Stock Code:3259

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements

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

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of
Solid State System Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the parent-company-only financial statements of Solid State System Co., Ltd., which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and notes to the parent-company-only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and 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 Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Solid State System Co., Ltd. in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Account of Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirement. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the parent-company-only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent-company-only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Based on our judgment, the key audit matters should be reflected in our report are as follow:

1. Valuation of inventories

Please refer to Note 4(7) "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies－Inventories", Note5(1) "Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgments, and Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty－ Valuation of inventories", and Note 6(3) "Explanation of Significant Accounts－Inventories" to the parent-company-only financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

Solid State System Co., Ltd.'s main products included NAND Flash controller IC and Audio IC, wherein its inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Due to the rapid changes in electronic industry, the old models produced by Solid State System Co., Ltd. may quickly be replaced by new ones or may fail to meet the market demand resulting in a risk in which the carrying value of inventories may be higher than its net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on the assumptions of the estimated selling price of the products within a specific time horizon which might be subject to significant fluctuations. Therefore, the valuation of inventories is one of the key audit matters for our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included: Obtaining the inventory ageing report and checking the accuracy with the general ledger; testing the accuracy of the ageing of inventory based on the available documents of the last valid transaction. Inspecting the inventory ageing report and analyzing the difference in the inventory aging in comparison to prior periods. Understanding and evaluating the management's judgment on the calculation of the net realizable value, and testing the relevant documents to assess the rationality for ageing inventories under 6 months; as well as challenging the management's assumptions on the completeness of inventory provisions, making an assessment of their adequacy for ageing inventories exceeding 6 months of age and/or obsolescence of inventory, and assessing the reasonableness and accuracy of the provisioning methodology; Testing the appropriateness of the inventory valuation, evaluating the management's calculations for inventory loss with reference to historical trends to ensure their appropriateness and considering the adequacy of Solid State System Co., Ltd.'s disclosures in the accounts.

2. **Impairment assessment on non-financial assets**

Please refer to Note 4(12) "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies－Impairment of non-financial assets", Note 5(2) "Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgments, and Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty－Impairment Assessment on non-financial assets", and Notes 6(5), (6) and (7) "Explanation of Significant Accounts－Property, plant and equipment", "Explanation of Significant Accounts－Right-of-use assets"and "Explanation of Significant Accounts－Intangible assets", respectively, to the parent-company-only financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

Solid State System Co., Ltd. has performed poorly in operation in recent years, resulting in a risk in which the impairment loss of non-financial assets and the recoverable amount of assets may become lower than the carrying value of assets. The valuation of the impairment loss of assets that are based on the cash flow in the future is subject to the management's judgment which has significant uncertainty, and the audit team needs to discuss the matter with the management to evaluate the adequacy of the valuation. Therefore, the impairment assessment on non-financial assets is one of the key audit matters for our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included: Assessing the methodology and assumptions used by management to determine whether the assets are impaired. Conducting retrospective testing to compare the historical forecast cash flows with actualities if there is significant difference. Performing sensitivity analysis for the key assumptions which are used in the impairment model with reference to historical forecast cash flows. Consulting with our internal valuation specialist to evaluate the appropriateness of the weighted average cost of capital applied, and obtaining the subsequent financial information to assess the rationality of the evaluation of impairment.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements

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

In preparing the parent-company-only financial statements, management is responsible for assessing Solid State System Co., Ltd.'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 Solid State System Co., Ltd. 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 Solid State System Co., Ltd.'s financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent-company-only Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent-company-only financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal 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 Solid State System Co., Ltd.'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 Solid State System Co., Ltd.'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 parent-company-only financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause Solid State System Co., Ltd. to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent-company-only financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent-company-only financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in entities accounted for using equity method to express an opinion on the parent-company-only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chien-Hui Lu and Wan-Yuan Yu.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
Febuary 23, 2023

Notes to Readers

The accompanying parent-company-only financial statements are intended only to present the 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 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.

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

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(1))	$ 64,616	10	170,402	22
1170	Accounts receivable, net (note 6(2))	13,532	2	21,637	3
1180	Accounts receivable from related parties, net (notes 6(2) and 7)	40,643	6	58,774	8
130X	Inventories (note 6(3))	390,453	62	334,791	44
1479	Other current assets (note 8)	9,538	2	8,322	1
		518,782	82	593,926	78
	Non-current assets:				
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(4))	-	-	2,167	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (note 6(5))	57,785	9	84,392	11
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(6))	23,600	4	21,847	3
1780	Intangible assets (note 6(7))	14,177	2	20,287	3
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(11))	-	-	29,860	4
1920	Refundable deposits (note 8)	6,779	1	7,095	1
1975	Net defined benefit asset, non-current (note 6(10))	8,490	2	4,205	-
1990	Other non-current assets	117	-	533	-
		110,948	18	170,386	22
	Total assets	**$ 629,730**	**100**	**764,312**	**100**

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (notes 6(8))	$ 66,019	10	-	-
2170	Accounts payable	1,936	-	25,800	4
2201	Accrued payroll and bonus	17,122	3	17,324	2
2209	Other accrued expenses	19,614	3	44,634	6
2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(9))	10,033	2	7,150	1
2399	Other current liabilities	6,264	1	9,268	1
		120,988	19	104,176	14
	Non-current liabilities:				
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(11))	1,718	-	861	-
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(9))	8,747	2	7,851	1
2645	Guarantee deposits received	618	-	618	-
		11,083	2	9,330	1
	Total liabilities	132,071	21	113,506	15
	Equity (notes 6(12) and (13)):				
3110	Common stock	746,877	119	746,877	98
3200	Capital surplus	-	-	176,995	23
3300	Accumulated deficits	(249,218)	(40)	(273,066)	(36)
	Total equity	497,659	79	650,806	85
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 629,730**	**100**	**764,312**	**100**

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements.

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

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

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

		For the year ended December 31,			
		2022		2021	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
	Operating revenues (notes 6(15) and 7)	$ 402,537	100	692,359	100
5000	**Operating costs** (notes 6(3), (9) and 12)	286,118	71	462,897	67
	Gross profit	116,419	29	229,462	33
5910	Realized (unrealized) profit or loss from sales	7	-	(2)	-
	Realized gross profit	116,426	29	229,460	33
6000	**Operating expenses** (notes 6(9), 7 and 12)**:**				
6100	Selling	67,702	17	65,445	9
6200	General and administrative	35,860	9	31,616	5
6300	Research and development	133,920	33	135,756	20
6450	**Total operating expenses**	237,482	59	232,817	34
	Net operating loss	(121,056)	(30)	(3,357)	(1)
7000	**Non-operating income and expenses** (note 6(17))**:**				
7100	Interest income	561	-	229	-
7020	Other gains and losses	(5,456)	(1)	5,807	1
7050	Finance costs (note 6(9))	(667)	-	(1,280)	-
7070	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, net (note 6(4))	(76)	-	(78)	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	(5,638)	(1)	4,678	1
7900	**Profit expenses (loss) before tax**	(126,694)	(31)	1,321	-
7950	**Income tax Profit expenses** (note 6(11))	29,865	8	163	-
	Net (loss) profit for the period	(156,559)	(39)	1,158	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income:**				
8310	**Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**				
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (note6 (10))	4,265	1	648	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (note 6(11))	853	-	130	-
	Total items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	3,412	1	518	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income for the period (after tax)**	3,412	1	518	-
	Total comprehensive income for the period	**$ (153,147)**	**(38)**	**1,676**	**-**
	Earnings per share (New Taiwan Dollars) (note 6(14))				
9750	Basic earnings per share	**$ (2.10)**		**0.02**	
9850	Diluted earnings per share	**$ (2.10)**		**0.02**	

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements.

