

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.**Parent Company Only Financial Statements****With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021**

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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only 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 parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Table of contents

Contents	Page
1. Cover Page	1
2. Table of Contents	2
3. Independent Auditors' Report	3
4. Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets	4
5. Non-Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	5
6. Non-Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	6
7. Statements of Non-Consolidated Cash Flows	7
8. Notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements	
(1) Company history	8
(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements	8
(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted	8~9
(4) Summary of significant accounting policies	9~26
(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty	26~27
(6) Explanation of significant accounts	27~58
(7) Related-party transactions	58~64
(8) Assets pledged as security	64~65
(9) Commitments and contingencies	65
(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters	65
(11) Subsequent Events	65
(12) Other	65~66
(13) Other disclosures	
(a) Information on significant transactions	67~68
(b) Information on investees	68
(c) Information on investment in Mainland China	68~69
(d) Major shareholders	69
(14) Segment information	69
9. List of major account titles	70~76



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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC. (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2022, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

1. Revenue Recognition

Please refer to Note 4(n) for the accounting principles on revenue recognition and Note 6(s) for the description on revenue recognition.

(a) Description of the key audit matter:

The main source of revenue of the Company was from the goods and labor services, since the products sold are mainly servers, storage devices, software and other commodities, revenue is recognized when the buyer accepts the delivery or when the installation and acceptance are completed. Because the sales contracts of some large-scale projects include various types of goods and services, such as computers, peripheral devices, software, and maintenance, it is necessary to determine the performance obligation and the applicable methods of revenue recognition. Therefore, the test of revenue recognition is one of the key audit matters.

(b) Audit procedures performed:

The main audit procedures of the key audit matter mentioned above include:

- Understanding and testing the design and implementation of internal controls for the sale cycle.
- Sampling the original order or contract and shipment receipt, reviewing the transaction terms in order to evaluate whether the revenue recognition complies with the relevant standards.
- Performing a reconciliation of various vouchers before and after the balance sheet date in order to determine the appropriate period for sales revenue recognizing in the financial statements.

2. Inventory

Please refer to Note 4(g) for the accounting principles on inventory and Note 6(g) for the inventory details and description on inventory.

(a) Description of the key audit matter:

The inventory of the Company is an important asset for its operation. As of December 31, 2022, the net carrying value of inventory was \$754,939 thousand, accounting for 23% of the total assets. Since inventory is a key component of the Company's assets and the amount is considered material. Therefore, the existence of inventory is one of the key audit matters.

(b) Audit procedures performed:

The main audit procedures of the key audit matter mentioned above include:

- Understanding and testing the design and implementation of internal controls over the buying cycle.
- Selecting samples for taking inventory.
- For the inventory that has been delivered to the customer at the end of the period and has not yet been completed for acceptance, we tested whether the inventory received the delivery order signed by the customer, selected orders or contracts to examine the trading conditions.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, were audited by other auditors and issued unmodified opinions with other matter paragraphs at March 3, 2022.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Hsin-Ting Huang and Li-Chen Lai.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 7, 2023

Notes to Readers

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are intended only to present the statement of financial position, financial performance and 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 parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The auditors' report and the accompanying parent company only 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 auditors' report and parent company only financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

Assets	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Current assets:					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6(a))	\$ 458,776	14	491,310	16
1136	Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current (Notes 6(c) and 8)	21,009	1	65,968	2
1140	Contract assets, current (Notes 6(s), (v) and 7)	233,020	7	367,302	12
1150	Notes receivable, net (Note 6(d))	14,809	1	4,140	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net (Note 6(d))	710,966	22	474,775	16
1180	Accounts receivable—related parties, net (Notes 6(d), 7 and 8)	66,401	2	90,651	3
1196	Operating lease receivable, net (Notes 6(e), (v) and 7)	9,266	-	19,058	1
1197	Finance lease receivable, net (Notes 6(f), (v) and 7)	10,361	-	16,951	1
1200	Other receivables (Note 6(v))	926	-	170	-
130X	Inventories (Note 6(g))	754,939	23	564,478	18
1410	Prepayments	13,988	-	27,906	1
	Total current assets	<u>2,294,461</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>2,122,709</u>	<u>70</u>
Non-current assets:					
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, non-current (Note 6(b))	18,200	1	-	-
1535	Financial assets measured at amortized cost, non-current (Notes 6(c) and 8)	57,094	2	36,859	1
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (Note 6(h))	233,304	7	233,059	8
1560	Contract assets, non-current (Notes 6(s), (v) and 7)	96,732	3	185,307	6
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 6(i))	79,839	2	99,241	3
1755	Right-of-use assets (Notes 6(j) and 7)	132,217	4	156,167	5
1780	Intangible assets (Note 6(k))	6,132	-	7,195	-
1840	Deferred tax assets (Note 6(p))	28,918	1	42,224	1
1920	Refundable deposits (Note 7)	98,417	3	82,277	3
1932	Long-term receivables, net (Notes 6(d) and 7)	219,301	7	75,689	3
194D	Long-term finance lease receivable, net (Notes 6(f), (v) and 7)	8,315	-	11,955	-
	Total non-current assets	<u>978,469</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>929,973</u>	<u>30</u>
	Total assets	<u>\$ 3,272,930</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3,052,682</u>	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets (CONT'D)

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Liabilities and Equity					
Current liabilities:					
2100	Short-term loans (Note 6(l))	\$ 240,000	7	50,000	2
2110	Short-term notes and bills payable (Note 6(m))	59,978	2	-	-
2130	Contract liabilities, current (Notes 6(s) and 7)	132,065	4	73,466	2
2150	Notes payable	2,871	-	2,192	-
2170	Accounts payable	854,274	26	850,697	28
2180	Accounts payable—related parties (Note 7)	21,484	1	9,056	-
2200	Other payables (Notes 6(q) and 7)	218,975	7	222,797	7
2230	Current tax liabilities (Note 6(p))	25,202	1	37,791	1
2250	Provisions, current	241	-	465	-
2280	Lease liabilities, current (Notes 6(n) and 7)	98,670	3	112,505	4
2300	Other current liabilities	6,475	-	25,479	1
	Total current liabilities	1,660,235	51	1,384,448	45
Non-Current liabilities:					
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (Note 6(p))	715	-	-	-
2580	Lease liabilities, non-current (Notes 6(n) and 7)	59,772	2	111,746	4
2610	Long-term payables	30,000	1	87,751	3
2620	Long-term payables—related parties (Note 7)	35,949	1	-	-
2640	Net defined benefit liabilities, non—current (Note 6(o))	53,240	1	53,119	2
2645	Guarantee deposits received (Note 7)	231	-	474	-
	Total non-current liabilities	179,907	5	253,090	9
	Total liabilities	1,840,142	56	1,637,538	54
Equity attributable to owners of parent (Note 6(q)):					
3110	Common stock	885,600	27	885,600	29
3200	Capital surplus	80,092	2	80,092	2
Retained earnings:					
3310	Legal reserve	283,678	9	265,401	9
3320	Special reserve	3,978	-	3,896	-
3350	Unappropriated earnings	183,348	6	184,133	6
	Total retained earnings	471,004	15	453,430	15
3400	Other equity	(3,908)	-	(3,978)	-
	Total equity	1,432,788	44	1,415,144	46
	Total liabilities and equity	\$ 3,272,930	100	3,052,682	100

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Non-Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar , except for Earnings Per Share)

	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 Operating revenues (Notes 6(s) and 7)	\$ 3,662,358	100	3,618,049	100
5000 Operating costs (Notes 6(g) and 7)	<u>2,873,950</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>2,839,921</u>	<u>79</u>
5950 Gross profit	<u>788,408</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>778,128</u>	<u>21</u>
6000 Operating expenses (Notes 6(d), (o), (t) and 7):				
6100 Selling expenses	399,562	11	369,876	10
6200 Administrative expenses	134,161	4	152,801	4
6300 Research and development expenses	84,327	2	73,922	2
6450 Expected credit losses (gains)	<u>137</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(70)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>618,187</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>596,529</u>	<u>16</u>
6900 Net operating income	<u>170,221</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>181,599</u>	<u>5</u>
7000 Non-operating income and expenses (Notes 6(h), (u) and 7):				
7100 Interest income	6,327	-	4,330	-
7010 Other income	14,613	-	5,651	-
7020 Other gains and losses	6,185	-	(1,577)	-
7050 Finance costs	(2,588)	-	(1,272)	-
7070 Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	<u>19,736</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25,121</u>	<u>1</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>44,273</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>32,253</u>	<u>1</u>
7900 Profit from continuing operations before tax	214,494	6	213,852	6
7950 Less: Income tax expenses (Note 6(p))	<u>36,031</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>35,573</u>	<u>1</u>
Net income	<u>178,463</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>178,279</u>	<u>5</u>
8300 Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
8310 Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8311 Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(1,581)	-	5,476	-
8330 Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified	(216)	-	109	-
8349 Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>316</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,095)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>(1,481)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,490</u>	<u>-</u>
8360 Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
8380 Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	70	-	(82)	-
8399 Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	<u>70</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(82)</u>	<u>-</u>
8300 Other comprehensive (loss) income	<u>(1,411)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,408</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 177,052</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>182,687</u>	<u>5</u>
Basic earnings per share (NT dollars) (Note 6(r))				
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 2.02</u>		<u>2.01</u>	
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 2.00</u>		<u>2.00</u>	

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Non-Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	Retained Earnings					Other Equity	Total Equity
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations Financial Statements	
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ 885,600	80,092	252,049	4,069	134,099	(3,896)	1,352,013
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	178,279	-	178,279
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	4,490	(82)	4,408
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	182,769	(82)	182,687
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	13,352	-	(13,352)	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(119,556)	-	(119,556)
Special reserve	-	-	-	(173)	173	-	-
Balance on December 31, 2021	885,600	80,092	265,401	3,896	184,133	(3,978)	1,415,144
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	178,463	-	178,463
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	(1,481)	70	(1,411)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	176,982	70	177,052
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:							
Legal reserve	-	-	18,277	-	(18,277)	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	82	(82)	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(159,408)	-	(159,408)
Balance on December 31, 2022	\$ 885,600	80,092	283,678	3,978	183,348	(3,908)	1,432,788

