

# COVER SHEET

for  
**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

SEC Registration Number

						9	4	4	1	9
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---

**COMPANY NAME**

I	N	T	E	G	R	A	T	E	D	M	I	C	R	O	-	E	L	E	C	T	R	O	N	I	C	S	,
I	N	C	.	a	n	d	S	U	B	S	I	D	I	A	R	I	E	S									

**PRINCIPAL OFFICE** ( No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province )

N	O	R	T	H	S	C	I	E	N	C	E	A	V	E	N	U	E	,	L	A	G	U	N	A	T		
E	C	H	N	O	P	A	R	K	-	S	P	E	C	I	A	L	E	C	O	N	O	M	I	C	Z	O	N
E	(	L	T	-	S	E	Z	)	,	B	O	.	B	I	Ñ	A	N	,	B	I	Ñ	A	N	,			
L	A	G	U	N	A																						

Form Type

A	A	F	S
---	---	---	---

Department requiring the report

S	E	C
---	---	---

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N	/	A
---	---	---

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

<p>Company's Email Address</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">corporatesecretary@global-imi.com</div>	<p>Company's Telephone Number</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(02) 7756-6840</div>	<p>Mobile Number</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">N/A</div>
<p>No. of Stockholders</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">285</div>	<p>Annual Meeting (Month / Day)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">April 15</div>	<p>Fiscal Year (Month / Day)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; text-align: center;">12/31</div>

**CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION**

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

<p>Name of Contact Person</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Laurice S. Dela Cruz</div>	<p>Email Address</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">laurice.delacruz@global-imi.com</div>	<p>Telephone Number/s</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">(02) 7756-6840</div>	<p>Mobile Number</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">+63 917 884 3713</div>
--	--	--	---

**CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS**

**North Science Avenue, Laguna Technopark, Biñan, Laguna**

**NOTE 1 :** In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

**2 :** All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies



SEC Number: 94419  
File Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC.**

---

(Company's Full Name)

North Science Avenue, Laguna Technopark-Special Economic Zone (LT-SEZ),  
Bo. Binan, Binan, Laguna

---

(Company Address)

(632) 7756-6840

---

(Telephone Number)

As of December 31, 2023

---

(Fiscal Year Ending)  
(Month & Day)

**SEC Form 17-A**

---

(Form Type)



**Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.**  
North Science Avenue,  
Special Export Processing Zone  
Laguna Technopark  
Binan Laguna 4024  
Philippines

Tel +63 2 7756 6840; +63 2 7756 6940  
Tel +63 49 544 0312  
www.global-imi.com

12 April 2024

**Securities and Exchange Commission**  
Secretariat Building, PICC Complex Pasay City

Attention: **Vicente Graciano P. Felizmenio, Jr.**  
*Director, Markets & Securities Regulation Department*

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith is the Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.'s (the "Corporation") 2023 SEC Form 17-A (the "Annual Report").

With respect to the required signatories of the Annual Report, please be advised that the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer is currently overseas on a business trip. The Corporation's Board of Directors, in its meeting on March 6, 2024, resolved to authorize the Corporation's President, Mr. Jerome S. Tan, to sign the Corporation's 2023 SEC Form 17-A in lieu of the Chief Executive Officer. Please find attached Secretary's Certificate on said resolution.

We trust that you find the foregoing in order. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

  
**Laurice S. Dela Cruz**  
Compliance Officer



Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.

North Science Avenue
Special Export Processing Zone
Laguna Technopark
Biñan Laguna 4024 Philippines

Tel (63 2) 756 6840
Fax (63 49) 544 0322
www.global-imi.com

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
QUEZON CITY )SS.

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

I, ROSARIO CARMELA G. AUSTRIA, of legal age, being the duly elected, qualified and incumbent Assistant Corporate Secretary of INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. (the "Corporation"), a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, do hereby certify that at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on 6 March 2024, at which meeting a quorum existed and acted throughout, the Board approved the following resolution:

Resolution No. B-12-2024

RESOLVED, to approve the delegation to the President, Mr. Jerome S. Tan, of the authority to sign the Corporation's Statement of Management Responsibility and Annual Report (17-A) in lieu of the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Arthur R. Tan.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this Certificate this April 2, 2024 at Makati City.

Handwritten signature of Rosario Carmela G. Austria
ROSARIO CARMELA G. AUSTRIA
Assistant Corporate Secretary

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this April 2, 2024 at Makati City, the affiant exhibited to me, as competent evidence of identity, her Passport No. P8820775A issued on 19 September 2018 at DFA, Manila.

Doc. No. 262;
Page No. 54;
Book No. LV;
Series of 2024.



ROBERTO T. ONGSIAKO
Notary Public - Makati City
Appt. No. M-056 until December 31, 2024
Roll of Attorneys No. 37041
Lifetime IBP No. 02163 - RSM Chapter
PTR No. 10075604 - 01/02/2024 - Makati City
MCLE Compliance No. VIII - 0000591 - 09/30/2022
4th Floor Tower One and Exchange Plaza
Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue
Makati City, Philippines

Notarial D&T pursuant to Sec. 61 of the TRAIN Act (amending Sec. 188 of the NIRC) affixed on Notary Public's copy.



