2022

2021

- (q) Non-operating income and expenses
 - (i) Interest income

		2022	2021
	Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 6,315	2,860
	Other	 118	343
	Total Interest income	\$ 6,433	3,203
(ii)	Other income		
		2022	2021
	Dividend income	\$ 1,321	1,055
	Others	 15,538	10,301
	Total Other income	\$ 16,859	11,356
(iii)	Other gains and losses		
		2022	2021
	Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	\$ (60)	(153)
	Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment Lease modification gains	\$ 	
		\$ (60)	(153)
	Lease modification gains	\$ (60)	(153) 21
	Lease modification gains Foreign exchange gains (losses)	\$ (60) 1 83,455	(153) 21 (25,791)
(iv)	Lease modification gains Foreign exchange gains (losses) Others	 (60) 1 83,455 (658)	(153) 21 (25,791) (6,267)
(iv)	Lease modification gains Foreign exchange gains (losses) Others Other gains and losses, net	 (60) 1 83,455 (658)	(153) 21 (25,791) (6,267)
(iv)	Lease modification gains Foreign exchange gains (losses) Others Other gains and losses, net	 (60) 1 83,455 (658) 82,738	(153) 21 (25,791) (6,267) (32,190)

(i) Credit risk

(r)

1) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

2) Concentration of credit risk

The business of the customer of the Group is the manufacturing of the printed circuit board. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the accounts receivable and long-term receivables that concentration of credit risk on an individual customer amounted to \$234,850 thousand and \$472,208 thousand, respectively.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within a vear	1-5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2022						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Notes payable	\$	133	133	133	-	-
Accounts payable		179,128	179,128	179,128	-	-
Other payables		296,886	296,886	296,886	-	-
Lease liabilities	_	258,326	351,406	15,246	33,813	302,347
	\$	734,473	827,553	491,393	33,813	302,347
December 31, 2021		<u> </u>				
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Long-term borrowings (including deferred income)	\$	203,125	206,192	28,537	170,768	6,887
Notes payable		116	116	116	-	-
Accounts payable		302,585	302,585	302,585	-	-
Other payables		352,386	352,386	352,386	-	-
Dividends payable		89,457	89,457	89,457	-	-
Lease liabilities	_	266,938	369,087	16,638	38,593	313,856
	\$	1,214,607	1,319,823	789,719	209,361	320,743

The Group is not expecting the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Currency risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Group's financial assets and liabilities exposed to significant currency risk was as follows:

	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD
December 31, 2022			
Financial assets:			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$ 39,917	30.7100	1,225,838
CNY	\$ 159,961	4.4080	705,108
Financial liabilities:			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$ 1,417	30.7100	43,512
CNY	\$ 17,512	4.4080	77,194
December 31, 2021			
Financial assets:			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$ 28,856	27.6800	798,723
CNY	\$ 108,806	4.3440	472,652
Financial liabilities:			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$ 1,783	27.6800	49,351
CNY	\$ 17,378	4.3440	75,489

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A weakening or strengthening 3% appreciation or depreciation of the NTD against the USD and CNY as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, would have increased or decreased the net profit after tax by \$43,446 thousand and \$27,517 thousand, respectively. The analysis is performed on the same basis for both periods.

3) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary item

Since the Group has many kinds of functional currencies, the information on foreign exchange gains losses on monetary items is disclosed based on the total amount. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, foreign exchange gains (losses) (including realized and unrealized portion) amounted to \$83,455 thousand and \$(25,791) thousand.

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the note on liquidity risk management for the interest rate exposure of the Group's financial assets and liabilities.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the risk exposure of the interest rate on derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding liabilities with variable interest rates, the analysis is on the basis of the assumption that the amount of liabilities outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 1% when reporting to management internally, which also represents the management of the Group's assessment on the reasonably possible interval of interest rate change.

If the interest rate had increased or decreased by 1%, the Group's net income before tax would have increase or decrease by \$18,643 thousand and \$17,837 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, with all other variable factors remain constant. This is mainly due from the Group's cash in bank and borrowings on variable rates.

- (v) Information of fair value
 - 1) Categories and fair value of financial instruments

Except for the followings, carrying amount of the Group's financial assets and liabilities are valuated approximately to their fair value, and are not based on observable market date and the value measurements which are not reliable. No additional fair value disclosure is required in accordance to the regulations.