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.**Statements of Non-Consolidated Cash Flows****For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021****(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit before tax	\$ 214,494	213,852
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	130,654	112,389
Amortization expense	3,732	2,378
Expected credit loss (gain)	137	(70)
Interest expense	2,588	1,272
Interest income	(6,327)	(4,330)
Dividend income	(840)	-
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(19,736)	(25,121)
Gain on disposal of property, plan and equipment	(1,777)	(15)
Gain on disposal of other assets	(219)	(1)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	<u>108,212</u>	<u>86,502</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Contract assets	222,857	(186,128)
Notes receivable	(10,669)	(2,696)
Accounts receivable	(236,328)	(17,870)
Accounts receivable–related parties	24,250	(15,461)
Operating lease receivable	9,792	(4,462)
Finance lease receivable	10,305	3,289
Other receivables	(688)	51
Inventories	(223,251)	(35,442)
Prepayments	13,918	3,151
Long-term receivables	(143,612)	(48,983)
Long-term finance lease receivable	3,640	5,697
Contract liabilities	58,599	20,063
Notes payable	679	(32,023)
Accounts payable	3,577	208,194
Accounts payable–related parties	12,428	482
Other payables	(4,985)	22,685
Other current liabilities	(19,228)	17,936
Net defined benefit liabilities	(1,460)	(3,572)
Other operating liabilities	(21,802)	87,751
Total adjustments	<u>(193,766)</u>	<u>109,164</u>
Cash generated from operations	20,728	323,016
Income taxes paid	(34,283)	(27,129)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	<u>(13,555)</u>	<u>295,887</u>

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Statements of Non-Consolidated Cash Flows (CONT'D)

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

	2022	2021
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(82,632)	(209,433)
Disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	107,356	160,024
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(18,200)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(10,715)	(18,906)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	10,634	27
Increase in refundable deposits	(16,140)	(6,235)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(2,669)	(6,841)
Interest received	6,259	4,282
Dividends received	20,185	7,121
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	14,078	(69,961)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	190,000	-
Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	59,978	-
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	(243)	(34)
Payment of lease liabilities	(121,062)	(58,736)
Cash dividends paid	(159,408)	(119,556)
Interest paid	(2,322)	(1,245)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(33,057)	(179,571)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(32,534)	46,355
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	491,310	444,955
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 458,776	491,310

See accompanying notes to parent company only financial statements.

(English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)
TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollar, unless otherwise specified)

(1) Company history

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC. (the “Company”) was established on May 5, 2000. The main business items include software and hardware sales related to computer, communications and cybersecurity; custom-made system integration consulting and services; providing value-added industrial application solutions.

The Company’s common shares were publicly listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) on March 29, 2002. The Company’s registered office and the main business location is located at No. 22, Zhongshan North Road, Section 3, Taipei, Republic of China (R.O.C.).

Tatung Co. is the parent company of the Company and the ultimate controller of the group to which it belongs.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 7, 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 Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its 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 Company 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 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”

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”
- Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information”
- IFRS16 “Requirements for Sale and Leaseback Transactions”

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the financial statements.

- (a) Statement of compliance

These parent company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (“the Regulations”).

- (b) Basis of preparation

The Company prepared parent company only financial statements in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations, which provided that the profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period presented in the parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the profit or loss and other comprehensive income attributable to stockholders of the parent presented in the consolidated financial statements for the period, and the total equity presented in the parent company only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to the parent company presented in the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and, accordingly, made necessary adjustments.

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The parent company only financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (NTD) unless otherwise stated.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

- 1) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- 2) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- 3) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

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

(ii) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

Each entity in the Company determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan Dollar at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss

- 1) when the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation; and

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

- 2) when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

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

An asset is classified as current when:

- (i) The Company expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle
- (ii) The Company holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
- (iii) The Company expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period
- (iv) The asset is cash or 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.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- (i) The Company expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
- (ii) The Company holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
- (iii) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- (iv) The Company 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 the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including ones that have maturity within 3 months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

(i) Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The Company accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the accounts date.

The Company classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

- 1) the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and
- 2) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, accounts receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

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

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- 1) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- 2) financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. Trade receivables that the Company intends to sell immediately or in the near term are measured at FVTPL; however, they are included in the 'trade receivables' line item. On initial recognition, the Company 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.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial asset measured at amortized cost.

The Company measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- 1) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- 2) the time value of money; and
- 3) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

- 1) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

- 2) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
- 3) For accounts receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
- 4) For operating and financial lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Company needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- 1) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- 2) The Company has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
- 3) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivables including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Company classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

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TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(v) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item. Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for using the weighted average method. For obsolete inventories, provision is made for allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence loss.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Rendering of services is treated in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(h) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and made necessary adjustments in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations. The current period net income or loss and other comprehensive income or loss in the parent company only financial statement are same as the net income or loss and other comprehensive income or loss attributable to allocation holders of the parent in the consolidated financial statement. Additionally, the equity in the parent company only financial statement is the same as the equity attributable to equity holders of the parent in the consolidated financial statement. Such adjustments were made after the Company considered the different accounting treatments to account for its investments in subsidiaries in the parent company only financial statements under IFRS 10 "Parent company only Financial Statements" and the different IFRSs adopted from different reporting entity's perspectives, and the Company recorded such adjustments by crediting or debiting to investments accounted for using the equity method, share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The Company's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

Using the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Company's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Company and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Company's related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affect the Company's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Company recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate or joint venture on a prorate basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Company's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Company fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in Additional Paid in Capital and Investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Company disposes the associate or joint venture.

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TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Company.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. If this is the case the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Company estimates:

- (i) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
- (ii) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Company measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

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

Transportation equipment	1 ~ 6 years
Office equipment	1 ~ 6 years
Leased assets	1 ~ 8 years
Leasehold improvements	1 ~ 5 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(j) Leases

The Company assesses whether the 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Company assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

- (i) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
- (ii) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Company for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Company estimates the stand-alone price, maximizing the use of observable information.

Company as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Company is the lessee of those lease contracts.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- (i) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivables;
- (ii) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- (iii) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- (iv) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- (v) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability on an amortized cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

- (i) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- (ii) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- (iii) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- (iv) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Company measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset 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.

The Company applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Except for those leases that the Company accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Company elected not to assess whether it is a lease modification but accounted it as a variable lease payment and the practical expedient has been applied to such rent concessions.

Company as a lessor

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

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Company recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

(k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as follows:

	<u>Computer software</u>	<u>Copyright</u>
Useful lives	12 ~ 60 months	5 years
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired

(1) Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provision for warranties

A provision is recognized for expected warranty claims on products sold, based on past experience, management's judgement and other known factors.

(n) Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies are explained as follow:

Sale of goods

The Company's main source of revenue is the sale of goods. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers (the customer has the right to use and gains almost all of the residual benefit). The main products of the Company are computer, communication, network-related equipment and software and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract.

The Company provides its customer with a warranty with the purchase of the products. The warranty provides assurance that the product will operate as expected by the customers. The warranty is treated in accordance with IAS 37.

The credit period of the Company's sale of goods is from 30 to 150 days. For most of the contracts, when the Company transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as accounts receivables. The Company usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. For some of the contracts, the Company has transferred the goods to customers but does not have a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts should be presented as contract assets. Additionally, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Company measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Rendering of services

The Company provides maintenance and other professional services for the sale of equipment. Such services are separately priced or negotiated, and provided based on contract period. As the Company provides the maintenance services over the contract period, the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits provided by the Company. Accordingly, the performance obligations are satisfied over time, and the related revenue are recognized by straight line method over the contract period.

Most of the contractual considerations of the Company are collected evenly throughout the contract period. When the Company has performed the services to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts should be presented as contract assets. However, for some rendering of services contracts, part of the consideration was received from customers upon signing the contract, and the Company has the obligation to provide the services subsequently; accordingly, these amounts are recognized as contract liabilities.

The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year, thus, no significant financing component arises.

Information System Services

The Company provides services for the management, development, design, import and support of enterprise information systems. Some of the contracts include hardware equipment and software agreements.

Most of the service contracts of the Company are customized integrated services provided according to customer demand and have enforceable rights for the payment of completed service. Therefore, revenue is recognized base on the completion ratio of services. The price of the service contract is usually fixed, and the contract price is collected in accordance with the schedule agreed with the customer. When the service provided by the Company exceeds the payment made by the customer, the contract assets are recognized. However, any payment by the customer in excess of the services already provided by the Company shall be regarded as a contract liability.

For contract agreements that include multiple deliverables of goods or services, the content of the contract is hardware equipment and maintenance services. Since maintenance services can also be performed by other manufacturers and do not involve integrated services, maintenance services are identified as separate performance obligations. The transaction price is based on the relative stand-alone selling price to allocate the contract price to each performance obligation. Revenue from the hardware equipment is recognized when the hardware equipment is delivered to the customer, the legal ownership is transferred to the customer and the customer has accepted the hardware equipment, and maintenance service is recognized when the obligation is fulfilled.

In addition, the Company provides quality warranty for the hardware equipment, and the provision is treated in accordance with IAS 37.

The contract between the Company and the customer provides the goods or services promised to the customer and the payment period from the customer does not exceed one year. Therefore, the Company does not adjust the transaction price for the time value of the currency.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(o) Government grants and government assistance

The Company recognizes an unconditional government grant related to a biological asset in profit or loss as other income when the grant becomes receivable. Other government grants related to assets are initially recognized as deferred income at fair value if there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognized in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset. Grants that compensate the Company 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

All regular employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Company's parent company only financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- (i) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- (ii) the date that the Company recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

(q) Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- (i) Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- (ii) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- (i) Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- (ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(r) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as 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 potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as convertible bonds and employee compensation.

(s) Operating segments

Please refer to the consolidated financial report of TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC. for the years ended December 31, 2022 for operating segments information.