**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**SEC FORM 17-A**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17 OF THE SECURITIES REGULATION CODE AND SECTION 141 OF THE CORPORATION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES**

1. For the fiscal year ended: **December 31, 2023**
2. SEC Identification Number: **94419**
3. BIR Tax Identification No. **000-409-747-000**
4. Exact name of issuer as specified in its charter: **INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC.**
5. Province, Country or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization: **Philippines**
6. Industry Classification Code: \_\_\_\_\_ (SEC Use Only)
7. Address of principal office: **North Science Avenue, Laguna Technopark-Special Economic Zone (LT-SEZ), Bo. Biñan, Biñan, Laguna** Postal Code: **4024**
8. Registrant's telephone number: **(632) 7756-6840**
9. Former name, former address, and former fiscal year: **Not applicable**
10. Securities registered pursuant to Sections 8 and 12 of the SRC, or Sec. 4 and 8 of the RSA

Title of Each Class	Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding
Common *	2,217,293,215

\* Net of 15,892,224 treasury shares

11. Are any or all of these securities listed on a Stock Exchange? Yes [  ] No [  ]  
2,116,001,370 common shares are listed with the Philippine Stock Exchange.
12. Check whether the registrant:
  - (a) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 17 of the SRC and SRC Rule 17.1 thereunder or Section 11 of the RSA and RSA Rule 11(a)-1 thereunder, and Sections 26 and 141 of The Corporation Code of the Philippines during the preceding twelve (12) months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports): Yes [  ] No [  ]
  - (b) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days: Yes [  ] No [  ]
13. The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Company is about P2.3 billion (based on closing stock price of IMI common shares as of December 31, 2023)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PART I - BUSINESS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
ITEM 1. Business .....	3
ITEM 2. Properties .....	36
ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings .....	40
ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.....	40
<b>PART II – OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>41</b>
ITEM 5. Issuer’s Equity, Market Price, Dividends and Related Stockholder Matters .....	41
ITEM 6. Management Discussion and Analysis of Operations.....	43
For the Financial Year Ended 2023 .....	43
For the Financial Year Ended 2022 .....	47
For the Financial Year Ended 2021 .....	51
ITEM 7. Financial Statements.....	55
ITEM 8. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting & Financial Disclosure.....	55
<b>PART III – CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION</b> .....	<b>56</b>
ITEM 9. Directors and Key Officers .....	56
ITEM 10. Executive Compensation .....	62
ITEM 11. Security Ownership of Certain Record, Beneficial Owners and Management.....	64
ITEM 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions .....	65
<b>PART IV – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</b> .....	<b>68</b>
<b>PART V – SUSTAINABILITY REPORT</b> .....	<b>68</b>
<b>PART VI – EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES</b> .....	<b>69</b>
<b>SIGNATURES</b> .....	<b>71</b>
<b>INDEX TO EXHIBITS</b> .....	<b>72</b>

## PART I - BUSINESS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

#### (A) Description of Business

##### (1) Business Development

Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. (IMI or the Parent Company), a stock corporation organized and registered under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines on August 8, 1980, has four wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely: IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (IMI Singapore), IMI USA, Inc. (IMI USA), IMI Japan, Inc. (IMI Japan) and PSi Technologies, Inc. (PSi) (collectively referred to as the Group). The Parent Company is 52.03% owned by AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc. (AC Industrials), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ayala Corporation (AC), a corporation incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines and listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). AC is 47.86% owned by Mermac, Inc. (Ultimate Parent Company) and the rest by the public.

The registered office address of the Parent Company is at North Science Avenue, Laguna Technopark- Special Economic Zone (LT-SEZ), Bo. Biñan, Biñan, Laguna.

The Parent Company was listed by way of introduction in the PSE on January 21, 2010. It has completed its follow-on offering and listing of 215,000,000 common shares on December 5, 2014.

On March 2, 2018, the Parent Company completed the stock rights offer and listing of 350,000,000 common shares to all eligible stockholders.

The Parent Company is registered with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) as an exporter of printed circuit board assemblies (PCBA), flip chip assemblies, electronic sub-assemblies, box build products and enclosure systems. It also provides the following solutions: product design and development, test and systems development, automation, advanced manufacturing engineering, and power module assembly, among others. It serves diversified markets that include those in the automotive, industrial, medical, storage device, and consumer electronics industries, and non-electronic products (including among others, automobiles, motorcycles, solar panels) or parts, components or materials of non-electronic products, as well as to perform and provide information technology services such as but not limited to data labeling/encoding or image annotation services.

IMI Singapore is a strategic management, investment and holding entity that owns operating subsidiaries of the Group and was incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. Its wholly-owned subsidiary, Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. (STEL), was incorporated and domiciled also in Singapore. STEL, on its own, has subsidiaries located in Hong Kong and China. STEL and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the STEL Group) are principally engaged in the provision of electronic manufacturing services (EMS) and power electronics solutions to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) in the automotive, consumer electronics, telecommunications, industrial equipment, and medical device sectors, among others.

In 2011, the Parent Company, through its indirect subsidiary, Cooperatief IMI Europe U.A. (Cooperatief) acquired Integrated Micro-Electronics Bulgaria EOOD (formerly EPIQ Electronic Assembly EOOD) (IMI BG), Integrated Micro-Electronics Czech Republic s.r.o. (formerly EPIQ CZ s.r.o.) (IMI CZ) and Integrated Micro-Electronics Mexico, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (formerly EPIQ MX, S.A.P.I. de C.V.) (IMI MX) (collectively referred to as the IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries). IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries design and produce PCBA, engage in plastic injection, embedded toolshop, supply assembled and tested systems and sub-systems which include drive and control elements for automotive equipment, household appliances, and industrial equipment,

among others. IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries also provide engineering, test and system development and logistics management services.

In 2016, Cooperatief acquired a 76.01% ownership interest in VIA Optronics GmbH (VIA), a Germany-based company with operations in Germany and China and sales offices in the USA and Taiwan. VIA is a leading provider of enhanced display solutions for multiple end markets in which superior functionality or durability is a critical differentiating factor. The acquisition allows the Group to strengthen its partnerships with customers by offering complementary automotive camera and display monitor solutions for advanced driver assistance systems. The Group together with VIA enables the scale to introduce patented technology into automotive camera monitor systems for increased safety.

In 2018, VIA acquired 65% ownership interest in VTS-Touchsensor Co., Ltd. (VTS), a Japanese entity that develops and manufactures metal mesh touch sensor technologies and electrode base film.

In 2019, VIA formed VIA Optronics AG (VIA AG) by way of a contribution in kind against issuance of new shares making VIA AG the sole shareholder of VIA Optronics GmbH. The contribution in kind and resulting re-organization was recognized as a business combination under common control. As a result of this contribution, VIA AG became the holding company for the VIA Group. In the same year, VIA Optronics (Taiwan) Ltd was also founded as a new subsidiary with the purpose of conducting sales activities.