		Dee	cember 31, 202	22	
	Carrying Fair value				
	amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ <u>15,744</u>			15,744	15,744
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,855,258	-	-	-	-
Accounts, notes and long-term receivables	1,175,410	-	_	-	-
Other receivables	10,609	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	20,519	-	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	11,586				-
Subtotal	3,073,382				-
Total	\$ <u>3,089,126</u>			15,744	15,744

	December 31, 2022					
	(Carrying			value	
		amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost						
Notes payable	\$	133	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable		179,128	-	-	-	-
Other payables		296,886	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		258,326				
Total	<u></u>	734,473				-
	_		Dec	cember 31, 20)21	
	_	Carrying	Det		value	
		amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets						
rinancial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$_	15,744			15,744	15,744
Cash and cash equivalents		1,976,971	-	-	-	-
Accounts, notes and long-term receivables		1,502,975				
Other receivables		1,502,975 99	_	-	_	-
Refundable deposits		12,923	_	_	_	_
Other non-current assets		11,551	_	-	-	-
Subtotal		3,504,519				
Total	\$	3,520,263	-	-	15,744	15,744
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	=					
Long term borrowings (including deferred	•					
income)	\$	203,125	-	-	-	-
Notes payable		116	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable		302,585	-	-	-	-
Other payables		352,386	-	-	-	-
Dividends payable		89,457	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	_	266,938				
Total	\$	1,214,607				

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value – Non-derivative financial instruments

If the financial instruments have no quoted market price in an active market, the Group shall use the market comparison approach to evaluate the fair value. The main assumption used in computing the market price is based on the investee's equity and the quoted price from a competitor. The estimated price has been discounted due to the lack of liquidity in the price of securities .

3) Fair value hierarchy

The Group used the fair value that can be observed in the market to measure the value of assets and liabilities. Fair value levels are based on the degree in which the fair value can be observed and grouped in to Levels 1 to 3 as follows:

- a) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identified assets or liabilities.
- b) Level 2: inputs, other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- c) Level 3: inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
- 4) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

	U	nquoted equity instruments
Balance at December 31, 2022(Balance at January 1, 2022)	\$	15,744
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$	10,744
Acquisition	_	5,000
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	15,744

5) Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement

Item	Valuation	Significant	between significant unobservable inputs and fair value
Item Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss — Equity investments without an active market	technique Comparative listed company	 unobservable inputs Price book ratio (As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 were 1.66~1.96 and 2.38~2.48, respectively) P/E ratio (As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 were 7.83~11.13 and 12.06~13.22, respectively) Market illiquidity discount rate (As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 were 30%) 	measurement The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if • the price book ratio and the P/E ratio the were higher (lower) • the market illiquidity discount were lower (higher)

6) Fair value measurements in Level 3- sensitivity analysis of reasonably possible alternative assumptions

For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions would have the following effects on profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

			Other comprehe	ensive income
	Input	Assumptions	Favorable	Unfavorable
December 31, 2022				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity investments without an active market	Market illiquidity discount rate	10%	\$ 3,223	(3,223)
December 31, 2021				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity investments without an active market	Market illiquidity discount rate	10%	4,883	(4,883)

The favorable and unfavorable effects represent the changes in fair value, and the fair value is based on a variety of unobservable inputs calculated using a valuation technique.

Inter-relationship

(s) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Group has exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

- 1) Credit risk
- 2) Liquidity risk
- 3) Market risk

This note has the information on risk exposure and the objectives, policies and process of risk measurement and management. For detailed information, please refer to the related note on each risk.

(ii) Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The chairman and the general manager are responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies and report regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investments securities.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, the management also considers the demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and the country in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk.

The Group's receivables are mainly due to one customer, which account for 20% and 31% of the total amount of accounts receivable and long-term receivables as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Group's receivables are concentrated on the industry type of the printed circuit board manufacturers.

The Group has established a credit policy, under which, each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered.

If the Group retains the rights to the products that have already been sold, the Group shall also have the right to require collateral if payment has not been received. The Group does not require any collateral for receivables.