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

In preparing these parent company only financial statements, management has made 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.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is as follows. Those assumptions and estimation have been updated to reflect the impact of COVID-19 pandemic:

(a) Measurement of defined benefit obligations

Accrued pension liabilities and resulting pension expenses under defined benefit pension plans are calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial assumptions comprise the discount rate, rate of employee turnover, future salary increase rate, etc. Changes in economic circumstances and market conditions will affect these assumptions and may have a material impact on the amount of the expense and the liability. Refer to Note 6(o) for further description of the actuarial assumptions and sensitivity analysis.

(b) Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deferred tax assets can be utilized. Assessment of the realization of the deferred tax assets requires management's subjective judgment and estimate, including the future revenue growth and profitability, tax holidays, the amount of tax credits that can be utilized and feasible tax planning strategies. Changes in the economic environment, industry trends, and relevant laws and regulations may result in adjustments to the deferred tax assets. Refer to Note 6(p) for further description of the recognition of deferred tax assets.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's accounting policies include measuring financial and non financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company's financial instrument valuation group conducts independent verification on fair value by using data sources that are independent, reliable, and representative of exercise prices. This financial instrument valuation group also periodically adjusts valuation models, conducts back testing, renews input data for valuation models, and makes all other necessary fair value adjustments to assure the rationality of fair value. The Company strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities. Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

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

For any transfer within the fair value hierarchy, the impact of the transfer is recognized on the reporting date. Please refer to Note 6(v) for assumptions used in measuring fair value.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts

- (a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand	\$ 405	205
Bank drafts	458,371	432,161
Time deposits	-	58,944
Total	\$ 458,776	491,310

- (i) The aforesaid cash and cash equivalents were not pledged as collateral.
- (ii) For time deposits in pledge and non-restricted cash in banks (more than three months) reclassified to financial assets measured at amortized cost, please refer to Note 6(c) and 8.
- (iii) For interest rate risk and sensitivity analysis of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, please refer to Note 6(v).

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

- (b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	December 31, 2022
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:	
Non publicly listed stocks	\$ 18,200

(i) None of the aforementioned financial assets at FVTPL was pledged as collateral.

(ii) For credit risk and market risk, please refer to Note 6(v).

- (c) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Time deposit - General	\$ 20,206	63,653
Time deposit - Restricted (Performance Guarantee)	57,897	39,174
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Total	\$ 78,103	102,827
Current	\$ 21,009	65,968
Non-current	57,094	36,859
Total	\$ 78,103	102,827

(i) For those pledged as collateral for guarantee, please refer to Note 8.

(ii) For credit risk, please refer to Note 6(v).

- (d) Notes receivable and accounts receivable (including related parties) (including current and non-current)

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Notes receivable arose from operation	\$ 14,809	4,140
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Subtotal	14,809	4,140
Accounts receivable	678,222	453,416
Installment accounts receivable	122,335	47,768
Less: Unrealized interest income-installment accounts receivable	(2,318)	(2,482)
Subtotal	798,239	498,702
Less: Loss allowance	(1,063)	(926)
Subtotal	797,176	497,776

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Accounts receivable-related parties	\$ 18,558	51,423
Installment accounts receivable-related parties	186,900	97,801
Less: Unrealized interest income-installment accounts receivable-related parties	<u>(5,966)</u>	<u>(5,885)</u>
Subtotal	199,492	143,339
Less: Loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal	<u>199,492</u>	<u>143,339</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,011,477</u>	<u>645,255</u>
Current	\$ 792,176	569,566
Non-current	<u>219,301</u>	<u>75,689</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,011,477</u>	<u>645,255</u>

(i) Credit loss

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

December 31, 2022

Group 1

	<u>Gross carrying</u> <u>amount</u>	<u>Weighted-</u> <u>average loss</u> <u>rate</u>	<u>Loss allowance</u> <u>provision</u>
Current	\$ 995,279	0%	-
0 to 60 days past due	8,250	0%	-
61 to 120 days past due	1,375	0%	-
121 to 180 days past due	1,180	59.24%	699
181 to 240 days past due	6,138	0.74%	46
241 to 365 days past due	22	100%	22
More than 366 days past due	<u>-</u>	0%	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,012,244</u>		<u>767</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Group 2

	<u>Gross carrying amount</u>	<u>Weighted- average loss rate</u>	<u>Loss allowance provision</u>
Current	\$ -	0%	-
0 to 60 days past due	-	0%	-
61 to 120 days past due	-	0%	-
121 to 180 days past due	-	0%	-
181 to 240 days past due	-	0%	-
241 to 365 days past due	137	100%	137
More than 366 days past du	<u>159</u>	100%	<u>159</u>
Total	<u>\$ 296</u>		<u>296</u>

December 31, 2021

Group 1

	<u>Gross carrying amount</u>	<u>Weighted- average loss rate</u>	<u>Loss allowance provision</u>
Current	\$ 629,528	0%	-
0 to 60 days past due	14,918	0%	-
61 to 120 days past due	1,428	43%	619
121 to 180 days past due	27	100%	27
181 to 240 days past due	51	100%	51
241 to 365 days past due	70	100%	70
More than 366 days past du	<u>-</u>	0%	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 646,022</u>		<u>767</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Group 2

	<u>Gross carrying amount</u>	<u>Weighted- average loss rate</u>	<u>Loss allowance provision</u>
Current	\$ -	0%	-
0 to 60 days past due	-	0%	-
61 to 120 days past due	-	0%	-
121 to 180 days past due	-	0%	-
181 to 240 days past due	-	0%	-
241 to 365 days past due	-	0%	-
More than 366 days past due	<u>159</u>	100%	<u>159</u>
Total	<u>\$ 159</u>		<u>159</u>

The movement in the allowance for notes receivable, accounts receivable and long-term receivables were as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Balance at January 1	\$ 926	996
Impairment losses recognized	137	-
Impairment losses reserved	<u>-</u>	<u>(70)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 1,063</u>	<u>926</u>

The expected recovery of installment accounts receivable is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Less than one year	\$ 81,650	61,513
One to two year	73,762	18,922
More than two year	<u>145,539</u>	<u>56,767</u>
Total	<u>\$ 300,951</u>	<u>137,202</u>

(ii) The aforesaid notes, accounts and long-term receivables were not pledged as collateral.

(iii) For credit risk and currency risk of the Company, please refer to Note 6(v).

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(e) Operating lease receivable (including related parties)

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Operating lease receivable	\$ 9,266	19,058
Less: Loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 9,266</u>	<u>19,058</u>

A maturity analysis of operating lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date, is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Less than one year	\$ 6,593	89,152
One to two years	6,296	2,813
Two to three years	5,642	2,655
Three to four years	4,957	2,388
Four to five years	2,200	2,105
More than five years	<u>448</u>	<u>1,120</u>
Present value of lease payments receivable	<u>\$ 26,136</u>	<u>100,233</u>

For credit risk information, please refer to Note 6(v).

(f) Finance lease receivable (including related parties)

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Finance lease receivable	\$ 15,223	29,246
Less: Unearned finance income on finance lease	<u>(187)</u>	<u>(340)</u>
Subtotal (total carrying amount)	15,036	28,906
Less: Loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal	<u>15,036</u>	<u>28,906</u>
Finance lease receivable-related parties	\$ 3,640	-
Less: Unearned finance income on finance lease-related parties	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal (total carrying amount)	3,640	-
Less: Loss allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal	<u>3,640</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 18,676</u>	<u>28,906</u>
Current	\$ 10,361	16,951
Non-current	<u>8,315</u>	<u>11,955</u>
Total	<u>\$ 18,676</u>	<u>28,906</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

A maturity analysis of lease payments, which reflects the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date, is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Less than one year	\$ 10,548	17,290
One to two years	4,615	8,249
Two to three years	2,009	3,259
Three to four years	1,171	448
Four to five years	520	-
More than five years	-	-
Total lease payments receivable	18,863	29,246
Less: Unearned finance income on finance lease	(187)	(340)
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Present value of lease payments receivable	\$ 18,676	28,906

For credit risk information, please refer to Note 6(v).

(g) Inventories

The details of inventories are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Inventory - merchandise	\$ 84,241	97,182
Merchandise have been delivered and have not been accepted yet	670,698	467,296
Total	\$ 754,939	564,478

- (i) The Company's inventory costs recognized as expenses in 2022 and 2021 were \$2,873,950 thousand and \$2,839,921 thousand, respectively.
- (ii) No loss on decline in value of inventories was recognized for the write-down of inventories to net realizable value, and no gain on the reversal of the write-down of inventories was recognized for the increase in net realizable value or sale of inventories in 2022 and 2021.
- (iii) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the inventories of the Company were not pledged as collateral .