In 2020, VIA raised some proceeds through an initial public offering (IPO) and was listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "VIAO". As a result of the IPO, IMI's ownership interest in VIA was diluted from 76.01% to 50.32% (see Note 19).

In 2021, VIA Optronics GmbH ("VIA") announced the acquisition of Germaneers GmbH ("Germaneers"), a high-tech engineering company focusing on automotive system integration and user interfaces (see Note 2). VIA also formed a strategic partnership with SigmaSense, a global leader in touch sensing performance. As part of the strategic partnership, VIA has made a financial investment into SigmaSense and expanded their collaboration to develop new touch solutions for automotive applications, industrial displays and consumer electronics. In December 2021, VIA incorporated a new entity in the Philippines, VIA optronics (Philippines), Inc. ("VIA Philippines"), to provide customized and platform camera solutions, from design and development to process testing and quality control. VIA Philippines was incorporated to facilitate the integration of a camera design and development team that was previously a part of IMI.

In 2018, the Group opened a manufacturing site in Niš, Republic of Serbia in line with the IMI's strategy to strengthen its global footprint and support the growing market for automotive components in the European region.

IMI France serves as a support entity which provides manufacturing support services, market research and analysis, sales promotional activity support, strategic planning advisory, and general corporate marketing support.

In 2017, IMI, through its indirect subsidiary Integrated Micro-electronics UK Limited (IMI UK), acquired an 80% stake in Surface Technology International Enterprises Limited (STI), an EMS company based in the United Kingdom (UK). STI has factories in the UK and Cebu, Philippines. STI provides electronics design and manufacturing solutions in both PCBA and full box-build manufacturing for high-reliability industries. The acquisition of STI strengthens the Group's industrial and automotive manufacturing competencies, broadens its customer base, and also provides access to the UK market. Further, the partnership allows the Group's entry into the aerospace, security and defense sectors.

IMI USA acts as direct support to the Group's customers by providing program management, customer service, engineering development and prototype manufacturing services to

customers, especially for processes using direct die attach to various electronics substrates. It specializes in prototyping low to medium PCBA and sub-assembly and is at the forefront of technology with regard to precision assembly capabilities including, but not limited to, surface mount technology (SMT), chip on flex, chip on board and flip chip on flex. IMI USA is also engaged in advanced manufacturing process development, engineering development, prototype manufacturing and small precision assemblies.

IMI Japan was registered and is domiciled in Japan to serve as IMI's front-end design and product development and sales support center. IMI Japan was established to attract more Japanese OEMs to outsource their product development to IMI.

PSi is a power semiconductor assembly and test services company serving niche markets in the global power semiconductor market. PSi provides comprehensive package design, assembly and test services for power semiconductors used in various electronic devices. In 2021, the principal office of PSi was changed to North Science Avenue, Laguna Technopark – Special Economic Zone (LTSEZ), Bo.Biñan, Biñan, Laguna following the transfer of its manufacturing operations inside the IMI premises. PSi remains to be a separate legal entity.

## **(2) Business of Issuer**

### **Principal Products, Services and Market Segments**

#### **MOBILITY**

IMI's Mobility business unit significantly increased its booked business for the coming years with US \$174 million of annual revenue potential secured in 2023. Over the last three years, IMI has centered the core of its strategy in car electrification and has set in motion the necessary actions to become a leader in this fast-growing segment. This year again, a significant share of our new business acquisition is serving the EV market. We are now equipped with the capabilities to produce complex box-build projects that have electronic content up to 10 times more than traditional automotive platforms. Through these efforts, we were able to expand our portfolio within the industry, securing new Tier 1 and OEM customers who trust that our team is now ready to embrace the challenges in the electrification of the mobility market.

In 2023, we have built on our experience and solid foundation to fuel our strong growth ambition. We will continue to focus a share of our business development in the Electric Vehicles (EV) and Plug in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEV) market. To maintain proper balance of our product portfolio and minimize risk exposure, we will also pursue historically successful opportunities in lighting, opening systems and sensors which are independent from the powertrain typology.

During the component shortages, IMI secured its supply to avoid any interruption. As the market relax, a direct consequence is the increase in inventory which we are addressing promptly with the support of our customers. Overall market inflation remains a challenge that we are mitigating and transferring. We will leverage our market expertise and global management experience in maintaining process efficiencies and boost our market competitiveness. Even in the face of significant hurdles, we maintain our commitment to product and service quality, which has served as the foundation of our success in the automotive market.

#### **AUTOMOTIVE CAMERAS**

IMI is recognized as one of the leaders in automotive camera technologies. Our 12 years of experience in perfecting the process of mounting bare die image sensors for automotive camera has made us a preferred development partner of top tier 1's in the automotive industry. As we continue to cater to the manufacturing requirements of next generation

sensors for autonomous driving, our camera teams have also witnessed a dramatic shift to projects dedicated to EVs and automated driving platforms.

We have also identified synergies with VIA Optronics. By combining IMI's camera manufacturing expertise, and VIA's proprietary display technology, we can offer complete camera and display packages that conform to the high standards of the automotive market.

Looking to the future, expanding our manufacturing capabilities for the assembly of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) sensors that are needed to support L3-L5 Autonomous Driving levels. By utilizing our expertise on key camera manufacturing process, partnering with IMI power module teams, we have prepared our team to be future ready to manufacture this type of complex sensors to support the autonomous vehicle mega trend.

### INDUSTRIAL

Not only do we support the electrification of vehicles by working on components that go into cars themselves, IMI is also involved in developing the supporting infrastructure that will enable worldwide adoption to vehicle electrification. Since the market's infancy stage, IMI has been a development and manufacturing partner for one of the largest EV charging companies in the world. As we build on our knowledge and capabilities in the industry, we continue to pursue opportunities with other established manufacturers that have significant presence in key regions of the world.