The Group has established an allowance of doubtful accounts to reflect actual and estimated potential losses resulting from uncollectible account and trade receivables. The allowance of doubtful accounts consists primarily of specific losses regarding individual customers and estimates of potential losses based on statistics from payment histories of similar customer groups.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents at an amount in excess of the expected cash flows on operating expenses and financial liabilities. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. The Group has unused short term bank facilities of \$380,000 thousand and \$296,000 thousand, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(v) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rate, and equity prices which will affect the Group's income or the value of its holding of financial instrument. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return.

The Group does not enter into any commodity contracts other than to meet the Group's expected usage and sales requirements.

(t) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business. Capital consists of ordinary shares, capital surplus and retained earnings of the Group. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Group's debt-to-adjusted-capital ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	De	December 31, 2021	
Total liabilities	\$	944,217	1,550,858
Less: cash and cash equivalents		1,855,258	1,976,971
Net debt	\$ <u></u>	<u>(911,041</u>)	(426,113)
Total equity	\$	3,017,169	2,958,224
Debt-to-capital ratio		- %	%

As of December 31, 2022, there was no changes in the Group's approach of capital management.

(u) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

				Non-cash changes				
	Ja	nuary 1, 2022	Cash flows	Acquisition right-of-use assets	Lease modifications	Foreign exchange movement	Interest	December 31, 2022
Long-term borrowings (including deferred income)	\$	203,125	(203,125)	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		266,938	(16,894)	5,151	(750)	63	3,818	258,326
Total liabilities from financing activities	s	470,063	(220,019)	5,151	(750)	63	3,818	258,326
				Non-cash changes				
					Non-cash	changes		
	Janu	uary 1, 2021	Cash flows	Acquisition right-of-use assets	Lease	Foreign exchange	Interest	December 31, 2021
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	<u>Janı</u> S	uary 1, 2021 220,000	<u>Cash flows</u> (16,875)			Foreign	Interest	,
				right-of-use assets	Lease	Foreign exchange movement		2021

(7) Related-party transactions

The compensation of the key management personnel comprised the following:

		2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$	40,292	45,847
Post-employment benefits		396	378
	\$ <u></u>	40,688	46,225

(8) Assets Pledged as security

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets Other non-current assets:	Object	Dec	ember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Time deposits	Guarantee for customs	\$	1,500	1,513
Time deposits	Guarantee for rent the land and buildings from the Hsinchu Science			
	Park Bureau		10,086	10,038
		\$	11,586	11,551

(9) Commitments and contingencies

In order to expand the business, the Board of Directors approved a resolution for leasing land to build a factory and office building in Hsinchu Science Park on May 26, 2022, and the estimated total investment amount is approximately \$1,300,000 thousand. AS of December 31, 2022, the invested amount was \$11,200 thousand.

(10) Losses due to major disasters: None.

(11) Subsequent events: None.

(12) Other

The following is a summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expensed by function:

By function		2022			2021	
By item	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	132,576	312,765	445,341	124,565	358,035	482,600
Labor and health insurance	10,576	19,409	29,985	9,961	19,465	29,426
Pension	7,805	11,762	19,567	6,539	11,111	17,650
Directors' remuneration	-	8,342	8,342	-	13,170	13,170
Others	10,243	20,194	30,437	11,421	24,004	35,425
Depreciation	8,524	34,045	42,569	10,062	29,611	39,673
Amortization	-	-	-	-	83	83

(13) Other disclosures

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Group:

- (i) Loans to other parties: None.
- (ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: None.
- (iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

	Nature and name	Relationship			Ending	balance		Maximum	
Name of holder		with the security	Account name	Number of		Holding	Market	investment	Notes
	of security	issuer		shares	Book value	percentage	value	in 2022	
The Company	Yayatech Co., Ltd.		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	884,000	9,644	5.30 %	9,644	9,644	
Sissca Co., Ltd.	For Win Tech Co., Ltd.		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	658,413	6,100	9.68 %	6,100	6,100	

- (iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
- (v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
- (vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
- (vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of				Transaction details		Arm's-len	gth transaction	Account / n	ote receivable (payable)		
company	Counter-party	Relationship	Purchase / Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases / sales	Credit period	Unit price	Credit period	Balance	Percentage of total accounts / notes receivable (payable)	Remarks
The Company	Machvision (Dongguan) Inc.	Subsidiary	(Sale)	(392,399)		end customer's	significantly	Depends on the end customer's credit period	522,311	41 %	(Note 1)
Machvision (Dongguan) Inc.		Subsidiary	Purchase	392,399		end customer's	significantly	Depends on the end customer's credit period	(522,311)	(98) %	(Note 1)