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(h) Investments accounted for using equity method

The details of investments accounted for using equity method are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Investments in subsidiaries	\$ 228,721	228,723
Investments in associates	<u>4,583</u>	<u>4,336</u>
	<u><u>\$ 233,304</u></u>	<u><u>233,059</u></u>

(i) Investments in subsidiaries

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

(ii) Associates

<u>Name of investee</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>		<u>December 31, 2021</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of ownership</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage of ownership</u>
<u>Investments in associates</u>				
I-Torch Technology Corp	<u>\$ 4,583</u>	20 %	<u>4,336</u>	20 %
		<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>
Attributable to the Company				
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 247		(229)	
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 247</u>		<u>(229)</u>	

(iii) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the investments accounted for using equity method of the Company were not pledged as collateral.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	\$ 19,132	24,302
Property, plant and equipment leased out under operating leases	<u>60,707</u>	<u>74,939</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 79,839</u></u>	<u><u>99,241</u></u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

- (i) The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment for the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost or deemed cost:				
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ 38	74,022	8,947	83,007
Additions	-	6,935	4,677	11,612
Disposal	(38)	(17,645)	(3,398)	(21,081)
Other changes	-	882	-	882
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>64,194</u>	<u>10,226</u>	<u>74,420</u>
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ 540	59,385	9,717	69,642
Additions	-	18,426	650	19,076
Disposal	(502)	(4,526)	(1,420)	(6,448)
Other changes	-	737	-	737
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 38</u>	<u>74,022</u>	<u>8,947</u>	<u>83,007</u>
Depreciation and impairment losses:				
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ 38	51,143	7,524	58,705
Depreciation	-	7,938	869	8,807
Disposal	(38)	(8,788)	(3,398)	(12,224)
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>50,293</u>	<u>4,995</u>	<u>55,288</u>
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ 534	50,629	8,049	59,212
Depreciation	6	5,028	895	5,929
Disposal	(502)	(4,514)	(1,420)	(6,436)
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 38</u>	<u>51,143</u>	<u>7,524</u>	<u>58,705</u>
Carrying amounts:				
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>13,901</u>	<u>5,231</u>	<u>19,132</u>
Balance on January 1, 2021	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>8,756</u>	<u>1,668</u>	<u>10,430</u>
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>22,879</u>	<u>1,423</u>	<u>24,302</u>

- (ii) The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment leased out under operating leases were as follows:

	<u>Office equipment</u>
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ 188,180
Disposal	(71,873)
Other changes	31,909
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 148,216</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

	<u>Office equipment</u>
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ 174,470
Disposal	(26,902)
Other changes	<u>40,612</u>
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u><u>\$ 188,180</u></u>
Depreciation and impairment losses:	
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ 113,241
Depreciation	46,141
Disposal	<u>(71,873)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u><u>\$ 87,509</u></u>
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ 93,040
Depreciation	47,103
Disposal	<u>(26,902)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u><u>\$ 113,241</u></u>
Carrying amounts:	
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u><u>\$ 60,707</u></u>
Balance on January 1, 2021	<u><u>\$ 81,430</u></u>
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u><u>\$ 74,939</u></u>

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, none of the borrowing costs arising from property, plant and equipment were capitalized and the property, plant and equipment were not pledged as collateral.

(j) Right-of-use assets

The Company leases many assets including buildings, transportation equipment, office equipment and other equipment. Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee was presented below:

Cost:	<u>Building</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ 68,225	13,043	1,053	181,939	264,260
Additions	25,344	2,905	228	26,775	55,252
Write-off	<u>(8,109)</u>	<u>(2,596)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(49,365)</u>	<u>(60,070)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u><u>\$ 85,460</u></u>	<u><u>13,352</u></u>	<u><u>1,281</u></u>	<u><u>159,349</u></u>	<u><u>259,442</u></u>
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ 8,251	7,349	1,053	83,580	100,233
Additions	65,300	6,625	-	98,359	170,284
Write-off	<u>(5,326)</u>	<u>(931)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,257)</u>
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u><u>\$ 68,225</u></u>	<u><u>13,043</u></u>	<u><u>1,053</u></u>	<u><u>181,939</u></u>	<u><u>264,260</u></u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

	<u>Building</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Other equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
losses:					
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ 24,128	5,681	495	77,789	108,093
Depreciation	25,233	3,556	243	46,674	75,706
Write-off	(4,613)	(2,596)	-	(49,365)	(56,574)
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 44,748</u>	<u>6,641</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>75,098</u>	<u>127,225</u>
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ 4,947	3,595	284	45,359	54,185
Depreciation	23,699	3,017	211	32,430	59,357
Write-off	(4,518)	(931)	-	-	(5,449)
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 24,128</u>	<u>5,681</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>77,789</u>	<u>108,093</u>
Carrying amount:					
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 40,712</u>	<u>6,711</u>	<u>543</u>	<u>84,251</u>	<u>132,217</u>
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 44,097</u>	<u>7,362</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>104,150</u>	<u>156,167</u>
Balance on January 1, 2021	<u>\$ 3,304</u>	<u>3,754</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>38,221</u>	<u>46,048</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the right-of-use assets for the Company were not pledged as collateral.

(k) Intangible assets

The costs, amortization, and impairment loss of the Company's intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	<u>Computer software</u>	<u>Copyright</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost or deemed cost:			
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ 3,775	5,000	8,775
Additions-acquired separately	2,669	-	2,669
Disposal	(1,657)	-	(1,657)
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 4,787</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>9,787</u>
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ 1,124	2,000	3,124
Additions-acquired separately	3,841	3,000	6,841
Disposal	(1,190)	-	(1,190)
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 3,775</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>8,775</u>
Amortization and impairment losses:			
Balance on January 1, 2022	\$ 1,080	500	1,580
Amortization	2,732	1,000	3,732
Disposal	(1,657)	-	(1,657)
Balance on December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 2,155</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>3,655</u>
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ 292	100	392
Amortization	1,978	400	2,378
Disposal	(1,190)	-	(1,190)
Balance on December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 1,080</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1,580</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

	<u>Computer software</u>	<u>Copyright</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carrying value:			
Balance on December 31, 2022	\$ <u>2,632</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>6,132</u>
Balance on January 1, 2021	\$ <u>832</u>	<u>1,900</u>	<u>2,732</u>
Balance on December 31, 2021	\$ <u>2,695</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>7,195</u>

(i) Amortization expense of intangible assets under the statement of comprehensive income:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Operating expenses	\$ <u>3,732</u>	<u>2,378</u>

(ii) Collateral

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the intangible assets of the Company were not pledged as collateral.

(l) Short-term loans

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Unsecured bank loans	\$ <u>240,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Unused short-term credit lines	\$ <u>60,000</u>	<u>358,103</u>
Range of interest rates	<u>1.76%~2.16%</u>	<u>1.00%~1.15%</u>

None of the assets for the Company were pledged as collateral.

(m) Short-term notes and bills payable

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>		
	<u>Guarantee or acceptance institution</u>	<u>Range of interest rates (%)</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Commercial papers payable	IBFC, MEGA BILLS	2.19%	\$ 60,000
Less: Discount on short-term notes and bills payable			<u>(22)</u>
Total			<u>\$ 59,978</u>
Unused short-term credit lines			<u>\$ 50,000</u>

(n) Lease liabilities

The details for the carrying amount of lease liabilities are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Current	\$ 98,670	112,505
Non-current	59,772	111,746
Total	<u>\$ 158,442</u>	<u>224,251</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

For the maturity analysis, please refer to Note 6(v).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Interests on lease liabilities	\$ <u>555</u>	<u>711</u>
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	\$ <u>21,055</u>	<u>36,740</u>
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ <u>230</u>	<u>320</u>

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

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	\$ <u>121,847</u>	<u>59,767</u>

(i) Real estate leases.

The Company leases buildings for its office space. The leases of office space typically run for a period from 1 to 5 years, and the contract does not impose any restrictions on the Company.

Some of the Company's property rental agreement contain extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the noncancellable period for which the Company has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company.

After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the lessee and affects whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

(ii) Other leases

The Company leases transportation equipment, some office equipment and other equipment, the lease terms usually range from 1 to 3 years.

Some of the Company's Copier lease agreements contain variable payments terms that are linked to certain volume of use generated from the leased stores, which is very common in the industry of the Company. As such variable lease payments do not meet the definition of lease payments, those payments are not included in the measurement of the assets and liabilities.

The lease term for certain office equipment leased by the Company for one year. These leases are short-term. The Company has selected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan asset at fair value are as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	\$ 96,183	110,120
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(42,943)</u>	<u>(57,001)</u>
Net defined benefit liability(asset)	<u>\$ 53,240</u>	<u>53,119</u>

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Company 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 Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable 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 \$42,943 thousand as of December 31, 2022. 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 Labor.

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Company were as follows :

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Defined benefit obligations at January 1	\$ 110,120	113,760
Current service costs and interest	936	979
Remeasurements loss (gain)		
— Actuarial loss (gain) arising from demographic assumptions	1,020	(1,482)
— Actuarial gain arising from financial assumptions	(2,993)	(2,809)
— Experience adjustment	7,847	(328)
Benefit paid	<u>(20,747)</u>	<u>-</u>
Defined benefit obligations at December 31	<u>\$ 96,183</u>	<u>110,120</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

3) Movements of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Company were as follows :

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ (57,002)	(51,593)
Interest income	(297)	(160)
Contributions paid by the employer	(2,098)	(4,392)
Benefits paid	20,747	-
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	(4,293)	(857)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	<u>\$ (42,943)</u>	<u>(57,002)</u>

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

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

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Current service costs	\$ 363	626
Net interest of net liabilities for defined benefit obligations	276	193
	<u>\$ 639</u>	<u>819</u>

5) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follow:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Discount rate	1.08%	0.52%
Future salary increase rate	1.00%	1.00%

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Company to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date for 2022 is \$838 thousand.

The weighted-average lifetime of the defined benefits plans is 5 years.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

6) Sensitivity analysis

If the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows:

	Impact on the defined benefit obligations	
	Increased 0.50%	Decreased 0.50%
December 31, 2022		
Discount rate(changes in 0.5%)	\$ (2,390)	2,769
Future salary increasing rate(change in 0.5%)	2,747	(2,403)
December 31, 2021		
Discount rate(changes in 0.5%)	\$ (2,631)	6,693
Future salary increasing rate(change in 0.5%)	6,622	(2,632)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions 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 is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2022 and 2021.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

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

The cost of the pension contributions to the Labor Insurance Bureau for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to \$20,055 thousand and \$18,727 thousand, respectively.

(p) Income taxes

(i) Income tax expenses

The components of income tax in the years 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022	2021
Current tax expenses		
Current period	\$ 24,102	36,703
Adjustment for prior periods	(2,408)	(966)
	21,694	35,737
Deferred tax expense (income)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	14,337	(164)
Income tax expense	\$ 36,031	35,573

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

The amount of income tax recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Remeasurement from defined benefit plans	\$ <u>(316)</u>	<u>1,095</u>

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for 2022 and 2021 is as follows

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Profit excluding income tax	\$ <u>214,494</u>	<u>213,852</u>
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	42,899	42,770
Non-deductible expenses	(4,460)	(6,231)
Adjustments for prior periods	(2,408)	(966)
Income tax expenses	\$ <u>36,031</u>	<u>35,573</u>

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Change in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Deferred Tax Assets:

	<u>Investments accounted for using equity method</u>	<u>Inventory valuation and obsolescence loss</u>	<u>Defined benefit plans</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
January 1, 2022	\$ 25,869	4,040	10,624	1,691	42,224
Recognized in profit or loss	(13,219)	-	(292)	(111)	(13,622)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	316	-	316
December 31, 2022	\$ <u>12,650</u>	<u>4,040</u>	<u>10,648</u>	<u>1,580</u>	<u>28,918</u>
January 1, 2021	\$ 24,661	4,040	12,433	2,021	43,155
Recognized in profit or loss	1,208	-	(714)	(330)	164
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	(1,095)	-	(1,095)
December 31, 2021	\$ <u>25,869</u>	<u>4,040</u>	<u>10,624</u>	<u>1,691</u>	<u>42,224</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Deferred Tax Liabilities:

	<u>Exchange gains</u>
January 1, 2022	\$ -
Recognized in profit or loss	715
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-
December 31, 2022	\$ 715

(iii) Assessment of tax

The Company's tax returns for the year through 2020 were assessed by the Taipei National Tax Administration.