Connectivity is the other major focus point of our Industrial business unit. We see IoT as a key enabling technology that will drive a more interconnected future. By seamlessly connecting multiple systems to real-time data, our devices drive efficiency in logistics, manufacturing, energy management and asset tracking. Similar sensor systems that we develop for top automotive manufacturers in the world also go into our own facilities. Our advanced sites utilize these devices to enable robotics and automation systems that enable us in manufacturing high quality, high reliability products while maintaining peak efficiency.

### POWER MODULES

IMI Power serves the growing demand for medium and high efficiency power systems in the renewable energy and EV markets. Our expertise stretches across multiple technologies such as Silicon Carbide and Gallium Nitride (Silicon Carbide and Gallium Nitride are not models but die technology). IMI's core strength in the market is our ability to fully customize design and manufacturing services that can go in tandem with products built in IMI's traditional EMS facilities.

Our technology roadmap points to power modules as a crucial enabler of multiple growth segments. We have invested heavily in equipment such as sintering, ultra-sonic welding, pre-TIM application etc., capabilities, and talent to ensure that IMI is equipped to be a key player as a power semiconductor packaging market. IMI has recently doubled the manufacturing area dedicated to power modules to 3,000 square meters. Due to the increase in demand, IMI continually increase manufacturing surface.

During 2023, IMI adjusted its strategy to refocus the effort on some key packages and modules in order to leverage more efficiently the past investments and strengthen the foundations for a stringer growth.

As we leverage IMI's end-to-end service expertise and refocus our effort, 2024 will become a transition year. The relaxing on the component shortage and raw material will allow IMI POWER to improve its cost structure and offer more competitive modules and packages, helping our customers increase their market share.

## VIA

The company is a leading provider of enhanced display solutions for multiple end markets in which superior functionality or durability is a critical differentiating factor. About 800 employees worldwide working on high-end products for our customers in the automotive, consumer electronics, industrial and specialized end markets.

Since we acquired VIA in 2016, our management teams have identified strategy roadmaps to maximize VIA's potential in high margin markets. We leveraged IMI's position as a top automotive EMS company and VIA's expertise in robust, high reliability display processes to continuously improve automotive proficiency and build relationships with proven industry partners. Over the past six years, we started with a service company mainly focused on the industrial and consumer segments, and transformed it into a key player in mobility displays.

In August, VIA announced strategic collaboration with Antolin to develop innovative integrated display systems for vehicle interiors. The companies intend to use their combined expertise and capabilities to design, develop, and produce innovative integrated display systems for vehicle interiors including cockpits, floor consoles, and seat headrests. Additionally, the collaboration plans to jointly provide high-end solutions to Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs).

With the rapid advancement of vehicle technology, consumers increasingly expect intuitive and immersive experiences within their vehicles. VIA and Antolin recognize this growing demand and are committed to delivering next-generation display systems that seamlessly integrate into automotive interiors, while offering enhanced functionality and user-centric features.

Through this collaboration, Antolin will leverage VIA's expertise in optical bonding, touch sensing solutions, and camera modules in the automotive, industrial and consumer electronics industries. The companies will aim to provide a wide range of interactive display solutions that provide improved visual performance, enhanced touch sensitivity, and improved integration within the vehicle's interior. The companies believe these advances will enable car makers to create more intuitive and engaging user interfaces, and, in turn, enable exceptional driving experiences for their customers.

## STI

STI provides a full set of manufacturing services, from concept design, prototyping and production through to complete box-build, including thermal vibration and full product test. STI also provides full lifecycle support – spares, repairs and long-term obsolescence management.

STI specializes in the Aerospace, Defence and Security sectors as well as Energy, Healthcare, Communications and Industrial – particularly higher volume Internet of Things (IoT) products.

On August 3, 2023, Integrated Micro-Electronics (IMI) and minority shareholders of STI Enterprises Limited (STI) have entered into an agreement to sell their respective 80% and 20% shares in STI to Rcapital, a private investment firm based in London with a portfolio of UK-based companies including precision engineering solution providers in the aerospace and defense sectors.

With the condition precedent having been met, particularly, the UK government's clearance under the National Security and Investment Act 2021, and closing deliverables having been exchanged by the parties, the transaction was completed on October 31, 2023.

The conclusion of this divestment initiative will allow IMI management to sharpen its portfolio and focus on driving growth and profitability in its core segments. The mobility and industrial markets remain at the forefront for IMI, with interconnectivity and the electrification of vehicles driving technology megatrends of the near future.

## **Product Capabilities**

### **Automotive**

As the sixth-largest automotive EMS provider as per New Venture Research, the company continues to provide end-to-end solutions to the global automotive market, with manufacturing lines that are IATF 16949:2016 certified.

- Automotive Camera
- PCBA for Electronic Stability Program (ESP)
- Electronic Power Steering (EPS) ECU
- Gear Shifter controller
- Dual clutch transmission ECU
- Power module
- Body Control Module (BCM)
- Rotor Position Sensor (RPS)
- Steering Wheel Control Device
- Tire Pressure Sensor PCBA
- Wiper controller
- Car Windshield Temperature and Humidity Sensor
- Switch Controller for Main Light
- Communication Power PCBA
- Powertrain Control Solutions
- Semiconductors used in Electric Drive/ Hybrid Electric Vehicles
- Fuel Management
- Pump Driver
- Cockpit Control Device
- Audio Processor
- Vehicle detection equipment
- ECU Control PCBA for BEV
- e-Scooter ECU
- ADAS ECU and controllers
- Seat Occupancy Sensor

### **Industrial**

The company specializes in durable electronics for long product life cycle segments, offering customized solutions in industrial engineering and manufacturing markets while taking advantage and maximizing new applications of industrial electronics for the industrial field market.

- Automated Meter Reading (AMR)
- Security Control Device
- Electronic Door Access System
- Electronic Toll Charging device
- Building automation
- Aircon damper controller
- Smart Card
- Intruder system
- Point of Sales System



- Power Amplifier
- DC-DC Power Converter
- Engine Controllers
- Welding Machine Inverter
- Motor Drivers for Conveyor
- Fan Motor Control Board
- Computer Numerical Control (CNC) Control Board
- Main power supplies for LED street lighting
- Modules for renewable energy generation, transmission and conversion
- Inverter Control Unit
- EV Charging Pile Control Board
- Optical Fingerprints for Biometric security
- Power distribution unit for EV charging station

### **Power Electronics**

The company is one of the few companies in the world capable of handling not only the electronics manufacturing side of the power modules but also the power semiconductor side of it. We have the capability to scale and produce within a wide breadth of module specifications.