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

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Common stock	Capital surplus	Accumulated deficits	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$ 646,877	-	(274,742)	372,135
Net income for the period	-	-	1,158	1,158
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	518	518
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1,676	1,676
Due to donated assets received	-	868	-	868
Issue of shares	100,000	171,320	-	271,320
Compensation cost of employee subscription for cash capital increase	-	4,807	-	4,807
Balance as of December 31, 2021	746,877	176,995	(273,066)	650,806
Net loss for the period	-	-	(156,559)	(156,559)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	3,412	3,412
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(153,147)	(153,147)
Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficits	-	(176,995)	176,995	-
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$ 746,877**	**-**	**(249,218)**	**497,659**

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements.

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

Solid State System Co., Ltd.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
(Loss) profit before income tax	$ (126,694)	1,321
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation	36,580	35,703
Amortization	13,072	15,335
Expected credit (gain) loss	(38)	17
Interest expense	667	1,280
Interest income	(561)	(229)
Compensation cost of employee subscription for cash capital increase	-	4,807
Share of loss of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method	76	78
Realized loss (profit) from sales	(7)	2
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(1,680)	(3,192)
Recognition of impairment losses on non-financial assets	12,819	-
Provision for inventory devaluation loss (reversed)	30,341	(1,197)
Others	20	-
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	91,289	52,604
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Accounts receivable	8,143	(7,735)
Accounts receivable from related parties	18,131	(9,657)
Inventories	(86,003)	(142,271)
Other operating assets	1,286	2,720
Total changes in operating assets	(58,443)	(156,943)
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Accounts payable	(23,864)	(25,441)
Other operating liabilities	(29,319)	(1,766)
Total changes in operating liabilities	(53,183)	(27,207)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(111,626)	(184,150)
Total adjustments	(20,337)	(131,546)
Cash flows used in operations	(147,031)	(130,225)
Interest received	518	225
Interest paid	(594)	(1,298)
Income taxes paid	(2)	(161)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(147,109)	(131,459)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(9,435)	(19,108)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,124	10,271
Decrease in refundable deposits	316	1,169
Acquisition of intangible assets	(6,962)	(9,185)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(13,957)	(16,853)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowings	141,019	333,213
Repayments of borrowings	(75,000)	(367,629)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	-	(309)
Payment of lease liabilities	(10,739)	(10,658)
Proceeds from issuing shares	-	271,320
Net cash flows from financing activities	55,280	225,937
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents for the period	(105,786)	77,625
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	170,402	92,777
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ 64,616**	**170,402**

See accompanying notes to parent-company-only financial statements.

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

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars,
Except for Earnings Per Share Information and Unless Otherwise Specified)

1. Company History

Solid State System Co., Ltd. ("the Company") was incorporated on November 26, 1998, as a company limited by shares and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Republic of China ("R.O.C."). The address of the Company's registered office is 5F-1 No. 22 Tai Yuen Street, Tai Yuen Hi-Tech Industrial Park, Zhubei City, Hsinchu 302, Taiwan, R. O. C.. The Company's common stocks have been publicly listed on Taipei Exchange since December 24, 2007.

The main activities of the Company is the design, research, development, manufacture and sale of integrated circuits (ICs).

2. Approval Date and Procedures of the Financial Statements

The Parent-Company-Only financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on Febuary 23, 2023.

3. New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Adopted:

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

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its parent-company-only 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"

(2) 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 parent-company-only 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"

(3) 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 parent-company-only 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"
- Amendments to IFRS16 "Requirements for Sale and Leaseback Transactions"

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent-company-only financial statements are summarized as follows. Except for those described individually, the significant accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the parent-company-only financial statements.

(1) Statement of compliance

The parent-company-only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations).

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Basis of measurement

The parent-company-only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following significant accounts in the balance sheets:

(a) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPTL) are measured at fair value;

(b) The net defined benefit assets are measured at fair value of the plan assets, less, the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

B. Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The parent-company-only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars ("TWD"), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in TWD has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(3) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period (hereinafter referred to as the reporting date), monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transactions.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss except for the differences of FVOCI-equity instrument, which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

The Company classifies an asset as current when any one of the following requirements is met. Assets that are not classified as current are non-current assets.

A. It expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;

B. It holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;

C. It expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or

D. 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.

The Company classifies a liability as current when any one of the following requirements is met. Liabilities that are not classified as current are non-current liabilities.

A. It expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;

B. It holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;

C. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

D. It 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.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

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

The time deposits, which meet the above definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) Financial instruments

Accounts receivable are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is an accounts receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Accounts receivables without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

A. Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost and FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

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

(b) Financial assets at FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost is measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost, 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.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, receivables, other receivables, refundable deposits and other financial assets) and contract assets.

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

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

Loss allowance for accounts receivable and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

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

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

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

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

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 180 days past due and the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

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

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

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off either partially or in full to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. the Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(d) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(a) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(b) Equity instruments

Equity instruments refer to surplus equities of the assets after the deduction of all the debts for any contracts. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less, the direct cost of issuing.

(c) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

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

(d) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

(e) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

C. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(7) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The costs of inventories include expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, conversion costs, and other costs (weighted-average method) incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs incurred in acquiring the available-for-sale inventories and selling expenses.

(8) Investment in subsidiaries

The Company's subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method when preparing their parent company only financial statements. Under the equity method, profit, other comprehensive income and equity in the parent-company-only financial statements are equivalent to those of the profit, other comprehensive income and equity which are contributed to the owners of the parent in the consolidated financial statements.

The changes in the parent's interest in its subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted as equity transactions.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

A. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

B. Subsequent cost

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

C. Depreciation

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

Land is not depreciated.

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

(a) Building: 2 to 10 years

(c) Office and other equipment: 3 to 10 years

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

(10) Leases

A. Identifying a lease

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

– the contract involves the use of an identified asset, and the supplier does not have a substantive right to substitute the asset; and

– the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and

– the Company has the right to the direct use of the asset.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate these non-lease components, and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

B. As a lessee

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

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

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

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

– fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments);

– variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

– amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

– payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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

– there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

– there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

– there is a change in the assessment regarding the purchase option; or

– there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option; or

– there are any lease modifications.

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

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

The Company has elected not to recognize the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for its parking space and other, which qualifies as short-term assets leases. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

For sale and leaseback transactions, the Company applies the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in IFRS 15 to determine whether the transfer of an asset is accounted for as a sale of the asset. If the transfer of an asset satisfies the requirement of IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, the Company derecognizes the transferred asset, then measures the right of use asset arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use retained. Accordingly, the Company recognizes only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer lessor. For leaseback transaction, the Company applies the lessee accounting policy. If the transfer of an asset does not satisfy the requirement of IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset and recognizes the financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds.

(11) Intangible assets

A. Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

B. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

C. Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

(a) Software: 2 to 8 years

(b) Patent and technology fee: 3 to 10 years

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

(12) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units (CGUs). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

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

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

(13) Provisions

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

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

(14) Revenue from contract with customers

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

A. Sale of goods

The Company's main products included NAND Flash controller IC and Audio IC. The Company recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

B. Rendering of services

Some of the manufacturing and sales contracts of the Company include pre-production activities such as researching, developing, designing and testing of new products. Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to the reporting date as a proportion of the total services to be provided. The proportion of services provided is determined based on the actual labor hours spent relative to the total expected labor hours of the transaction.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

In case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the Company exceed the payment, a contract asset (recorded in other current assets) is recognized. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognized.