Note 1: The transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of	Counter-party	Relationship	Balance of receivables from	Turnover	related party		Subsequently received amount of receivable	Allowance for bad
related party			related party (note 3)	rate	Amount	Action taken	from related party	debts
The Company	Machvision (Dongguan) Inc.	Subsidiary	522,311	0.82	,		- (Until February 16, 2023)	-

Note 1: The transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments: None.

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions:

No.	Name of	Name of counter-	Existing		Transac	tion details	
(Note 1)	company	party	relationship with the counter-party (Note 2)	Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of the total consolidated revenue or total assets
0	The Company	Machvision (Dongguan) Inc.	1	Operating revenue		Depends on the Group overall profit allocation	18.67%
0	The Company	Machvision (Dongguan) Inc.	1	Operating cost	· · · · ·	Not significantly differences with general customers	5.59 %
0	The Company	Sigold Optics Inc.	1	Operating cost		Not significantly differences with general customers	1.10 %
0	The Company	Machvision (Dongguan) Inc.	1	Accounts receivable – related parties (including long-term receivables)		Depends on the end customer's credit period	13.19%
0	The Company	Machvision (Dongguan) Inc.	-	Other payables – related parties		Dependent on capital budgeting	2.09 %

Note 1: Company numbering is as follows:

- (1) Parent company is 0.
- (2) Subsidiary starts from 1.

Note 2: The number of the relationship with the transaction counterparty represents the following:

- (1) 1 represents downstream transactions.
- (2) 2 represents upstream transactions.
- Note 3: For balance sheet items, over 1% of total consolidated assets, and for profit or loss items, over 1% of total consolidated revenue were selected for disclosure.
- Note 4: The transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the years ended December 31, 2022 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

Name of	Name of			Origin	al cost		Ending balanc		Maximum	Net income	Investment	
investor	investee	Address	Scope of business	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Book value	investment amount in 2022	of investee	income (losses) (Note 3)	Notes
The Company	Machvision Inc.	Samoa	Investment	105,433	105,433	3,463,650	100.00 %	43,944	105,433	51,941	51,941	Note 1, 2
The Company	Autovision Technology Inc.	Taiwan	Manufacturing of computer peripheral products	-	9,000	-	- %	-	9,000	1,147	508	Note 2
The Company	Sigold Optics Inc.	Taiwan	Manufacturing of machinery equipment	-	49,470	-	- %	-	49,470	2,639	958	Note 2
The Company	Machvision Korea Co., Ltd.	Korea	Maintaining and trading of machinery equipment	21,542	21,542	10,000	100.00 %	4,546	21,542	(1,558)	(1,558)	Note 2
The Company	ChipAI Co., LTD.	Taiwan	Manufacturing of computer peripheral products	-	18,000	-	- %	-	18,000	(103)	(92)	Note 2
The Company	Avountes Inc.	Taiwan	Electronic Information Supply Services	-	8,962	-	- %	-	8,962	321	144	Note 2
The Company	Sissca Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing of computer peripheral products	123,348	36,295	11,477,463	52.86 %	106,483	123,348	(19,045)	(10,281)	Note 2
Sigold Optics Inc.	Sissca Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing of computer peripheral products	-	43,300	-	- %	-	43,300	(19,045)	(1,492)	Note 2

Note 1: The company is a limited company.

Note 2: The transactions within the Group were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 3: The investment income was recognized under the equity method and based on the financial statements audited by the auditor of the Company

(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

Name of investee investment in	Major	Issued		Beginning remittance balance - cumulative investment			Ending remittance balance-cumulative investment		Direct / indirect shareholdings or investments	Maximum investment	Current investment gains and	Book value	Remittance of investment income in
Mainland China	operations	capital	(Note 1)	(amount) from Taiwan	Invested amount	Returned amount	(amount) from Taiwan	of investee	(%) in the Company	amount in 2022	losses (Note 3)	(Note 2)	current period
1	Maintaining and trading of machinery equipment	105,361	(<u>2</u>)i	105,361	-	-	105,361	51,940	100 %	105,361	51,940	61,908	-
Equipment Co.,	Maintaining and trading of machinery equipment	4,220	(4)i	-	-	-	-	(83)	51 %	-	(42)	2,272	-

Note 1: The method of investment is divided into the following four categories:

(1) Remittance from third region companies to invest in Mainland China.