- Medium-High Power Packages
  - SOT 93 3L
  - SOT 227
  - TO 247 3L
  - TO 264 3/5L,
  - Standard Package 3 (SP3)
  - Standard Package 4 (SP4)
  - Standard Package 6 (SP6)
- Low-Medium Power Packages
  - TO 220 Fpak 3L
  - PowerFlex 2/3/5/7L
  - TN234 / TN233
  - TO 263 3L
  - 3 x 3 mm QFN
  - 3.3 x 3.3 mm QFN
  - 5 x 6 mm QFN
- Small Signal Packages
  - SOT 223 3L
  - TO 220 2/3/5/7L

### **Communications**

The company is a key player in the development and manufacturing of systems and products in a world where information is power. We closely collaborate with our partners in moving such information around quickly and intelligently.

- Back Panel for Telecommunication Board
- Fiber to the "X" (FFTx) systems
- Booster Amplifier
- GPON (Gigabit Passive Optical Network) Systems
- Wireless Security System
- Base Station Power Supply
- Digital Station Control Board
- Power Transistors for amplifiers in cellular base stations
- Power Conversion ICs in adapters and chargers

- DC Port and USB Port protection for satellite radio peripherals
- Enterprise Network Wireless

### **Medical**

The company enable our partners to better handle and address the increasing volumes of electronic content in the medical industry.

- Flat Panel Imaging Equipment
- Auto Body Contouring Imaging Equipment
- Dental Imaging System
- Defibrillator Component Device
- Concealed Hearing Aid
- Biomedical and Laboratory Equipment
- Centrifuge Control Board
- Fitness Equipment Control Board
- Non-invasive Ventilation Device
- Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP)

On March 29, 2023, the Company announced its strategic manufacturing collaboration with Zero Motorcycles, a world leader in electric motorcycles and power trains based in California, USA, to assemble Zero's electric motorcycle models and other assemblies in IMI's Laguna facility. The signing of the memorandum of agreement between the two companies was also witnessed by President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. last May in Washington, D.C. On July 19, 2023, IMI and Zero inaugurated the first high powered e-motorcycle manufacturing assembly line at the Laguna Technopark facility of IMI.

### **Other Capabilities and Services**

#### **Design and Development**

IMI invests on considerable resources for product design and development and engineering while continuously improving product quality, reliability, and performance. Count on us for complete technical collaboration from product development to high volume manufacturing.

- Extensive competencies in electronic hardware, software development including industrial and mechanical design;
- Product and manufacturing platforms for automotive cameras for ADAS applications:
- Extensive capability covering sub 2.4GHz communications solutions
  - 3G-5G
  - LoRa
  - SigFox
  - Bluetooth
  - GPS
  - B IoT
  - CATM1
- Platforms – already developed to create fast development solutions in Power, IoT including multipole sensors 4G/5G, GPS, DC-DC and cameras.
- Motor and heater drives (for EV/HEV),
- Power module packages (for industrial and automotive applications) for customization and enable quick time-to-market.

## **Advanced Manufacturing Engineering (AME)**

IMI provides technical solutions that are aligned to product specifications. Our engineers are constantly developing new and advanced manufacturing process technologies.

With our focus in design, development, and industrialization of new and advanced processes and material technologies, we are mindful of the continuously increasing complexities required to manufacture modern products today.

IMI offer cutting-edge technologies in flip chip, interconnect, and substrate. Our team designs custom processes to suit specific product requirements, from reliability and form factor to functionality, decreasing time-to-market and volume production.

## **New Product Introduction**

While thriving on speed and quality, we cut down time-to-market and maintain the highest product quality.

IMI offer rapid prototyping and make every effort to get it right the first time. By offering process development and tool design locally, you save on valuable lead-time.

## **Test and Systems Development**

IMI guarantee customized test solutions of high quality and reliability in your products.

Robotic automation processes in many of our production facilities are implemented in various test platforms while sharing common software and hardware architectures.

Collaboration among our various TSD teams from different regions ensures continuous innovations in complex tester projects.

- Design for Testability
  - Parallel test solutions
  - Test coverage analysis & improvement
- Rapid turnkey hardware design and fabrication
- lexible test platforms for product ECNs
  - SW revisions
  - Hardware field upgrades
- Test process and hardware documentation
- Training and 24x7 manufacturing

The company have five TSD Centers of Competence with more than 70 engineers serving our global factory network.

The company continue to innovate for sustainability, constantly rolling out customized test solutions for the EMS and automotive industry.

Our unique five-stage Tester Development Process involves a rigorous set of \*gate check points\* that help ensure compliance to quality standards and customer requirements.

## **Analytical Testing and Calibration**

ISO17025 Accredited Analytical Testing and Calibration (ATC) laboratory, specializing in extensive reliability testing, failure analysis and calibration, offers a range of services tailored to the automotive, industrial, power electronics, aerospace, defense & security, communication, and medical industries.

Through the use of advanced instrumentation, specialized industry expertise, and the application of relevant testing protocols such as ISO, VDA, AECQ, Military, JEDEC, and others, our team of method development specialists delivers innovative, customized test plans and precise analysis results with efficiency and dedication. We are committed to building lasting partnerships with our clients as a trusted global manufacturing solutions provider.

### **Segment Information**

Management monitors operating results per geographical area for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. It evaluates the segment performance based on gross revenue, interest income and expense and net income before and after tax of its major manufacturing sites. The Parent Company and PSi are combined under Philippine segment, STEL Group is categorized under China segment, IMI BG, IMI CZ and IMI Serbia are combined under Europe based on the industry segment and customers served, IMI Mexico is presented under Mexico segment, VIA and STI are combined under Germany/UK segment representing non-wholly owned subsidiaries, IMI USA, IMI Japan, IMI UK and IMI Singapore/ROHQ are combined being the holding and support facilities for strategic management, research and development, engineering development and sales and marketing.