If the contract includes an hourly fee, revenue is recognized in the amount to which the Company has a right to invoice. Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis and consideration is payable when invoiced.

C. Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(15) Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

B. Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit pension plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

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

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Company determines the net interest income on the net defined benefit asset for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the defined benefit asset. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

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

C. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(16) Share-based payment transactions

The grant-date fair value of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements granted to employees is generally recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the vesting period of the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market performance conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions, and there is no true-up for differences between the expected and the actual outcomes.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of share appreciation rights, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's grant date of a share-based payment award is the date which the Company confirms its employee of the exercise price and number of exercised shares.

(17) Income tax

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

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

A. The entity has the legal right to settle tax assets and liabilities on a net basis; and

B. the taxing of deferred tax assets and liabilities fulfills one of the scenarios below:

   (a) Levied by the same taxing authority; or

   (b) Levied by different taxing authorities, but where each such authority intends to settle tax assets and liabilities (where such amounts are significant) on a net basis every year of the period of expected asset realization or debt liquidation, or where the timing of asset realization and debt liquidation is matched.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each financial reporting date, and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

(18) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to common stockholders of the Company. The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to the common stockholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of common stock outstanding. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to common stockholders of the Company, divided by the weighted-average number of common stock outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential common stock.

(19) Operating segment information

The Company has disclosed operating segment information in consolidated financial statements. Hence, this information is not required to be disclosed in these parent-company-only financial statements.

5. Significant Accounting Assumptions and Judgments, and Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the parent-company-only financial statements in conformity with the Regulations requires management to make judgments, estimations, 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.

Management continues to monitor the accounting estimations and assumptions. Management recognizes any changes in accounting estimations during the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The following assumptions and estimated with uncertainties have a significant risk of causing significant adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next financial year. The relevant information is as follows:

(1) Valuation of inventories

Due to the rapid technological changes, the Company estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the reporting date, and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on the assumptions of future demand within a specific time horizon which might subject to significant fluctuations. Please refer to note 6(3) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

(2) Impairment assessment on non-financial assets

In the process of evaluating the potential assets, the Company is required to make subjective judgments in determining the independent cash flows, useful lives, expected future income and expenses related to the specific asset groups considering of the nature of the industry. Any changes in these estimates based on changed economic conditions or business strategies and could result in significant impairment charges or reversal in future years. Please refer to notes 6(5), (6) and (7) for further description of the impairment assessment on non-financial assets.

6. Explanation of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 53	53
Checking and savings accounts	29,563	111,649
Time deposits	35,000	58,700
	$ 64,616	**170,402**

Please refer to note 6(19) for the disclosure of credit risk and currency risk of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company.

(2) Accounts receivable (including receivables from related parties)

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Accounts receivable (including receivables from related parties)	$ 54,191	80,465	63,073
Less: loss allowance	(16)	(54)	(37)
	$ 54,175	**80,411**	**63,036**
Accounts receivable, net	**$ 13,532**	**21,637**	**13,919**
Accounts receivable from related parties, net	**$ 40,643**	**58,774**	**49,117**

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses (ECL), which permit the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables.To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The expected loss allowance for accounts receivable (including receivables from related parties) was determined as follows:

	December 31, 2022		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Expected loss allowance
Not past due	$ 53,807	0.030 %	16
Past due 1~89 days	384	- %	-
Total	**$ 54,191**		**16**

	December 31, 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Expected loss allowance
Not past due	$ 78,250	0.055 %	43
Past due 1~89 days	2,215	0.497 %	11
Total	**$ 80,465**		**54**

The movements in the allowance for accounts receivable (including receivables from related parties) were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Beginning balance	$ 54	37
Impairment loss (reversed) recognized	(38)	17
Ending balance	**$ 16**	**54**

The Company's net accounts receivable (including receivables from related parties) mentioned above were not pledged as collateral.

(3) Inventories

	December 31, 2022	**December 31, 2021**
Raw materials	$ 21,248	2,528
Work in process	161,552	132,289
Finished goods	207,653	199,941
Merchandise inventory	-	33
	$ 390,453	**334,791**

The details of operating costs were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Cost of goods sold	$ 249,772	445,730
Technical service cost	492	14,632
Provision for inventory devaluation loss (reversed)	30,341	(1,197)
Unallocated production overheads	6,334	4,831
Revenue from sale of scrap	(817)	(1,100)
Physical inventory (gain) loss	(4)	1
	$ 286,118	**462,897**

The Company’s inventories mentioned above were not pledged as collateral.

(4) Investments accounted for using equity method

The Company's financial information for investments accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date was as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Subsidiaries	$ -	2,174
Unrealized sales gains and losses within the Company (downstream transactions)	-	(7)
	$ -	**2,167**

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, share of loss of the subsidiary amounted to $76 and $78, respectively.

The Company liquidated its subsidiary, ViCHIP, on November 3, 2022 with the approval of the board. As of December 31, 2022, the relate registration procedures have yet to be completed.

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

(5) Property, plant and equipment

	Machinery and equipment	Office and other equipment	Total
Cost:			
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 131,245	39,819	171,064
Additions	4,999	5,472	10,471
Disposal and write-off	(19,042)	-	(19,042)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$ 117,202**	**45,291**	**162,493**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$ 140,319	35,938	176,257
Additions	14,917	4,191	19,108
Disposal and write-off	(23,991)	(310)	(24,301)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$ 131,245**	**39,819**	**171,064**
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ 65,600	21,072	86,672
Depreciation for the period	17,099	6,716	23,815
Impairment loss	12,819	-	12,819
Disposal and write-off	(18,598)	-	(18,598)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$ 76,920**	**27,788**	**104,708**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$ 65,655	15,272	80,927
Depreciation for the period	16,857	6,110	22,967
Disposal and write-off	(16,912)	(310)	(17,222)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$ 65,600**	**21,072**	**86,672**

		Machinery and equipment	Office and other equipment	Total
Book value:				
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	**40,282**	**17,503**	**57,785**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$	**74,664**	**20,666**	**95,330**
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$	**65,645**	**18,747**	**84,392**

A. Impairment loss

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company assessed the impairment loss on manufacturing equipment due to the changes in production technology to be $12,819, recognized as " Other gains and losses" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

B. Collateral

The Company' s property, plant and equipment mentioned above were not pledged as collateral.

(6) Right-of-use assets

		Buildings
Cost of right of use assets:		
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$	39,754
Additions		14,518
Decreases		(13,946)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$**	**40,326**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$	38,698
Additions		2,223
Decreases		(1,167)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$**	**39,754**
Accumulated Depreciation:		
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$	17,907
Depreciation for the period		12,765
Decreases		(13,946)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$**	**16,726**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$	6,338
Depreciation for the period		12,736
Decreases		(1,167)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$**	**17,907**

		Buildings
Book value:		
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	**23,600**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$	**32,360**
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$	**21,847**

Assets of the Company that have indications of impairment on the reporting date are tested for impairment on the basis of individual assets or their CGUs. According to the test for impairment for 2022 and 2021, the recoverable amount for an asset or a CGU is the higher than its book value. Therefore, the Company did not recognize any impairment loss on right-of-use assets.