(q) Capital and other equity

(i) Common stock

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's authorized capital were both \$2,000,000 thousand, and issued capital were both \$885,600 thousand, with a par value of \$10, both of which were 88,560 thousand shares. Each share is entitled to one voting right to receive dividends. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

(ii) Capital surplus

The components of capital surplus were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Common stock premium	\$ 75,600	75,600
Employee share options	4,492	4,492
Total	\$ 80,092	80,092

According to the Company Act, the capital surplus shall not be used except to offset deficit. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital surplus related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the Company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Retained earnings

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order: offset prior years' operation losses (including adjustments to the amount of undistributed surplus); legal reserve, which is 10% of leftover profits. However, this restriction does not apply in the event that the amount of the accumulated legal reserve equals or exceeds the Company's total capital stock. Allocation or reverse of special reserves as required by law or government authorities. On June 15, 2022, the regular shareholders' meeting resolved that if the amount set aside for "the cumulative net increase in fair value of investment property from the preceding period" and "the cumulative decrease in equity of the prior period" are insufficient, the equal amount of special reserve should be set aside based on the undistributed earnings before distributing earnings. If there remains any deficiency, the remaining amount required should be set aside from the amount of the after-tax net profit for the period, plus items other than the after-tax net profit for the period. The remaining net profits and the retained earnings from previous years (including adjustments to the amount of undistributed surplus), if any, the Board of Directors will prepare a distribution proposal and submit the same to the shareholders' meeting for review and approval by a resolution.

In order to maintain the return on investment of shareholders, the total amount of earnings distributed by the Company shall not be less than 50% of the distributable earnings for the year. The ratio of cash dividends and stock dividends distributed by the Company surplus is determined based on the current year's profit and the Company's capital planning, as well as the interest of the shareholders. Accordingly, cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends. If the cash dividends per share are less than NT\$0.1, no cash dividends will be issued and stock dividends will be issued instead.

1) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

2) Special reserve

On March 31, 2021, the FSC issued Order No. Financial Supervisory Securities Corporate 1090150022, which sets out the following provisions for compliance:

On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside special reserve. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, the special reserve in the amount equal to the reversal may be released for earnings distribution.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

When the Company distributes distributable earnings, an equivalent amount of special reserve should be set aside from the current period's earnings and prior period's undistributed earnings for the net decrease in other shareholders' equity that occurred in the current year. For the cumulative decrease in other shareholders' equity in the prior period, the special reserve should be set aside from prior period's undistributed earnings and should not be distributed. For any subsequent reversal of deductions from other shareholders' equity, the reversed portion of the earnings may be distributed.

3) Earning distribution

Earning distribution for 2021 and 2020 was decided by the resolution adopted, at the general meeting of shareholders held on June 15, 2022 and August 19, 2021, respectively. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follows:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Legal reserve	\$ 18,277	13,352
Special reserve	82	(173)
Cash dividends	159,408	119,556
Dividend per share (NT\$)	1.8	1.35

(iv) Other comprehensive income accumulated in reserves, net of tax

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations financial statements
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ (3,978)
Exchange differences on foreign operations	70
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ (3,908)</u>
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ (3,896)
Exchange differences on foreign operations	(82)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ (3,978)</u>

(r) Earnings per share

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	<u>\$ 178,463</u>	<u>178,279</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	<u>88,560</u>	<u>88,560</u>
Basic earnings per share (dollar)	<u>\$ 2.02</u>	<u>2.01</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	
Diluted earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	\$ <u>178,463</u>	<u>178,279</u>	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	88,560	88,560	
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares			
Effect of employee shares bonus	<u>551</u>	<u>568</u>	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (after adjusting the effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares)	<u>89,111</u>	<u>89,128</u>	
Diluted earnings per share (dollar)	\$ <u>2.00</u>	<u>2.00</u>	
 (s) Revenue from contracts with customers			
(i) Disaggregation of revenue			
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	
Sale of goods	\$ 2,938,332	2,793,920	
Rendering of services	590,028	702,327	
Leasing revenue	<u>133,998</u>	<u>121,802</u>	
Total	\$ <u>3,662,358</u>	<u>3,618,049</u>	
Timing of revenue recognition:			
At a point in time	\$ 3,072,330	2,915,722	
Over time	<u>590,028</u>	<u>702,327</u>	
Total	\$ <u>3,662,358</u>	<u>3,618,049</u>	
 (ii) Contract balances			
1) Contract assets (including current and non-current)			
	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>January 1,</u> <u>2021</u>
Sales of goods	\$ 316,093	543,497	359,808
Rendering of services	<u>13,659</u>	<u>9,112</u>	<u>6,673</u>
Total	\$ <u>329,752</u>	<u>552,609</u>	<u>366,481</u>
Current	\$ 233,020	367,302	256,548
Non-current	<u>96,732</u>	<u>185,307</u>	<u>109,933</u>
Total	\$ <u>329,752</u>	<u>552,609</u>	<u>366,481</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

For details on accounts receivable and allowance for impairment, please refer to Note 6(d). For details on impairment of contract assets, please refer to Note 6(v).

The significant changes in the Company's balances of contract assets during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
The opening balance transferred to accounts receivable	\$ (382,473)	(256,196)
Change in the measure of progress	<u>159,616</u>	<u>442,324</u>
Net movements for the period	<u>\$ (222,857)</u>	<u>186,128</u>

2) Contract liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>January 1, 2021</u>
Sale of goods	\$ 116,477	65,624	44,688
Rendering of services	<u>15,588</u>	<u>7,842</u>	<u>8,715</u>
Total	<u>\$ 132,065</u>	<u>73,466</u>	<u>53,403</u>

The significant changes in the Company's balances of contract liabilities during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
The opening balance transferred to revenue	\$ (71,941)	(51,045)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue in the period)	<u>130,540</u>	<u>71,108</u>
Net movements for the period	<u>\$ 58,599</u>	<u>20,063</u>

(t) Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulate that if there is a profit for the year, the Company should set aside 5% to 15% of its net income before tax, after deducting employee compensation and director's remuneration, and not more than 5% of the Company's directors' remuneration, provided that if the Company has an accumulated deficit (including the amount of adjustment to undistributed earnings), the Company should retain the amount in advance to cover the deficit. The employee compensation should be paid out by shares or cash, and should be resolved by the Board of Directors with at least two-thirds of the directors present and with the approval of a majority of the directors present, and reported to the shareholders' meeting. The recipients of shares or cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amount of employees' compensation provided by the Company was \$18,500 thousand and \$18,000 thousand respectively, and the amount of directors' remuneration was \$3,937 thousand and \$3,017 thousand respectively. The amounts were estimated on the distribution percentages of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration as stipulated in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, and were reported as operating expenses. If there is a difference between the actual distribution amount and the estimated amount in the next year, it will be treated based on the change in accounting estimates, and be recognized as the profit/loss of the next year. If the Board of Directors decides to use stock to pay employees' compensation, the number of shares will be calculated based on the closing price of ordinary shares on the day before the Board of Directors' resolution. The information is available on the Market Observation Post System website. There was no difference between the amounts approved in the Board of Director's meeting and the amounts estimated in the 2022 and 2021 parent-company-only financial statements.

(u) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Interest income

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 317	265
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortized cost	651	516
Others	<u>5,359</u>	<u>3,549</u>
Total interest income	<u>\$ 6,327</u>	<u>4,330</u>

(ii) Other income

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Government grant income	\$ 10,003	1,448
Dividend income	840	-
Others	<u>3,770</u>	<u>4,203</u>
Total other income	<u>\$ 14,613</u>	<u>5,651</u>

(iii) Other gains and losses

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,777	15
Income from sub-leasing right of use assets	219	-
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	<u>4,189</u>	<u>(1,592)</u>
Net value on other gains and losses	<u>\$ 6,185</u>	<u>(1,577)</u>

(iv) Finance costs

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Interest expense	\$ 2,033	561
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>555</u>	<u>711</u>
Total finance costs	<u>\$ 2,588</u>	<u>1,272</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(v) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's exposure to credit risk and the maximum exposure were mainly from the carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets recognized in the balance sheet.

2) Concentration of credit risk

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, contract assets and accounts receivable from top ten customers represent 54% of the total contract assets and accounts receivable of the Company. The concentration of credit risk of the remaining contract assets and accounts receivables is relatively insignificant.

Credit risk from bank deposits and other financial instruments is managed by the Company's Finance Department in accordance with the Company's policies. The Company only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are creditworthy banks and investment-grade financial institutions, companies and government entities. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk.

3) Receivables and debt securities

For credit risk exposure of notes and trade receivables, please refer to Note 6(d). Other financial assets measured at amortized cost includes other receivables and time deposits.

All of these financial assets are considered to have low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected credit losses. Regarding how the financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk, please refer to Note 4(f).