Prior period information is consistent with the current year basis of segmentation.

Intersegment revenue is generally recorded at values that approximate third-party selling prices.

Please refer to Note 29 (“Segment Information”) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of the 2023 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements which is incorporated herein as Exhibit 1.

### **Revenue Contribution by Industry Segment (in US\$)**

	2023	2022	2021
Automotive	<b>\$799,383,005</b>	\$748,133,702	\$648,027,420
Industrial	<b>389,778,376</b>	476,146,759	413,898,749
Consumer	<b>33,593,002</b>	71,740,418	82,371,007
Telecommunication	<b>30,321,101</b>	37,895,276	52,342,497
Aerospace/defense	<b>36,165,083</b>	39,953,992	54,329,773
Medical	<b>23,204,347</b>	23,005,325	28,798,655
Multiple market/others	<b>13,215,126</b>	12,141,040	20,822,097
	<b>\$1,325,660,040</b>	\$1,409,016,512	\$1,300,590,198

### **Revenue Contribution by Customer Nationality (in US\$)**

	2023	2022	2021
Europe	<b>\$921,147,611</b>	\$940,205,928	\$775,010,938
America	<b>181,507,047</b>	175,174,834	184,955,706
Japan	<b>57,307,924</b>	70,436,636	77,943,575
Rest of Asia/Others	<b>165,697,458</b>	223,199,114	262,679,979
	<b>\$1,325,660,040</b>	\$1,409,016,512	\$1,300,590,198

### **Foreign Subsidiaries’ Contribution**

	2023		2022		2021	
	Revenue	Net Income*	Revenue	Net Income*	Revenue	Net Income*
Foreign Subsidiaries:						
China/SG	20%	N/A	24%	N/A	24%	N/A
Europe/UK	49%	N/A	46%	N/A	47%	N/A
Mexico	12%	N/A	11%	N/A	10%	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>Net Loss</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>Net Loss</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>Net Loss</b>

\* Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company

Revenues are attributed to countries on the basis of the customer's location. The current top customer accounts for 12.31%, 10.68% and 8.97% of the Group's total revenue in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

### **Sales and Distribution**

The Company's global presence allows it to provide solutions to OEMs thru its Tier 1 customers catering to regional and international markets. IMI's unique global footprint significantly contributes to the differentiated value proposition that the Company offers to its customers, further driving incremental growth with existing customers as well as attracting new customers.

- Philippines: offers a low-cost manufacturing option with an improved cost structure through low labor and tariff export advantages. In addition, PH capitalized its competencies in camera and power module manufacturing
- Mexico: provides an opportunity for North American customers to onshore manufacturing
- Europe: provides European automotive OEMs close proximity to the manufacturing operation
- China: meets Chinese domestic demand (100% of IMI's revenue with Chinese-domiciled customers is generated out of its China sites) (Please check this, I know we also export so it's not 100% local consumption)

IMI's commercial group is composed of all the regional sales directors and heads of major business units. It was established with a balanced portfolio tapping on horizontal markets for mobility and industrial, and vertical markets for the power module and camera businesses. Apart from shifting sales focus to higher value add segments, part of the strategy was to also achieve shorter gestation periods for revenue generation and to focus on more box build and system assemblies for higher differentiation. The group also optimized and expanded the businesses with its key customers through global and regional key account management to tap regional and global opportunities.

Our global sales teams have boosted their efforts to ensure a strong rebound for IMI. New project wins in 2023 reached US\$291 million of annual revenue potential (ARP) for IMI wholly-owned sites. A significant portion of these wins are for electric-vehicle and automated driving projects, two of the main subsegments that we have invested heavily in for the past few years.

### **Mergers and Acquisition**

On May 21, 2021, VIA Optronics GmbH ("VIA") acquired Germaneers GmbH ("Germaneers), a high-tech engineering company focusing on automotive system integration and user interfaces for a transaction price of EUR3.06 million (\$3.73 million). Germaneers provides solutions for a range of well-known high-end original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

Germaneers is known for creating innovative and state-of-the-art digital car interiors to achieve the next level of customer experience through human machine interfaces (HMI), sensor and camera solutions.

### **Competition**

IMI ranks 23rd in the list of top EMS providers in the world, and 9th in the automotive EMS market based on 2022 revenues as per New Venture Research.

From its 21 manufacturing plants across nine different countries, IMI provides engineering, manufacturing, support, and fulfillment capabilities to diverse industries globally.

IMI has created an extensive global manufacturing network that enables the Company to best serve its global, blue-chip customers. The company has a strong global footprint with foothold in key major markets worldwide. IMI is a technology leader in attractive areas such as Camera vision, power

modules, sensors and connectivity. Our leading-edge capabilities, including robust design and advanced manufacturing engineering and processes, and bare die assembly, position the company for accelerated growth. We also provide solutions for advanced technology products in attractive end markets with long product life cycles. IMI also has reputation for quality and customer recognition.

The Company's performance is affected by its ability to compete and by the competition it faces from other global EMS companies as well as the disruptions in the global electronics supply chain. While it is unlikely for EMS companies to pursue identical business activities, the industry remains competitive. Competitive factors that influence the market for the Company's products and services include product and service quality, pricing, and timely delivery.

The Company is further dependent on its customers' ability to compete and succeed in their respective markets for the products that the Company manufactures.

There are two methods of competition: a) price competitiveness; and b) robustness of total solution (service, price, quality, special capabilities or technology). IMI competes with EMS company's original design manufacturer (ODM) manufacturers all over the world. Some of its EMS provider competitors include Flex, Plexus, SIIX, and Kimball.

Flex is a Singapore-headquartered company with annual revenues of US\$29.3 billion in 2023; Through the collective strength of a global workforce across 30 countries and responsible, sustainable operations, Flex delivers technology innovation, supply chain, and manufacturing solutions to diverse industries and end markets. Its cost structure is very competitive, and it is vertically integrated as well. Flextronics poses competition to IMI in the consumer, communications, industrial, and automotive segments.