(7) Intangible assets

		Computer software	Patent and technology license fee	Total
Cost:				
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$	24,973	34,711	59,684
Additions		6,962	-	6,962
Write-off		(4,271)	(10,120)	(14,391)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	**27,664**	**24,591**	**52,255**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$	20,354	33,846	54,200
Additions		7,360	1,825	9,185
Write-off		(2,741)	(960)	(3,701)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$	**24,973**	**34,711**	**59,684**
Accumulated amortization:				
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$	19,835	19,562	39,397
Amortization for the period		8,703	4,369	13,072
Write-off		(4,271)	(10,120)	(14,391)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	**24,267**	**13,811**	**38,078**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$	12,966	14,797	27,763
Amortization for the period		9,610	5,725	15,335
Write-off		(2,741)	(960)	(3,701)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$	**19,835**	**19,562**	**39,397**
Book value:				
Balance as of December 31, 2022	$	**3,397**	**10,780**	**14,177**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$	**7,388**	**19,049**	**26,437**
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$	**5,138**	**15,149**	**20,287**

Assets of the Company that have indications of impairment on the reporting date are tested for impairment on the basis of individual assets or their CGUs. According to the test for impairment for 2022 and 2021, the recoverable amount for an asset or a CGU is the higher than its book value. Therefore, the Company did not recognize any impairment loss on intangible assets.

The Company's intangible assets mentioned above were not pledged as collateral.

(8) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Unsecured bank loans	$ 66,019	-
Unused credit lines	$ 43,981	110,000
Range of interest rates	2.075%~ 2.825%	- %

(9) Lease liabilities

The carry amounts of lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current	$ 10,033	7,150
Non-current	$ 8,747	7,851

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(18) of the financial instruments.

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 244	283
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ -	5

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows by the Company were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 10,983	10,946

Information of lease

The Company leases buildings and parking space for its office space and staff parking area, with the leases terms that typically run for a period of 1 to 5 years.

(10) Employee benefit

A. Defined benefit plans

The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value adjustments of the plan assets for the Company were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	$ -	(11,447)
Fair value of plan assets	8,490	15,652
Net defined benefit assets	**$ 8,490**	**4,205**

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

(a) 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 (hereinafter referred to as the Bureau of Labor 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 $8,490 as of December 31, 2022. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets including the asset allocation and yield rate of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds.

In accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, 3S applied for a clearance on the remaining years of service of its employees to the competent authority, who approved its application in November and December of the same year. As of December 31, 2022, there were no employees belonging to the old labor pension plan; hence, 3S is expected to apply for the cancellation of its pension reserve account with Bank of Taiwan in April 2023.

(b) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligation

The movements in present value of the defined benefit obligation of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Defined benefit obligation as of January 1	$ (11,447)	(12,476)
Current service costs and interest	(54)	(44)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit assets		
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	145
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from experience adjustments	2,975	264
Benefit paid	8,526	664
Defined benefit obligation as of December 31	**$ -**	**(11,447)**

(c) Movements in fair value of the defined benefit plan assets

The movements in fair value of the defined benefit plan assets of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Fair value of plan assets as of January 1	$ 15,652	16,021
Interest income	73	56
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit assets		
- Return on plan assets (excluding current interest)	1,291	239
Benefit paid	(8,526)	(664)
Fair value of plan assets as of December 31	**$ 8,490**	**15,652**

(d) Expenses (benefit) recognized in profit or loss

The Company’s expenses recognized in profit or losses for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

	For the years end December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Net interest on the net defined benefit assets	**$ (19)**	**(12)**

(e) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit assets recognized in other comprehensive income

The Company' s remeasurements of the net defined benefit assets recognized as accumulated in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the years end December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Cumulative amount as of January 1	$ 5,776	5,128
Recognized during the period	4,265	648
Cumulative amount as of December 31	**$ 10,041**	**5,776**

(f) Actuarial assumptions

The following are the Company's significant actuarial assumptions of the present value of the defined benefit obligation as of the reporting date:

	December 31, 2022	**December 31, 2021**
Discount rate	1.4019 %	0.4690 %
Future salary increases	2.0000 %	2.0000 %

The Company has been approved by the Bureau of Labor Funds to temporarily cease its contribution to the labor fund starting October 2014. Therefore, there were no expected allocation payment to be made by the Company to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after December 31, 2022.

The weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 0 years.

(g) Sensitivity analysis

If there is a change in the actuarial assumptions as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the impact on the defined benefit obligation would be as follows:

	December 31, 2022		**December 31, 2021**	
	Increase 0.25%	**Decrease 0.25%**	**Increase 0.25%**	**Decrease 0.25%**
Discount rate	**$ -**	**-**	**(304)**	**315**
Future salary increase rate	**$ -**	**-**	**306**	**(297)**

Reasonably possible changes to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions on the reporting date, holding other assumptions remain constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown above. In practical, the relevant actuarial assumptions are correlated to each other.

The approach used in recognizing the net defined liability in the balance sheets is the same as the one used in developing the sensitivity analysis and the relevant actuarial assumptions in the current and previous years.

B. 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, Ministry of Labor (hereinafter referred to as 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 Company's pension costs under the defined contribution method were $7,036 and $7,205 and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Payment was made to the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

(11) Income tax

A. The amount income tax expense were as follows:

The amount income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Current tax expense	$ -	161
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	29,865	2
Income tax expense	**$ 29,865**	**163**

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

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	**$ 853**	**130**

The reconciliation of income tax expense and (loss) income before tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
(Loss) Income before tax	$ (126,694)	1,321
Income tax using the the Company's domestic tax rate	(25,339)	264
Recognized domestic investment losses under the equity methods	15	16
Tax-exempt income	(1)	-
Changes in unrecognized tax losses	29,560	3,985
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	25,630	(4,262)
Overseas withholding tax	-	160
	$ 29,865	**163**

B. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Tax effect of deductible Temporary Differences	$ 25,693	63
Tax losses	185,816	180,048
	$ 211,509	**180,111**

The R.O.C. Income Tax Act allows net losses, as assessed by the tax authorities, to offset taxable income over a period of ten years for local tax reporting purposes.

The deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits therefrom.

As of December 31, 2022, the unused operating loss carry forwards were as described below:

Year loss occurred	Unused operating loss Carry forwards	Expiration year
2013 (assessed)	$ 62,048	2023
2014 (assessed)	125,006	2024
2015 (assessed)	195,249	2025
2016 (assessed)	37,349	2026
2017 (assessed)	70,214	2027
2018 (assessed)	22,429	2028
2019 (assessed)	110,711	2029
2020 (assessed)	138,247	2030
2021 (filed)	20,024	2031
2022 (estimated)	147,801	2032
	$ 929,078	

(b) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Deferred tax assets:

	January 1, 2021	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehen-sive income	December 31, 2021	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehen-sive income	December 31, 2022
Provision for inventory devaluation loss	$ 29,823	-	-	29,823	(29,823)	-	-
Others	37	-	-	37	(37)	-	-
	$ 29,860	**-**	**-**	**29,860**	**(29,860)**	**-**	**-**

Deferred tax liabilities:

	January 1, 2021	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehen-sive income	December 31, 2021	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehen-sive income	December 31, 2022
Defined benefit plans	**$ 729**	**2**	**130**	**861**	**4**	**853**	**1,718**

C. the Company ’s income tax returns had been assessed by the tax authorities through 2020.

(12) Capital and other equity interest

A resolution was approved during the meeting of Board of Directors held on August 18, 2021, for the issuance of 10,000 new shares for cash, and with par value of $10 (dollars) per share, amounting to $100,000. The Company has received approval from the FSC No. 110358456 for capital increase on November 23, 2021. The relevant registration procedures had already been completed. In addition, the Company recognized the compensation cost of this cash capital increase reserved for employees to subscribe for shares amounting to $4,807.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the authorized capital are both $1,200,000 according to the Company's articles of Incorporation (Among the authorized capital, the $100,000 thousand dollars is used for the issuance of employee stock option certificates), The paid-in capital amounted to $746,877 thousand dollars for both years, and with par value of $10 per share.