Based on historical credit loss experience of contract assets, there is no significant difference in loss patterns among different customer groups. Therefore, the loss allowance is measured at the expected credit loss rates without distinguishing among groups. The relevant information is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Total carrying amount (including current and non-current)	\$ 329,752	552,609	366,481
Expected credit loss rates	0 %	0 %	-
Loss allowance	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 329,752</u>	<u>552,609</u>	<u>366,481</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

The loss allowance of lease receivables is measured at the expected credit losses, details are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>January 1, 2021</u>
Operating lease receivable	\$ 9,266	19,058	14,596
Finance lease receivable	18,676	28,906	37,892
Total carrying amount (including current and non-current)	27,942	47,964	52,488
Expected credit loss rate	0 %	0 %	0 %
Loss allowance	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 27,942</u>	<u>47,964</u>	<u>52,488</u>

The movement in the provision for impairment of contract assets, lease receivables, and other receivables during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	<u>Contract assets</u>	<u>Lease receivables</u>	<u>Other receivables</u>
January 1, 2022	\$ -	-	-
Additions/Reversals	-	-	-
Write off (Note)	-	-	-
December 31, 2022	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
January 1, 2021	\$ -	-	5,366
Additions/Reversals	-	-	-
Write off (Note)	-	-	(5,366)
December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note: The contractual amounts of financial assets for the Company, which have been written-off and are still under recourse activity, are \$0 in the years 2022 and 2021.

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flow</u>	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>2-3 years</u>	<u>4-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
December 31, 2022						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short-term loans	\$ 240,000	240,786	240,786	-	-	-
Short-term notes and bills payable	59,978	60,000	60,000	-	-	-
Accounts Payable (including related parties)	1,163,553	1,163,553	1,097,604	50,249	15,700	-
Guarantee deposits received	231	231	231	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	158,442	163,024	102,434	51,985	8,605	-
	<u>\$ 1,622,204</u>	<u>1,627,594</u>	<u>1,501,055</u>	<u>102,234</u>	<u>24,305</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flow</u>	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>2-3 years</u>	<u>4-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
December 31, 2021						
Non derivative financial liabilities						
Short-term loans	\$ 50,000	50,042	50,042	-	-	-
Accounts Payable (including related parties)	1,172,493	1,172,493	1,084,742	87,751	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	474	474	474	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	224,251	226,560	113,962	111,834	764	-
	<u>\$ 1,447,218</u>	<u>1,449,569</u>	<u>1,249,220</u>	<u>199,585</u>	<u>764</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Market risk

1) Currency risk

The Company's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

Unit: thousands (foreign currency)

	December 31, 2022			
	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>TWD</u>	
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD	\$	1,745	30.7100	53,573
CNY		15,548	4.4090	68,549
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD		231	30.7100	7,090
CNY		296	4.4090	1,303
	December 31, 2021			
	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Exchange rate</u>	<u>TWD</u>	
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD	\$	1,458	27.6800	40,359
CNY		19,602	4.3440	85,149
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD		739	27.6800	20,462
CNY		1	4.3440	5

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

2) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, refundable deposits, accounts and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, a strengthening (weakening) of 1% of the exchange rate of the functional currency of the Company and the Company against the main foreign currencies would increase (decrease) profit before tax by \$1,137 thousand and \$1,050 thousand, respectively. The analysis of the two periods was conducted using the same basis, assuming all other variables held constant.

3) Foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary items

Since the Company has many kinds of functional currencies, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For the years ended 2022 and 2021, net foreign exchange gain (loss) amounted to \$4,189 thousand, and \$(1,592) thousand, respectively.

4) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding assets with variable interest rates, the analysis is based on the assumption that the amount of assets outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 10 basis points when reporting to management internally, which also represents the Company management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate change.

If the interest rate had increased/decreased by 10 basis points, the Company's net income would have increased/decreased by \$240 thousand and \$50 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, with all other variable factors remaining constant. This is mainly due to the Company's borrowing at variable rates.

5) Other market price risk

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the sensitivity analyses for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed using the same basis for profit or loss as illustrated below:

<u>Prices of securities at the reporting date</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Net income</u>
Increasing 1%	\$ <u><u>182</u></u>
Decreasing 1%	\$ <u><u>(182)</u></u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except for financial instruments not measured at fair value, whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, for which disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2022				
	Book Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, non-current					
Non publicly listed stocks	\$ 18,200	-	-	18,200	18,200

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments not measured at fair value

The Company's valuation techniques and assumptions used for financial instruments not measured at fair value are as follows:

a) Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

If there is quoted price generated by transactions, the recent transaction price and quoted price data is used as the basis for fair value measurement. However, if no quoted prices are available, the discounted cash flows are used to estimate fair values.

3) Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

A financial instrument is regarded as being quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arms-length basis. Whether transactions are taking place 'regularly' is a matter of judgment and depends on the facts and circumstances of the market for the instrument.

Quoted market prices may not be indicative of the fair value of an instrument if the activity in the market is infrequent, the market is not well-established, only small volumes are traded, or bid-ask spreads are very wide. Determining whether a market is active involves judgment.

Measurements of fair value of financial instruments without an active market are based on valuation technique or quoted price from a competitor. Fair value, measured by using valuation technique that can be extrapolated from either similar financial instruments or discounted cash flow method or other valuation techniques, including models, is calculated based on available market data at the reporting date.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

4) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

The valuation techniques of the Company remained unchanged. No transfers were made between the fair value levels in the hierarchy for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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

The Company's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value include financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs have only one significant unobservable input. Only equity investment without an active market have multiple significant unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs of the equity investments without an active market are independent, therefore, there is no correlation between them.

Quantified information of significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable inputs</u>	<u>Interrelationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss—equity investments without an active market	Market approach	Market liquidity discount rate (20% as of December 31, 2022)	None

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

The Company's measurement on the fair value of financial instruments is deemed reasonable despite the fact that different valuation models or parameters may lead to different results. 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:

	<u>Inputs</u>	<u>Upward or downward Movements</u>	<u>Current profit (loss) arising from changes in fair value</u>		<u>Other comprehensive income arising from changes in fair value</u>	
			<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>	<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>
December 31, 2022						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity investments without an active market—market approach	Market liquidity discount	1%	322	(322)	-	-

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

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. If the fair value of a financial instrument is affected by more than one input, the above table only reflects the effect of changes in a single input, and it does not take into account the correlation and variability between the inputs.

(w) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Company have exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

- 1) credit risk
- 2) liquidity risk
- 3) market risk

The following likewise discusses the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risks exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying parent company only financial statements.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Company's risk management objectives are to manage market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Company identifies, measures, and manages the aforementioned risks based on policy and risk preference.

The Company has established appropriate policies, procedures, and internal controls, for its financial risk management. Before entering into significant financial activities, due approval process by the board of directors and audit committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Company complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for contract assets, accounts and notes receivables and lease receivables) and financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counter parties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Company's internal rating criteria etc. Certain counter parties' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for advance receipts and insurance.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Credit risk from bank deposits and other financial instruments is managed by the Company's Finance Department in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are creditworthy banks and investment-grade financial institutions, companies and government entities. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. Except for contract assets and accounts receivables, the remaining debt instrument investments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, low credit risk for these investments is a prerequisite upon acquisition and by using their credit risk as a basis for the distinction of categories. The Company makes an assessment at each reporting date as to whether the debt instrument investments are still considered low credit risk and then further determines the method of measuring the loss allowance and the loss rates.

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery (the issuer or the debtor is in financial difficulties or bankruptcy).

(iv) Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid equity investments, bank borrowings, convertible bonds and finance leases. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

(v) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variables, there are usually interdependencies between risk variables. However the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

1) Currency risk

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenues or expenses are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Company's receivables and payables in foreign currencies are usually equal in amount, which would result in a natural hedge effect, therefore, hedge accounting is not applied. Since the aforementioned natural hedge does not meet the requirements for hedge accounting, the Company does not apply hedge accounting.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

1) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt instrument investments at variable interest rates, bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable loans and borrowings and entering into interest rate swaps. Hedge accounting does not apply to these swaps as they do not qualify for it.

(x) Capital management

The primary purpose of the Company's capital management is to ensure the Company can maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholders' equity value. The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure in accordance with changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payment, return capital or issue new shares.

(y) Investing and financing activities of non-cash transaction

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

	January 1, 2022	Cash flows	Others	December 31, 2022
Short-term loans	\$ 50,000	190,000	-	240,000
Short-term notes and bills payables	-	59,978	-	59,978
Lease liabilities	224,251	(121,062)	55,253	158,442
Guarantee deposits received	474	(243)	-	231
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>\$ 274,725</u>	<u>128,673</u>	<u>55,253</u>	<u>458,651</u>

	January 1, 2021	Cash flows	Others	December 31, 2021
Short-term loans	\$ 50,000	-	-	50,000
Lease liabilities	171,822	(58,736)	111,165	224,251
Guarantee deposits received	508	(34)	-	474
Total liabilities from financing activities	<u>\$ 222,330</u>	<u>(58,770)</u>	<u>111,165</u>	<u>274,725</u>

(7) Related-party transactions

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling party

Tatung Co. is both the parent company and the ultimate controlling party of the Company. It owns 42.70% percent of all shares outstanding of the Company, and has issued the Consolidated Financial Statements available for Public Use.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(b) Names and relationship with related parties

The followings are entities that have had transactions with related party during the periods covered in the parent company only financial statements.

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Tatung Co.	Parent company
Chyun Huei Commercial Technologies Inc.	Subsidiaries
TISNet Technology Inc.	Subsidiaries
TSTI Technologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries
I-Torch Technology Corp.	Associates
Shan Chin Investment Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Shan-Chin Asset Development Co.	Other related party
Tatung Company of Japan Inc.	Other related party
Tatung SM-Cycle Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Tatung Consumer Products (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Tatung Medical & Healthcare Technologies Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Ltd.	Other related party
TOES Opto-Mechatronics Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Nature Worldwide Technology Corp.	Other related party
Forward Electronics Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Elitegroup Computer System Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Tatung Okuma Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Hsieh-Chih Industrial Library Publishing Co.	Other related party
Tatung Forever Energy Co., Ltd.	Other related party
The Joint Welfare Committee of Tatung	Other related party
Affiliate Union of Tatung Company	Other related party
The Employee Welfare Committee of Tatung Co.	Other related party
The Employee Welfare Committee of Tatung System Technologies Inc.	Other related party
Tatung University	Other related party (Note 1)
Tatung Senior High School	Other related party (Note 2)
Chinese Taipei Football Association	Other related party (Note 3)

Note 1: On December 22, 2021, Tatung University had been classified as non-relate party.