Plexus, a U.S.-based Electronics Manufacturing Services (EMS) provider, achieved revenues totaling US\$4.1 billion in 2023. With a commitment to building a better world, Plexus collaborates with companies to develop impactful products with over 20,000 dedicated individuals offering a range of services including Design and Development, Supply Chain Solutions, New Product Introduction, Manufacturing, and Sustaining Services. Renowned as a global leader, Plexus specializes in serving industries with intricate products and stringent regulatory standards and excel in delivering customer service excellence to leading companies, offering innovative and comprehensive solutions across the entire product lifecycle. Operating prominently in industrial, medical, communications, and military sectors, Plexus is a key player in the EMS industry alongside IMI.

Kimball Electronics, situated in Jasper, Indiana, USA, generated revenues of US\$1.8 billion in 2023. Specializing in end-to-end engineering, design, and manufacturing solutions, Kimball Electronics offers a comprehensive range of services including contract Electronics Manufacturing Services (EMS), Diversified Contract Manufacturing Services (DCMS), and Automation, Test & Measurement services. Its reputation for delivering award-winning service is underpinned by a highly integrated global presence, stringent quality systems, customer-centric approach, and robust supply chain support. In the automotive, industrial, and medical markets, Kimball emerges as a strong competitor alongside IMI.

### **Principal Suppliers**

IMI's supplier base is extremely diversified in terms of spend and geography, providing the Company further flexibility across its supply chain. The Company's top 10 suppliers in 2023 comprise about 42% of global purchases. No supplier represents more than 14% of total spend. In 2023, direct material spends comprise 51% active components, 13% passive components, 11% PCBs, 10% electro-mechanicals, 10% mechanicals, 5% others.

Purchases from suppliers generally comprise of electronic components processed by our facilities. The Company strives to manage the quality of the products supplied to ensure strict adherence to

quality standards and only purchase from suppliers whose product meet all applicable health and safety standards.

Throughout the year, IMI endeavored to make its supply chain more resilient without sacrificing competitiveness. The company mapped the full extent of its supply network and identified both direct and indirect sources. IMI addresses the vulnerabilities by rallying its suppliers and stockpiling essential materials. The company also analyzes how it would recover from a disruption.

### **Transactions with Related Parties**

Please refer to Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions of this Report.

### **Intellectual Property**

The table below summarizes the intellectual properties registered with the Patent and Trademark Offices in the United States, Europe and Asia:

- Auto camera – Minicube filed in December 2013
- In addition to certain patents, know-how and expertise is critical
- IMI is able to leverage its extensive experience in unique applications to other relevant products.

<b>Existing / Pending Patents</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>	<b>Location / Filing Date</b>	<b>Expiration Date</b>
<b>United States Patent 9,839,142</b>	Vacuum Pallet Reflow, a soldering device and method of soldering enabling vacuum reflow while using a standard reflow oven conveyor.	Dec 2017	
<b>Pending USPTO 13457670</b>	Used for die attach of power devices that require very minimal voiding between device and substrate to avoid localized heating and potential failure. Describes a new process to perform soldering in a vacuum environment to promote minimal voiding without the use of specialized and expensive equipment, solder preform and gas atmospheres, but with the efficiency of a standard reflow soldering process.	April 2012	In Process
<b>Pending PCT/US12/51573</b>	A flip chip video camera mounted on a flexible substrate with glass stiffener	August 2012	In Process
<b>Pending USPTO 14109918</b>	Unique construction of camera module that enhances the dissipation of heat generated by the image sensor while being easy to manufacture.	December 2013	In Process
<b>United States Patent 6,571,468 6,846,701</b>	A method for forming a fine-pitch flip chip assembly interconnects fine pitch devices after they have been connected to a carrier substrate.	California, USA, 2001	2021
<b>United States Patent 6,776,859</b>	An improved anisotropic bonding system and method connects two conductive surfaces together using an anisotropic material having elastic conductive particles dispersed in an insulating heat-curable carrier.	California, USA, 2000	2020
<b>United States Patent 6,648,213</b>	A method for manufacturing a chip assembly that includes the steps of applying a controlled amount of flux to plurality of solder balls on a die, applying a non-fluxing underfill material to a substrate, and assembling the die and substrate together to form the chip assembly such that the non-fluxing underfill material is trapped between the die and the substrate.	California, USA and Singapore, 2001	2021

<b>United States Patent 6,414,859</b>	A passive component circuit comprising a bridge rectifier that is coupled in parallel to three capacitors.	Singapore, 2000	2020
<b>United States Patent 7,787,265 B2</b>	A dual switch forward power converter, and a method of operating the same, employs a self-coupled driver to achieve among other advantages higher efficiency, lower part count and component cost.	Singapore, 2007	2027
<b>United States Patent 8,937,432 B2</b>	Light Source Having LED Arrays for Direct Operation in Alternating Current Network and Production Method Thereof.	USA, 2015	2031
<b>United States Patent 11,086,092 B2</b>	Camera Lens Heater, a heating assembly having an annular - shaped heating element disposed on the second surface of the objective lens.	USA, 11/5/2018	2038
<b>WIPO International Bureau (France)</b>	Ultraviolet Air Filter For A Vehicle Cabin	France, Oct. 22, 2020	In Process

#### *VIA Optronics*

VIA's success and ability to compete depend in part on its ability to maintain the proprietary aspects of its technologies and products. The company relies on a combination of patents, trademarks, trade secrets, licensing and collaboration agreements, confidentiality agreements, and other statutory and contractual provisions to protect its intellectual property, but these measures may provide only limited protection. For more information, please refer to VIA Optronics Annual Report (Form 20-F).

#### **Government Regulations and Approvals**

IMI complies with all existing government regulations applicable to the company and secures all government approvals for its registered activities. Currently, there are no known probable governmental regulations that may significantly affect the business of the Company.