The Company's outstanding capital reconciliation (expressed in thousands of stocks):

	Common stocks For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Number of outstanding capitals on January 1	74,688	64,688
Add: capital increase	-	10,000
Number of outstanding capitals on December 31	**74,688**	**74,688**

A. Common stock

(a) First private placement of common stock in 2008

In order to appeal to strategic investors for the purpose of strengthening the Company's stockholder structure and improving competitiveness, on August 8, 2008, based on the resolution of a special stockholders' meeting, the Board of Directors approved the proposal to raise $100,205 through private placement of 5,726 thousand common stock at a premium price of $17.5 dollars per share. The premium amounted to $42,945 and was recognized as capital surplus－additional paid-in capital. The effective date of the capital increase was August 25, 2008, and the required registration process was completed on September 8, 2008.

(b) First private placement of common stock in 2013

In order to appeal to strategic investors for the purpose of strengthening the Company's stockholder structure and improving competitiveness, on June 4, 2013, based on the resolution of a special stockholders' meeting, the Board of Directors approved the proposal, to raise $144,000 through private placement of 7,500 thousand common stock at a premium price of $19.2 dollars per share on November 13, 2013. The premium amounted to $69,000 and was recognized as capital surplus－additional paid-in capital. The effective date of the capital increase was November 27, 2013, and the required registration process was completed on December 25, 2013.

Except for the restriction on trading as required by the Securities and Exchange Act and the requirement for a public offering could only be made three years after the issuance date whenever the Company meets the profitability requirement announced by the Taipei Exchange in Taiwan, the rights and obligations of participants in this private placement are identical to those of holders of current outstanding common stock. As of the report date, the abovementioned restriction had not yet been lifted.

B. Capital surplus

The Company's capital surplus was as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Donation from shareholders	$ -	868
Issue of shares	-	171,320
Compensation cost of employee stock options at cash capital increase	-	4,807
	$ -	**176,995**

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding

C. Retained earnings

(a) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the amount of the legal reserve that exceeds 25% of issued common stock either by capitalizing its legal reserve and distributing the new shares as stock dividend to its original stockholders in proportion to the number of shares held by each of them or by distributing a cash dividend.

(b) Special reserve

In accordance with Ruling No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012, a portion of current period earnings and undistributed prior period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should equal the current period total net reduction of other stockholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve (which does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other stockholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other stockholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

(c) Distribution of earnings/deficit compensation

The Company's articles of incorporation require that after-tax earnings shall first be offset against any deficit, and 10% of the remaining balance shall be set aside as legal reserve. The appropriation for legal reserve is discontinued when the balance of the legal reserve equals the total authorized capital. Special reserve may be appropriated for operations or to meet regulations. The remaining earnings, if any, may be appropriated according to the proposal presented in the annual stockholders' meeting by the Board of Directors.

In consideration of financial planning, distribution of profits shall be appropriated by means of stock dividends or cash dividends, or both. The cash dividends should not be lower than 10% of the total dividends.

A resolution was approved during the stockholders' meeting held on June 21, 2022 for 3S to use its the capital surplus to offset its accumulated deficits in 2021 at the amount of $176,995. There were no deficit compensation for 2020 according to the decision made during the stockholders' meeting held on July 8, 2021. The deficit compensation mentioned above were consistent with the decisions made by Board of Directors. The information is available at the Market Observation Post System website.

The deficit compensation for 2022 was presented for a resolution in the Board of Directors' meeting on February 23, 2023, which are then to be approved in annual stockholders' meeting. The information will be available on the Market Observation Post System website.

(13) Share-based payment

Capital increase reserved for employees

The issuance of the capital increase reserved for employee subscription was approved by the Board of Directors on August 18, 2021, and reserved 907 thousand shares as employee subscriptions in accordance with the R.O.C Company Act. If employees are undersubscribed or give up subscription, the shares of the Company shall be authorized by the Board of Directors to negotiate with specific persons to subscribe for them.

The Company used the European Option pricing model in measuring the fair value of the share-based payment at the grant date. The measurement inputs were as follows:

	2021
	Cash capital increase reserved for employee subscription
Fair value at grant date	$ 5.30
Share price at grant date	$ 32.50
Exercise price	$ 27.20
Expected volatility (%)	44.694 %
Expected life (Date)	3
Expected dividend	- %
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.629 %

Expected volatility is based on the weighted average of historical volatility, and it is considered when there is additional market information about the volatility. The Company determined the expected dividends and risk-free rate during the life of the option. These rates are determined based on government bonds, and they are in accordance with the regulations.

The Company incurred the compensation cost for cash capital increase reserved for employee's subscription right amounting to $4,807 for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(14) Earnings per share

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Basic and diluted earnings per share:		
Net income (loss) attributable to the Company's stockholders	**$ (156,559)**	**1,158**
Weighted average common stocks outstanding (thousand shares)	**74,688**	**65,729**
Basic and diluted EPS (TWD)	**$ (2.10)**	**0.02**

There were no dilutive potential ordinary shares for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

(15) Revenue from contracts with customers

Disaggregation of revenue

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Primary geographical markets		
America	$ 211,610	266,207
North-east Asia	88,071	109,683
China	56,658	152,731
Taiwan	40,646	152,532
Others	5,552	11,206
	$ 402,537	**692,359**
Major products		
Revenue from IC	$ 386,911	648,553
Technical Service Income	15,626	43,806
	$ 402,537	**692,359**

(16) Compensation of employees and directors

According to the Company’s articles of incorporation, the Company’s annual net income before tax, after offsetting any accumulated deficit, no less than 10% of the remainder shall be appropriated as employee compensation, and no more than 2% of the remainder shall be appropriated as compensation to directors. The compensation of employee in the form of stock bonuses may also apply to employees of the affiliated companies. The Board of Directors is authorized to set out related terms and conditions. The remuneration to independent directors of the Company are distributed on a monthly fixed term and excluded from the above-mentioned distribution.

Because the Company incurred a net loss for the years ended December 31, 2022, compensation to employees and directors were not accrued. For the years ended December 31, 2021, the employees’ and directors’ remuneration that were estimated, based on the net income before tax, after offsetting the employees’ and directors’ remuneration and the accumulated deficit, then the remainder was multiplied by the percentage in accordance with the the Company’ s Articles of Incorporation. Because there is no remaining amount after offsetting accumulated deficit, there is no remainder shall be appropriated as employees’ and directors’ remuneration.

If there are any subsequent adjustments to the actual compensation amounts after the annual stockholders’ meeting, the adjustment will be regarded as changes in accounting estimates and will be reflected in profit or loss in the following year.

For related information about the the Company’s compensation to employees and directors will be available at the Market Observation Post System website.