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2: On December 22, 2021, Tatung Senior High School had been classified as non-relate party.

Note 3: On January 7, 2022, Chinese Taipei Football Association had been classified as non-relate party.

(c) Significant transactions with related parties

(i) Sales

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Parent company	\$ 137,180	157,766
Subsidiaries	40,564	119,988
Associates	7	71
Other related parties	<u>7,661</u>	<u>25,150</u>
	<u>\$ 185,412</u>	<u>302,975</u>

The Company there were no significant differences between selling prices to related parties and prices to arm's length customers. The comparison of collection terms between related parties and arm's length customers is summarized as follows:

<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
<u>Related party</u>	<u>Arm's length customer</u>	<u>Related party</u>	<u>Arm's length customer</u>
O/A 30-90 day	O/A30-150 day	O/A30-90 day	O/A30-150 day

(ii) Purchases

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Parent company	\$ 56,120	2,163
Subsidiaries	15,556	16,021
Associates	-	2,221
Other related parties	<u>4,745</u>	<u>3,316</u>
	<u>\$ 76,421</u>	<u>23,721</u>

The Company there are no significant differences between purchasing prices from related parties and prices from arm's length suppliers. The comparison of payment terms between related parties and arm's length suppliers is summarized as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	<u>Related party</u>	<u>Arm's length customer</u>	<u>Related party</u>	<u>Arm's length customer</u>
Domestic	O/A 60-90 days	O/A 60-90 days	O/A 60-90 days	O/A 60-90 days
Oversea	30-45 days after QC	30 days after QC	30-45 days after QC	30 days after QC

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(iii) Operating expenses

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Parent company	\$ 10,046	10,066
Subsidiaries	2,829	3,861
Other related parties	<u>19,637</u>	<u>19,883</u>
	<u>\$ 32,512</u>	<u>33,810</u>

(iv) Property transaction

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Acquisition of assets		
Other related parties	<u>\$ 60</u>	<u>-</u>

(v) Contract Assets

<u>Account</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Contract assets, current	Parent company	\$ 57,985	71,210
Contract assets, non-current	Parent company	<u>55,923</u>	<u>113,908</u>
		<u>\$ 113,908</u>	<u>185,118</u>

(vi) Receivables from related parties

<u>Account</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Accounts receivable - related parties	Parent company	\$ 39,618	30,957
"	Subsidiary-TSTI Technologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	25,338	30,413
"	Subsidiary-TISNet Technology Inc.	-	20,208
"	Subsidiary-Others	393	424
"	Other related parties	1,052	8,649
Finance lease receivable	Parent company	<u>780</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 67,181</u>	<u>90,651</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

<u>Account</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Long-term receivables	Parent company	92,984	-
"	Subsidiary-TSTI Technologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	40,107	52,688
Long-term finance lease receivable	Parent company	2,860	-
		<u>\$ 135,951</u>	<u>52,688</u>
 (vii) Other receivables			
		<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
	Subsidiary-TISNet Technology Inc.	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>22</u>
 (viii) Refundable deposits			
		<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
	Subsidiaries	\$ 8,690	-
	Other related parties	3,303	3,797
		<u>\$ 11,993</u>	<u>3,797</u>
 (ix) Guarantee deposits received			
		<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
	Parent company	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(x) Payables to related parties

<u>Account</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Accounts payable - related parties	Parent company	\$ 13,817	304
"	Subsidiary-TISNet Technology Inc.	867	2,392
"	Subsidiary-Chyun Huei Commercial Technologies Inc.	996	3,464
"	Subsidiary-Others	1,303	5
"	Associates	-	210
"	Other related parties-Tatung University	-	2,286
"	Other related parties	4,501	395
		<u>\$ 21,484</u>	<u>9,056</u>
Long-term payables – related parties	Parent company	<u>\$ 35,949</u>	-
Other payables	Parent company	\$ 1,324	1,254
"	Subsidiaries	935	961
"	Other related parties	387	390
		<u>\$ 2,646</u>	<u>2,605</u>

(xi) Leases to related parties

	<u>Right-of-use assets</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Shan-Chin Asset Development Co.	<u>\$ 19,639</u>	<u>39,130</u>
	<u>Lease liabilities (including current and non-current)</u>	
	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Shan-Chin Asset Development Co.	<u>\$ 19,865</u>	<u>39,356</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

		Finance costs	
		2022	2021
	Parent company	-	1
	Shan-Chin Asset Development Co.	\$ 329	560
		\$ 329	561
 (xii) Interest income			
		2022	2021
	Shan-Chin Asset Development Co.	\$ 27	27
		\$ 27	27

(xiii) Guarantees and endorsements

Guarantees and endorsements provided by the Company to relating parties for bank financing are summarized as follows:

		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Subsidiary-TISNet Technology Inc.	\$ 114,000	84,000
	Subsidiary-Chyun Huei Commercial Technologies Inc	50,000	128,500
		\$ 164,000	212,500

(xiv) Others matters

In August 2022, the Company partially subleased the leased Taichung office to the parent company under a financial lease, and the related right-of-use assets totaling \$3,495 thousand was derecognized. In 2022, the income from subleasing the right-of-use assets was \$219 thousand.

The above lease transactions were based on market price. The leasing decision and collection method of the leases are similar to the general leasing transactions.

(d) Key management personnel compensation

		2022	2021
	Short-term employee benefits	\$ 21,139	17,408
		\$ 21,139	17,408

(8) Assets pledged as security:

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Object	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, current	Performance guarantee	\$ 2,465	2,604
Financial assets measured at amortized cost, non-current	Performance guarantee	55,432	36,570
Total		\$ 57,897	39,174

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

The relevant information for commissioning the bank to issue warranties and performance bonds for business needs is as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Guarantee notes submitted	Business collaboration	\$ <u>499,753</u>	<u>310,243</u>
Deposit bank guarantee	Business collaboration	\$ <u>1,927</u>	<u>15,703</u>

(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters:None

(11) Subsequent Events:None

(12) Other:

- (a) A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By item	By function	For the years ended December 31					
		2022			2021		
		Operating Cost	Operating Expense	Total	Operating Cost	Operating Expense	Total
Employee benefits							
Salary		-	433,036	433,036	-	423,252	423,252
Labor and health insurance		-	40,537	40,537	-	39,365	39,365
Pension		-	20,694	20,694	-	19,546	19,546
Remuneration of directors		-	4,177	4,177	-	3,577	3,577
Others		-	22,149	22,149	-	19,877	19,877
Depreciation		92,813	37,841	130,654	79,534	32,855	112,389
Amortization		-	3,732	3,732	-	2,378	2,378

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the information on the number of employees and employee benefit expense of the Company is as follows :

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Number of employees	<u>562</u>	<u>546</u>
Number of directors (non-employee)	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Average employee benefit expense	\$ <u>929</u>	<u>931</u>
Average employee salary expense	\$ <u>779</u>	<u>785</u>
Adjustment to average employee salary expense	<u>(0.8)%</u>	
Remuneration for supervisors	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's remuneration policy (including directors, supervisors, managers and employees) information is as follows:

Our company commits to providing competitive pay policy according to market salary, industry standard, organizational structure and internal fairness. In order to retain and attract talents, we periodically evaluate above conditions and properly adjust our remuneration.

Directors' remuneration shall be based on the current period's income before tax less employees' compensation and allocated no more than 5% of the base, and the overall business results and their degree of participation will be taking into consideration.

Manager and employees' salary includes monthly base salary (MBS), bonuses based on business outcome and employee remuneration according to annual profit and our Article of Incorporation.

Besides, in order to fulfill our corporate social responsibility, we design an integral employee benefit plan(EBP), provides employees with reasonable allowances and subsidies, and regularly conducts employee performance appraisal and competency assessment to truly recognize employees' work performance and career potential as an important cornerstone for organization development, succession and talent management. Please refer to Note 6(t) for details on employee and director remuneration regulations

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(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 Company:

(i) Loans to other parties: None

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limit of guarantee/ endorsement amount for receiving party	Maximum balance for the period	Ending balance	Actual amount provided	Amount of collateral guarantee/ endorsement	Percentage of accumulated guarantee amount to net assets value from the latest financial statement	Limit of total guarantee/ endorsement amount	Guarantee provided by parent company	Guarantee provided by a subsidiary	Guarantee provided to subsidiaries in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship										
0	Tatung System Technologies Inc.	Chyun Huei Commercial Technologies Inc.	2	286,558	128,500	50,000	-	-	3.49 %	716,394	Y	N	N
0	Tatung System Technologies Inc.	TISNet Technology Inc.	2	286,558	114,000	114,000	-	-	7.96 %	716,394	Y	N	N

Note 1: The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

1. The Company is coded "0".
2. The subsidiaries are coded consecutively beginning from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: According to the "Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" issued by the R.O.C. Securities and Futures Bureau, receiving parties should be disclosed as one of the following:

1. An investee that has a business relationship with the Company.
2. A subsidiary in which the Company holds directly over 50% of equity interest.
3. An investee in which the Company and its subsidiaries hold over 50% of equity interest.
4. An investee in which the Company holds directly or indirectly over 90% of equity interest.
5. A company which needs mutual insurance basing on the construction agreement.
6. A company in which the Company endorses or guarantees basing on the holding proportion of mutual investments.
7. The performance guarantee of the preconstruction real estate contract between the same industry in accordance with the Consumer Protection Law is jointly guaranteed.

Note 3: Information of the limit amount of financing provided to others for individual loans and the maximum amount of financing provided to others should be filled in and explain who the individual loan was extended to and the calculation of the total amount of financing in the remarks.

Note 4: The maximum amount of endorsement or guarantee provided to others for current year.

Note 5: Should be the amount approved by the board of directors, but should be the amount approved by the chairperson when he/she is authorized by the board of directors according to Article 12 (8) of Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies.

Note 6: Should enter actual amount receiving party provided within the limit amount of guarantee/endorsement.