(2) Through the establishment of third region companies then investing in Mainland China.

i. Through the establishment of Machvision Inc. then investing in Mainland China.(3) Through transferring the investment to third region existing companies then investing in Mainland China.

(4) Other methods: EX: delegated investments.

i. Through the establishment of Machvision (Dongguan) Inc. then investing in Mainland China.

Note 2: The transactions within the Group were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 3: The investment income was recognized under the equity method and based on the financial statements audited by the auditor of the Company

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Company	Accumulated investment amount in Mainland China as	Investment (amount) approved by Investment	Maximum investment amount set by Investment
name	of December 31, 2022	Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs	Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs
The Company	105,361	105,361	1,748,647 (Note)

Note: It represents 60% of the Company's net equity.

(iii) Significant transactions:

Please refer to "Business relationships and significant intercompany transaction" for the indirect and direct business transactions in China. All transactions were eliminated upon consolidation.

(d) Major shareholders:

No shareholders hold more than 5% of the shares.

(14) Segment information

(a) General information

The Group is mainly engaged in the manufacturing, trading and testing of optical inspection machinery equipment, as well as their related products. The operating decision maker focuses on the entirety of the Group for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment performance. The Group is identified as a single reportable segment.

(b) Information on income and loss, assets, liabilities, basis of measurement, and the reconciliation for reportable segments

The Group uses the internal management report that the chief operating decision maker reviews as the basis to determine resource allocation and make a performance evaluation. The internal management report includes operating profit, but not including any extraordinary activity and foreign exchange gain or losses because taxation, extraordinary activity, and foreign exchange gain or losses are managed on a group basis, and hence they are not able to be allocated to each reportable segment. In addition, not all reportable segments include depreciation and amortization of significant non-cash items. The reportable amount is similar to that in the report used by the chief operating decision maker.

The operating segment accounting policies are consistent with those described in note 4 "Significant Accounting Policies".

The Group treated intersegment sales and transfers as third-party transactions. They are measured at market price.

Information on reportable segments and reconciliation for the Group is as follows:

			202	2	
				Adjustments or	
		Taiwan	China	elimination	Total
Revenue:					
Revenue from external customers	\$	1,536,911	565,391	-	2,102,302
Inter-segment revenues		447,459	118,103	(565,562)	-
Total revenue	<u></u>	1,984,370	683,494	(565,562)	2,102,302
Reportable segment profit or loss	\$	577,731	55,831		633,562

			202	21	
		Taiman	China	Adjustments or	Tatal
Revenue:		Taiwan	China	elimination	Total
Revenue from external customers	\$	2,252,678	497,586	-	2,750,264
Inter-segment revenues		388,144	69,593	(457,737)	-
Total revenue	<u>\$</u>	2,640,822	567,179	(457,737)	2,750,264
Reportable segment profit or loss	\$	1,057,058	11,708		1,068,766

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, inter-segment revenues of \$565,562 thousand and \$457,737 thousand, respectively, should be eliminated from total revenue.

(c) Information on products and services

Revenue from the external customers were as follows:

Products and services	 2022	2021
Sale of optical inspection machinery equipment	\$ 1,922,905	2,605,712
Revenue from services	 179,397	144,552
Total	\$ 2,102,302	2,750,264

(d) Geographic information

In presenting information on the basis of geography, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of customers, and segment non-current assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

Geographic information		2022	2021
Revenue from external customers:			
Taiwan	\$	408,180	773,035
China		1,577,779	1,860,965
Others		116,343	116,264
Total	\$	2,102,302	2,750,264
Geographical information	De	cember 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-current assets:			
Taiwan	\$	469,193	498,066
China		28,418	30,894
Others		675	1,424

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets, not including financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

(e) Information about major customers

	2022		2021
D Group in Taiwan	\$	311,352	554,171
E Group in Taiwan		106,016	711,114
Total	\$	417,368	1,265,285