(17) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Interest income from bank deposits	$ 525	176
Other interest income	36	53
	$ 561	**229**

B. Other gains and losses

	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	$ 1,680	3,192
Recognition of impairment losses on non-financial assets	(12,819)	-
Foreign exchange (losses) gains, net	4,278	(13)
Others	1,405	2,628
	$ (5,456)	**5,807**

C. Finance costs

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest expense－short-term borrowings and other	$ 423	997
Interest expense－lease liabilities	244	283
	$ 667	**1,280**

(18) Financial instruments

A. Credit risk

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

The Company’ s potential credit risk is derived primarily from cash and cash equivalents and receivable (including accounts receivable and receivables from related parties). The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in various creditworthy financial institutions. The Company monitors its exposure with these financial institutions; therefore, the Company considers that there is no concentration of credit risk in regard to cash and cash equivalents.

The Company’s sales to individual clients constituting over 10% of total sales revenue for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were 71% and 74%, respectively, of the total sales revenues. To reduce the concentration of credit risk, the Company continuously evaluates the credit status of its customers and the collectability of accounts receivable, and provides for its ECL. It is management’s belief that such concentration of credit risk is under control. For the details of aging and ECL, please refer to note 6(2).

No impairment loss was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. 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 excepted losses. Regarding how the financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk, please refer to note 4(6).

B. Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities (including estimated interest expense):

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 years	1~5 years
December 31, 2022				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Short-terms borrowing	$ 66,019	66,508	66,508	-
Accounts payable	1,936	1,936	1,936	-
Accrued payroll and bonus	17,122	17,122	17,122	-
Other accrued expenses	19,614	19,614	19,614	-
Lease liabilities (included in current and non-current)	18,780	19,063	10,250	8,813
Guarantee deposits received	618	618	-	618
	$ 124,089	**124,861**	**115,430**	**9,431**

		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 years	1~5 years
December 31, 2021					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Accounts payable	$	25,800	25,800	25,800	-
Accrued payroll and bonus		17,324	17,324	17,324	-
Other accrued expenses		44,634	44,634	44,634	-
Lease liabilities (included in current and non-current)		15,001	15,286	7,297	7,989
Guarantee deposits received		618	618	-	618
	$	103,377	103,662	95,055	8,607

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

C. Currency risk

(a) Exposure to currency risk

The Company' s financial assets and liabilities exposed to exchange rate risk were as follows:

		December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
		Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
Financial assets							
Monetary items							
USD	$	1,851	30.72	56,863	3,119	27.66	86,272
Financial liabilities							
Monetary items							
USD	$	151	30.72	4,639	974	27.66	26,941

(b) 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, receivable (including receivables from related parties), accounts payable and other payables accounts that are denominated in foreign currency.

A 1% depreciation or appreciation of the TWD against the USD as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, would have decreased or increased the net loss by $418 and $475, respectively. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the reporting date. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

The Company’s realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on the foreign currency monetary items using the functional currency were as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Foreign exchange gains (losses)	**Average rate**	**Foreign exchange gains (losses)**	**Average rate**
USD	**$ 4,278**	**-**	**(13)**	**-**

D. Fair value of financial instruments

(a) Categories of financial instruments and fair value

The Company’s carrying amount and the fair value of financial assets and liabilities (including information for fair value hierarchy, excluding financial instruments whose fair values approximate the carrying amounts and lease liabilities) were as follows:

	December 31, 2022				
	Carrying	**Fair value**			
	Amount	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 64,616	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable (including receivables from related parties)	54,175	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	6,779	-	-	-	-
	$ 125,570	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Short-term borrowings	$ 66,019	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	1,936	-	-	-	-
Accrued payroll and bonus	17,122	-	-	-	-
Other accrued expenses	19,614	-	-	-	-
Lease libilities (included in current and non-current)	18,780	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	618	-	-	-	-
	$ 124,089	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	December 31, 2021				
	Carrying	Fair value			
	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 170,402	-	-	-	-
Accounts receivable (including receivables from related parties)	80,411	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	7,095	-	-	-	-
	$ 257,908	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Short-term borrowings	$ 25,800	-	-	-	-
Accrued payroll and bonus	17,324	-	-	-	-
Other accrued expenses	44,634	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities (included in current and non-current)	15,001	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	618	-	-	-	-
	$ 103,377	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(b) Valuation techniques for financial instruments not measured at fair value

Fair value measurement for financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost will be based on the latest quoted price and agreed-upon price if these prices are available in the active markets. When market value is unavailable, the fair value of financial liabilities is evaluated based on the discounted cash flow of the financial assets and liabilities.

Due to the refundable deposits and guarantee deposits received that do not have explicit expiration dates, their fair value is evaluated based on their carrying amounts.

(19) Financial risk management

A. Overview

The Company is exposed to the following risks due to usage of financial instruments:

(a) Credit risk

(b) Liquidity risk

(c) Market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these parent-company-only financial statements.

B. Objectives and policies for managing risk

The core business departments are responsible for the management of operational risk. The Company has established appropriate procedures based on the nature of business. Before entering into transactions involving risk, the approval policy must be carried out based on related procedures. Significant contracts are approved by the general counsel, and the potential risks of operations are assessed by the Internal Audit Office as a reference for drafting its annual audit plan.

The Company regularly monitors risks faced by the Company in accordance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. There are three monitoring mechanisms:

(a) The department or employee responsible establishes a risk management mechanism that can effectively recognize, evaluate, supervise and control risk.

(b) In addition to the risks approved by the related department or team, the general counsel assists the president to seek improvements of laws and risks.

(c) The Internal Audit Office monitors risk, as overseen by the directors.

C. Credit risk

The credit risk information on cash and cash equivalents and receivables is disclosed in Note 6(18). According to the Company's policy, the Company could only provide financial guarantees for the entities in which it has business relationship with and demand short-term financing support from the Company. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company did not provide any financial guarantees for any such entities.

D. Liquidity risk

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

Liquidity risk of the Company is monitored through its corporate treasury department which tracks the development of the actual cash flow position for the Company and uses input from a number of sources in order to forecast the overall liquidity position both on a short- and long-term basis. Corporate treasury invests surplus cash in money market deposits and short-term investments with appropriate maturities to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to meet liabilities when due. The Company manages sufficient cash and cash equivalents so as to cope with its operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. As of December 31, 2022, the Company has unused short-term bank facilities of $43,981.

E. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, will affect the Company' s income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

The Company buys and sells derivatives, and also incurs financial liabilities, in order to manage market risks. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Board of Directors and are subject to the monitor from internal audit office. Generally the Company seeks to apply hedge accounting in order to manage volatility in profit or loss.

The Company is exposed to currency risks on foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities arising from its operating, financing and investing activities.

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Company' s entities, primarily the TWD. The currencies used in these transactions are denominated in TWD, USD, and JPY.

In respect of the valuation of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company hedges 50 percent of its net exposure (net cash flows) expected in three months, subject to the situation of which the rate may be adjusted to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates, when there is necessary to address short-term imbalances. The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge, with a maturity of less than three months from the reporting date, and therefore, hedge accounting is not applied in these circumstances.

(20) Capital management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of common stock, capital surplus, retained earnings, and non-controlling interests of the Company. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to common stockholders.

The Company' s approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2022, was the same as that in 2021.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total liabilities	$ 132,071	113,506
Total equity	$ 497,659	650,806
Debt-to-capital ratio	26.54%	17.44%

As of December 31, 2022, the debt-to-adjusted-capital ratio had increased due to the increase in net loss for the current period, resulting in a decrease in the Company's equity.