Note 7: A company is coded "Y" when a subsidiary is endorsed by the listed parent company, or a listed parent company is endorsed by a subsidiary, or a company with an endorsement in Mainland China.

Note 8: Individual endorsement or guarantee shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net assets value.

Note 9: Total endorsement or guarantee for others shall not exceed 50% of the Company's net assets value.

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance				Note
				Shares/Units	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	
The Company	Stock-Ausenior Information Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	1,400,000	18,200	9.33 %	18,200	

(Continued)

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

- (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:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Purchaser (seller)	Related party	Relationship	Transaction details			Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note	
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance		Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)
Tatung System Technologies Inc.	Tatung Co.	Investment companies evaluated by the equity method of the company	Sales	(137,180)	(3.75)%	O/A 30-90 days	No significant difference	O/A 30-150 days	132,602	13.10%	Note 1

Note 1: The Company has a contract assets amounted to \$113,908 thousand to Tatung Co.

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Related party	Relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue		Amounts received in subsequent period	Allowance for bad debts
					Amount	Action taken		
Tatung System Technologies Inc.	Tatung Co.	Investment companies evaluated by the equity method of the company	132,602	1.68	-	-	6,856	-

- (ix) Trading in derivative instruments:None

(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):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor company	Investee company	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net income (losses) of investee company	Investment income (losses) recognized	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value			
Tatung System Technologies Inc.	Chyun Huei Commercial Technologies Inc.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Computer and business equipment wholesale or retail and information software service	42,740	42,740	11,000,000	100.00 %	143,633	9,496	9,496	
Tatung System Technologies Inc.	TISNet Technology Inc.	Taipei City, Taiwan	Type II telecommunications business, cloud information services and information security services	62,590	62,590	6,750,000	100.00 %	83,356	12,557	12,557	
Tatung System Technologies Inc.	I-Torch Technology Corp.	Taichung City, Taiwan	Software wholesale, equipment management and consulting service	5,000	5,000	500,000	20.00 %	4,583	1,235	247	

(c) Information on investment in Mainland China:

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee company	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net income (losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses) recognized	Carrying value	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow						
TSTI Technologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	System integration service	72,444 (RMB15,000)	(1)	137,404 (USD4,606)	-	-	137,404 (USD4,606)	(2,564) (RMB580)	100.00%	(2,564)	1,732	-

Note: On June 22, 2022, TSTI Technologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. was approved by the Board of Directors to reduce its capital to cover its losses by 50%, and on December 19, 2022, TSTI Technologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. was notarized by Straits Exchange Foundation. As of December 31, 2022, the registration of legal changes has been completed.

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
137,404 (USD 4,606)	137,404 (USD 4,606)	859,673

Note 1: The method for engaging in investment in Mainland China include the following:

- (1) Direct investment in Mainland China.
- (2) Indirectly investment in Mainland China through companies registered in a third region. (Please specify the name of the company in third region).
- (3) Other methods

Note 2: Initial investment amounts denominated in foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan Dollars.

Note 3: The recognition of the investment through profit or loss of TSTI Technologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. was based on the financial statements which were reviewed and attested by parent company's CPA in R.O.C. within the same period.

Note 4: According to the rules of the Investment Board, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the maximum amount on investments should be the higher of the Company's net asset or 60% of the consolidated net assets.

Note 5: The above amounts were translated into New Taiwan Dollars at the exchange rate 30.71 as of December 31, 2022.

(iii) Significant transactions:

The significant inter-company transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions".

(d) Major shareholders:None

Shareholder's Name	Shareholding	Shares	Percentage
Tatung Co.		37,819,027	42.70 %
Hsu, I-Yin		8,966,000	10.12 %
Genesis Technology Inc.		7,200,000	8.13 %
Twinbot International Consultants Limited		5,889,000	6.64 %

Note 1: The main shareholder information in this table is calculated by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation on the last business day at the end of each quarter. The total number of ordinary shares and special shares held by the shareholders who have completed the delivery of the Company without physical registration is more than 5%. As for the share capital recorded in the Company's financial report and the number of shares actually delivered by the Company without physical registration, the calculation basis may be different.

Note 2: If shares are entrusted, the above information regarding such shares will be revealed by each trustors of individual trust account. The shareholders holding more than 10% of the total shares of the company should declare insider's equity according to Securities and Exchange Act. The numbers of the shares declared by the insider include the shares of the trust assets which the insider has discretion over use. For details of the insider's announcement please refer to the TWSE website.

(14) Segment information:

Please refer to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022.

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds		\$ 405	
Cash in banks			
Demand deposits		454,803	
Check deposits		1,850	
Foreign currency deposits	USD55,941.95 dollars (rate30.71)	<u>1,718</u>	
		<u>\$ 458,776</u>	

Statement of Contract assets—current

<u>Client name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Company A		\$ 57,985	
Company B		25,375	
Company C		21,960	
Company D		18,830	
Company E		16,380	
Others (Note)		<u>92,490</u>	
Total		<u>\$ 233,020</u>	

Note: The balance of each Client does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Statement of accounts receivable

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

<u>Client name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
<u>Current</u>			
Company F		\$ 150,444	
Company B		78,710	
Company G		63,644	
Others (Note)		<u>419,231</u>	
Total		712,029	
Less: Loss allowance		<u>(1,063)</u>	
Net amount		<u><u>\$ 710,966</u></u>	

Note: The balance of each Client does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

Statement of long-term receivables

<u>Client name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
<u>Non-current</u>			
Company A		\$ 92,984	
Company H		55,356	
Company I		40,108	
Company J		19,139	
Others (Note)		<u>11,714</u>	
Total		219,301	
Less: Loss allowance		<u>-</u>	
Net amount		<u><u>\$ 219,301</u></u>	

Note: The balance of each Client does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Statement of inventories

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>		<u>Note</u>
		<u>Cost</u>	<u>Net realized value</u>	
Goods		\$ 775,140	<u>775,692</u>	
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation losses		<u>(20,201)</u>		
Net amount		<u>\$ 754,939</u>		

Note:1.For the determination of the market price, please refer to Note 4.

2.The comparison between inventory cost and net realizable value is carried out by item-by-item comparison method.

3.Allowance for inventory valuation losses is sufficient for inventories.

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Statement of changes in investments accounted for using equity method

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

Name	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decreased		Ending Balance			Ending Balance		Guarantee or collateral	Note
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Amount	Unit price	Amount		
Chyun Hwei Commercial Technologies Inc.	11,000	\$ 153,505	-	9,496	-	19,368	11,000	100 %	143,633	13.06	143,633	None	
TISNet Technology Inc.	5,850	70,992	900	12,557	-	193	6,750	100 %	83,356	12.35	83,356	"	
TSTI Technologies (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	-	4,226	-	70	-	2,564	-	100 %	1,732	0.12	1,732	"	
I Torch Technology Corp	500	4,336	-	247	-	-	500	20 %	4,583	9.17	4,583	"	
		<u>\$ 233,059</u>		<u>22,370</u>		<u>22,125</u>			<u>233,304</u>		<u>233,304</u>		

Note 1: The increase in this period was due to the recognition of \$22,300 thousand in the shares of profits of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method thousand and \$70 thousand in the exchange differences on the translation of foreign operations financial statements.

Note 2: The decrease in this period was due to the recognition of \$2,564 thousand in share of losses of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using equity method, \$19,345 thousand in cash dividends received from investees and \$216 thousand in actuarial losses recognized in subsidiaries.

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Statement of short-term loans

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

<u>Types</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>	<u>Contract period</u>	<u>Interest Rate Range</u>	<u>Loan Commitments</u>	<u>Mortgage or guarantee</u>
Bank loan	Land Bank of Taiwan	\$ 50,000	2022.11.14~2023.02.10	None	50,000	None
Bank loan	Hua Nan Bank	90,000	2022.12.07~2023.01.07	"	100,000	None
Bank loan	Far Eastern International Bank	50,000	2022.12.01~2023.01.30	"	100,000	None
Bank loan	Taishin International Bank	50,000	2022.12.07~2023.03.07	"	50,000	None
		<u>\$ 240,000</u>			<u>300,000</u>	

Note: The interest rate ranges from 1.755% to 2.160%, with a maximum callable rate of 2.160%, which is due to the annual renewal period. The loan is borrowed across the year-end, and has been repaid on January 7, 2023.

Statement of accounts payable

<u>Client name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Company K		\$ 174,672	
Company L		109,033	
Company M		94,864	
Company N		87,243	
Others (Note)		<u>388,462</u>	
Total		<u>\$ 854,274</u>	

Note: The balance of each vendor do not exceed 5% of the account balance.

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Statement of operating revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Sales of goods	\$ 2,938,332	
Rendering of services	590,028	
Leasing revenue	<u>133,998</u>	
Net amount	<u><u>\$ 3,662,358</u></u>	

Note: The quantity is not shown because it includes computers and peripherals, servers, storage devices, software, network and information security, which cannot be counted in the same unit.

Statement of operating costs

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Note</u>
Inventories, January 1		\$ 584,679	
Add: Purchase		2,954,808	
Less: Inventories, December 31		(775,140)	
Transfer into leased assets		(31,909)	
Transfer into office equipment		(882)	
Transfer into expense		<u>(32,415)</u>	
Cost of goods sold		2,699,141	
Other business costs			
Add: Rental costs-depreciation		46,390	
Other costs-depreciation		46,423	
Other costs		<u>81,996</u>	
Total		<u><u>\$ 2,873,950</u></u>	

TATUNG SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Statement of operating expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollar)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Selling expenses</u>	<u>Administrative expenses</u>	<u>Research and development expenses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salary and wages expenses	\$ 290,689	83,864	62,660	437,213
Technical consulting expenses	-	10,650	1,050	11,700
Insurance expenses	28,885	7,165	6,215	42,265
Depreciation	25,161	8,311	4,369	37,841
Others	<u>54,827</u>	<u>24,171</u>	<u>10,033</u>	<u>89,031</u>
Total	<u>\$ 399,562</u>	<u>134,161</u>	<u>84,327</u>	<u>618,050</u>