(21) Financing activities not affecting current cash flow

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

	Short-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Guarantee deposits received	Total liabilities from financing activities
Balance as of January 1, 2022	$ -	15,001	618	15,619
Cash flows:				
Proceeds from borrowings	141,019	-	-	141,019
Repayments of borrowings	(75,000)	-	-	(75,000)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	(10,739)	-	(10,739)
Interest paid	-	(244)	-	(244)
Decrease in guarantee deposits and margin received	-	-	-	-
Non-cash flow:				
Increase in lease liabilities	-	14,518	-	14,518
Interest expense	-	244	-	244
Balance as of December 31, 2022	**$ 66,019**	**18,780**	**618**	**85,417**
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$ 34,416	23,436	927	58,779
Cash flows:				
Proceeds from borrowings	333,213	-	-	333,213
Repayments of borrowings	(367,629)	-	-	(367,629)
Payment of lease liabilities	-	(10,658)	-	(10,658)
Interest paid	-	(283)	-	(283)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	-	-	(309)	(309)
Non-cash flow:				
Increase in lease liabilities	-	2,223	-	2,223
Interest expense	-	283	-	283
Balance as of December 31, 2021	**$ -**	**15,001**	**618**	**15,619**

7. Related-Party Transactions

(1) 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.

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Kingston Digital International Ltd (KDIL)	The subsidiary of Kingston Technology Company
KIOXIA Corporation (KIC)	A member of the board of 3S
ViCHIP Corporation Limited (ViCHIP) (note)	The subsidiary of the Company

Note: 3s liquidated its subsidiary, Vichip, on November 3, 2022 with the approval of the board. As of December 31, 2022, the relate registration procedures have yet to be completed.

(2) Significant transactions with related parties

A. Sales and service revenue from related parties

Related Party Category	For the years ended December 31, 2022	2021
Other related-parties:		
KDIL	$ 211,610	266,021
KIC	72,364	99,926
Subsidiary	(37)	97
	$ 283,937	**366,044**

The collection terms for sales to related parties will be 30 to 45 days or after the month-end; the prices of the products sold to related parties, which were determined by the products' specifications and fair market value, have no significant differences as compare to those of the other parties.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the unrealized profit or loss from sales with the investees under equity method amounted to $0 and $7, respectively, which were deducted from the investments accounted for using the equity method.

B. Accounts receivable from related parties

Related Party Category	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Other related-parties:		
KDIL	$ 40,635	40,911
KIC	8	17,863
	$ 40,643	**58,774**

(3) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Short-term employee benefits	$ 12,805	5,655
Post-employment benefits	324	324
Share-based payment	-	1,431
	$ 13,129	7,410

8. Pledged Assets

The carrying values of the Company's pledged assets are as follows:

Assets	Purpose of Pledged	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Time deposits (recorded in other current financial assets)	Customs duty guarantee	$ 900	900
Refundable deposits	Warranty guarantee	4,000	4,336
		$ 4,900	5,236

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Except for notes 6(9) of the parent-company-only financial statements, the Company has obtained licenses to use other companies' technology, which requires a monthly royalty payment based on its sales volume. The Company must also guarantee the minimum production capacity required by some outsourcing factories.

10. Losses Due to Major Disasters: None.

11. Subsequent Events: None.

12. Others

(1) The Company incurred a net loss amounting to $249,218 as of December 31, 2022. The Company intends to adopt the following countermeasures to maintain its operation:

A. Marketing plans

(a) Continue optimpzing customer and product portfolios in order to provide higher vlaue-added and profitable services.

(b) Continue to enhance operation efficiency through improving material cost management and production efficiency to maximize profit.

B. Financial structure improvement plans

(a) Enforce inventory management, analyze the sales status and adjust inventory levels when necessary, and close out the slow-moving inventory in order to reducethe stock risk and capital lying idle.

(b) Propose to dispose the assets in order to enrich working capital.

(c) Plan to issue of new common shares for cash in private placement, in order to have sound financial structure and enrich working capital.

(d) Control the labor expenditure, as well as review and improve the daily expenses of the Company in order to avoid unnecessary expenses at all costs.

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

By function / By item	2022			2021		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	3,974	144,020	147,994	17,127	125,944	143,071
Labor and health insurance	356	11,407	11,763	290	11,448	11,738
Pension	188	6,829	7,017	148	7,045	7,193
Remuneration of directors	-	1,212	1,212	-	1,293	1,293
Others	233	6,238	6,471	561	5,854	6,415
Depreciation	15,000	21,580	36,580	14,585	21,118	35,703
Amortization	-	13,072	13,072	-	15,335	15,335

The amount of employees and employee benefits for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, were as follows:

		For the years December 31, 2022	2021
The number of employees		136	142
The number of directors who were not holding as a position of employee		5	6
The Average of employee benefits	$	1,322	1,238
The Average of Salaries	$	1,130	1,052
The Average of salary adjust rate		7%	
The remuneration to supervisors	$	-	-

Note: The Company set up an audit committee in place of a supervisor. Therefore, no remuneration to supervisor was accrued.

The information of the Company’s salaries and remunerations policy (including director, executive officersand employees) is as follow:

The Company inspects, and compares with, its peers or talent competitors annually to ensure the competitiveness of its employee remuneration, so as to achieve the purpose of seeking, motivating and retaining talents. The Company's remuneration is divided into two parts: fixed and variable. The manager's performance target incentive reward is set, and consequently, it seeks to fully reflect the performance of the individual and the team.

The procedures of the Company’s remuneration to directors and managers are determined using the Company's board performance evaluation method and employee performance appraisal. In addition to referring to the Company's operating performance, future risks, development strategies and industrial trends, the Company also considers the individual's contribution to the Company's performance to give reasonable remuneration. The performance evaluation and distribution of remuneration are reviewed and approved by the remuneration committee and the board of directors in accordance with the regulations. The Company will review the remuneration distribution policy in a timely manner according to the overall environment and business strategy, so as to take into account the Company's sustainable operation and the interests of its stakeholders. The remuneration of independent directors is fixed and is paid on a monthly basis.

Solid State System Co., Ltd.
Notes to the Financial Statements

13. Other disclosures:

(1) 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:

A. Loans to other parties: None

B. Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: None

C. Securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): None

D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

E. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

F. Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

G. Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Transactions with Terms Different from Others		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			Purchase/ Sales	Amount	Percentage of Total Purchases/ Sales	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	Percentage of Total Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)	
The Company	KDIL	The subsidiary of its director	Sales and miscellaneous	211,610	53 %	30~45 days	Note	30~45 days	40,635	75%	

Note: The prices of the products sold to related parties, which were determined by the products' specifications and fair market value, have no significant differences as compare to those of the other parties.

H. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

I. Trading in derivative instruments: None

(2) Information on Investees:

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

Name of Investor	Name of Investee	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2022			Net Income (Losses) of Investee	Share of Profits/ Losses of Investee	Note
				December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying Value			
The Company	ViCHIP	Hsin chu	Operating electronic components manufacturing, wholesaling, sales and product design business	52,400	52,400	500	100 %	-	(76)	(76)	Note

Note: The Company liquidated its subsidiary, ViCHIP, on November 3, 2022. As of December 31, 2022, the relate registration procedures have yet to be completed.

(3) Information on Investment in Mainland China:

A. The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information: None

B. Limitation on investment in Mainland China: None

C. Significant transactions: None

(4) Major shareholders:

Shareholding / Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
Kingston Digital International Ltd	5,231,190	7.00 %
KIOXIA Corporation	5,065,847	6.78 %
CHIH LIANG TSAO	4,007,374	5.36 %

Note:

1. The information on major shareholders, which is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation, summarized the shareholders who held over 5% of the total non physical common stocks and preferred stocks (including treasury stocks) on the last business date of each quarter. The registered non physical stocks may be different from the capital stocks disclosed in the financial statement due to different calculations basis.

2. In the case of the above information, if the shareholder delivers the shares to the trust, the shares will be disclosed as a personal account under the trust account of the principal opened by the trustee. As for the shareholders' declaration of more than 10% of the insider's shareholdings under the Securities and Exchange Act, the shareholders' stocks should be included in their own shareholdings, plus, the shares delivered to the trust, wherein the shareholders have the right of decision on using the trust property. For information on insider's equity declaration, please refer to market observation post system.

14. Segment Information

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

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

(Foreign Currencies Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount
Cash	Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 53
Demand deposits		24,584
－NTD	USD 114,919.40; YEN 3,683,476; CNY134,863.22	4,979
－Foreign currency		29,563
Time deposits－NTD		35,000
		$ 64,616

Note: The exchange rates of foreign currencies are converted into New Taiwan Dollars at the balance sheet date is as follows:

USD： 30.72

JPY： 0.23195

CNY： 4.41

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Summary of Aaccount Receivables

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Customer	Amount
A Company	$ 5,795
B Company	1,951
C Company	1,081
D Company	1,031
E Company	919
Others (the individual amount does not exceed 5% of the account balance)	2,771
	13,548
Less: Loss allowance	(16)
	$ 13,532

Note 1: Accounts receivable are due to business activities.

Note 2: Accounts receivable from related parties were not included in the above payment; for details, please refer to note 7 of the parent-company-only financial statements.

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Summary of Inventories

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net Realizable Value	Notes
Finished goods	$ 257,322		Please refer to Note 4(7) of the individual financial statements for the net realizable value of inventory.
Less: provision for inventory devaluation loss	(49,669)		
Subtotalotal	207,653	279,796	
Work in progress	189,819		
Less: provision for inventory devaluation loss	(28,267)		
Subtotalotal	161,552	381,047	
Raw materials	50,806		
Less: provision for inventory devaluation loss	(29,558)		
Subtotalotal	21,248	21,877	
Merchandises inventory	8,041		
Less: provision for inventory devaluation loss	(8,041)		
Subtotalotal	-	-	
	$ 390,453	**682,720**	

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Summary of Movement in Investments Accounted for Using the Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars), in thousands shares

	Beginning Balance		Addition			Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value		
Name of Investee	**Shares**	**Amount**	**Shares**	**Amount**	**Investment Gain (Loss)**	**Shares**	**Percentage of Ownership**	**Amount**	**Unit Price**	**Total Amount**	**Collateral**
ViCHIP	500	$ 2,174	(500)	(2,098)	(76)	-	- %	-	-	-	None
Less: Unrealized profit from sales (downstream transactions) of the company		(7)		7	-			-			
		$ 2,167		**(2,091)**	**(76)**			**-**			

Note: The Company liquidated its subsidiary, ViCHIP, on November 3, 2022. As of December 31, 2022, the relate registration procedures have yet to be completed.

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Summary of Movement in property,
Plant and Equipment

For related information, please refer to Note 6(5) “Property, Plant and Equipment” of the parent-company-only financial statements.

Summary of Movement in Right-of-Use Assets

For related information, please refer to Note 6(6) “Right-of Use Assets” of the parent-company-only financial statements.

Summary of Movement in Intangible Assets

For related information, please refer to Note 6(7) “Intangible Assets” of the parent-company-only financial statements.

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Statement of Deferred Tax Assets

December 31, 2022

For related information, please refer to Note 6(11) “Deferred Tax Assets” of the parent-company-only financial statements.

Statement of Short-Term Borrowings

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Type of Loan	Description	Ending Balance	Term of Contract	Range of Interest rate	Financing amount	Mortgage or guarantee
Usecured loan	Chang Hwa Bank	$ 10,000	111.9-112.3	2.70%	30,000	None
Usecured loan	Mega International Bank	26,019	111.9-112.6	2.008%~2.65%	50,000	None
Usecured loan	Taiwan Land Bank	30,000	111.12-112.6	1.95%~2.075%	30,000	None
		$ 66,019			**110,000**	

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Statement of Accounts Payable

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Supplier A	$ 1,800
Supplier B	136
	$ 1,936

Note: Accounts payable were derived from business activities.

Statement of Other Current Liabilities

Item	Amount
Manufacturing overhead payable	$ 14,726
Insurance payable	1,248
Retirement payable	1,157
Others (the individual amount does not exceed 5% of the account balance)	2,483
	$ 19,614

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Statement of Lease Liabilities

December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Term of Lease	Discount Rate (%)	Ending Balance
Buildings	109.06.03~114.06.30	0.12~0.15	**$ 18,780**

Statement of Deferred Tax Liabilities

For related information, please refer to Note 6(11) "Deferred Tax Liabilities"
of the parent-company-only financial statements.

Statement of Operating Revenue

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quantity	Amount
Controller IC	18,558,400	$ 267,357
Audio IC and others	25,315,573	119,554
Service revenue	13	15,626
		$ 402,537

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Statement of Operating Costs

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item		Amount
Begining balance of raw material		$ 30,809
Add: Purchase		149,999
Less:	Ending balance of raw materials	50,806
	Scrapped from inventory	2,291
	Movement of expenses between departments	684
Raw materials used		127,027
Manufacturing overhead		15,131
Manufacturing overhead expense		135,736
Manufacturing costs		277,894
Add:	Beginning balance of work-in-process	202,940
	Purchase	38,496
	Physical inventory gain	4
Less:	Ending balance of work-in process	189,819
	Movement of expenses between departments	2,226
	Scrapped from inventory	45,467
Cost of finished goods		281,822
Add:	Beginning balance of finished goods	242,699
Less:	Ending balance of finished goods	257,322
	Movement of expenses between departments	762
	Scrapped from inventory	16,779
Cost of finished goods		249,658
Others		
Add:	Technical service cost	492
	Provision for inventory devaluation loss	30,341
	Unallocated production overheads	6,334
	Revenue from sale of scrap	(817)
	Physical inventory gain	(4)
Cost of goods sold		286,004
Beginning balance of merchandise inventory		8,074
Add: Movement of expenses between departments		81
Less: Ending balance of merchandise inventory		8,041
Cost of merchandise inventory		114
Operating costs		**$ 286,118**

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Statement of Selling Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Salary	$ 42,256
Depreciation	5,872
Insurance expense	4,961
Others (the individual amount does not exceed 5% of the account balance)	14,613
	$ 67,702

Statement of Administrative Expenses

Item	Amount
Salary	$ 23,620
Professional service fees	3,615
Insurance expense	2,572
Depreciation	1,972
Others (the individual amount does not exceed 5% of the account balance)	4,081
	$ 35,860

Solid State System Co., Ltd.

Statement of Research and Development expense

For the year ended December 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount
Salary	$ 79,356
Depreciation	13,736
Amortization	12,475
Research expense	10,798
Insurance expense	7,131
Others (the individual amount does not exceed 5% of the account balance)	10,424
	$ 133,920

Statement of Other Gains and Losses

For related information, please refer to Note 6(17) “Other Gains and Losses”
of the parent-company-only financial statements.