IMI is subject to various national and local environmental laws and regulations in the areas where it operates, including those governing the use, storage, discharge, and disposal of hazardous substances in the ordinary course of its manufacturing processes. If more stringent compliance or cleanup standards under environmental laws or regulations are imposed, or the results of future testing and analyses at IMI's manufacturing plants indicate that it is responsible for the release of hazardous substances, IMI may be exposed to liability. Further, additional environmental matters may arise in the future at sites where no problem is currently known or at sites that IMI may acquire in the future.

IMI closely coordinates with various government agencies and customers to comply with existing regulations and continuously looks for ways to improve its environmental and safety standards.

Below is the detailed enumeration of its permits and licenses together with its pertinent details:

<b>License/Permit Name</b>	<b>Regulatory Body</b>
SEC Certificate of Registration	Securities and Exchange Commission
PEZA Certificate of Registration - Export Enterprise	Philippine Economic Zone Authority
PEZA Certificate of Registration – Motorcycle Engine Assembly	Philippine Economic Zone Authority
PEZA Certificate of Registration - Facilities Enterprise	Philippine Economic Zone Authority
BIR Form 2303 - Certificate of Registration	Bureau of Internal Revenue
Permit to Use Computerized Accounting System	Bureau of Internal Revenue
Permit to Use Loose-leaf Invoices	Bureau of Internal Revenue
Authority to Print Invoices	Bureau of Internal Revenue



	1. Sales Invoice; Official Receipt (back up invoices during system downtime) 2. Billing Invoice; Collection Receipt (back up invoices during system downtime)
Business Permit	City of Biñan
Environmental Compliance Certificate	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Laguna Lake Development Authority Discharge Permit	Laguna Lake Development Authority
Permit to Operate - Emission Source Installation	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
CG	
SSCG	
Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency Permit	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
License to Operate and X-Ray Facility	Department of Health - Food and Drug Administration
License to Handle Controlled Precursors & Essential Chemicals	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
License-to-Possess Explosives (Nitric Acid)	Philippine National Police
CG	
SSCG	
Radioactive Material License	Philippine Nuclear Research Institute
Fire Safety Inspection Certificate	Bureau of Fire Protection

License/Permit Name	Location	Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.		
		License/Permit No.	Issue Date	Expiry Date
SEC Certificate of Registration		94419	08/08/1980	
PEZA Certificate of Registration - Export and IT Enterprise	Laguna	94-59 (Amended)	12/15/2022	
PEZA Certificate of Registration – Motorcycle Engine Assembly	Laguna	2022-00058-PEZA-EX-C29-1	07/18/2022	
PEZA Certificate of Registration – High Power Electric Motorcycle Assembly	Laguna	2023-00061-PEZA-EX-C29-2	03/20/2023	
PEZA Certificate of Registration – Battery Cell Block Assembly	Laguna	2023-00062-PEZA-EX-C29-3	03/20/2023	
PEZA Certificate of Registration - Facilities Enterprise	Laguna	11-19-F	11/29/2011	
PEZA VAT Zero-Rate Certification – Ecozone Export and IT (Export) Enterprise (COR No. 94-59)	Laguna	2024-1837	03/05/2024	01/01/2025
PEZA VAT Zero-Rate Certification – Battery Cell Block Assembly	Laguna	2024-0116	12/04/2023	01/01/2025
PEZA VAT Zero-Rate Certification – High Power Electric Motorcycle Assembly	Laguna	2024-0117	12/04/2023	01/01/2025
PEZA VAT Zero-Rate Certification – Motorcycle Engine Assembly	Laguna	2024-0122	12/05/2023	01/01/2025
<b>BIR Form 2303 - Certificate of Registration</b>				
Laguna		OCN: 116RC20240000000218	02/05/2024	
Batangas		OCN: 116RC20230000000006	01/03/2023	
Permit to Use Computerized Accounting System	Laguna	AC_116_102022_000144	10/26/2022	
Permit to Use Loose-leaf Invoices	Laguna	LTAD-LL-09-769-14	09/05/2014	
<b>Authority to Print Invoices</b>				
Laguna		OCN 8AU0000356125	08/28/2019	Valid until exhaustion of

		OCN 8AU0000356126	08/28/2019	invoices Valid until exhaustion of invoices
Batangas		OCN 116AU20230000000533	02/20/2023	Valid until exhaustion of invoices
Business Permit	Laguna	2024-02060	01/16/2024	12/31/2024
Business Permit	Batangas	2024-02407	01/17/2024	12/31/2024
Fire Safety Inspection Certificate	Laguna	FSIC No. R4A 0807813;	10/06/2023	10/06/2024
Fire Safety Inspection Certificate	Batangas	Not yet available; pending BFP Inspection		
Environmental Compliance Certificate	Laguna	ECC-R4A-2023-06-0076; ECC-R4a-2022-06-0110; ECC-OL-R4A-2019-0184	06/15/2023; 07/01/2022; 05/14/2019	N/A No expiration
Hazardous Waste Generator Registration Certificate	Laguna	OL-GR-R4A-34-000488; OL-GR-R4A-34-000406	07/26/2020; 07/02/2020	N/A No expiration
Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA) – Clearance	Laguna	LX-21a-2023-00811; LA-21a-016-00032	08/18/2023; 09/20/2016	N/A No expiration
LLDA - Discharge Permit	Laguna	DP (R)-21a-2024-00191; DP (R)-21a-2021-05287	01/23/2024; 01/21/2022	01/20/2027; 01/15/2025
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) - Permit to Operate	Laguna	PTO-OL-R4A-2022-00505; PTO-OL-R4A-2021-09183-R	01/19/2022; 11/03/2021	01/19/2027; 11/03/2026
DENR - Permit to Transport	Laguna	OL-PTT-R3-14-106012 OL-PTT-R3-14-112523 OL-PTT-R3-14-112520 OL-PTT-R3-14-113569	12/04/2023 02/20/2024 02/20/2024 02/20/2024	06/04/2024 08/20/2024 08/20/2024 08/20/2024

IMI paid nominal fees required for the submission of applications for the above-mentioned environmental laws.

### **Research and Development Activities**

New capabilities for Power Module packages using transfer mold technology have been set up and will be ready for production for automotive applications. This now gives IMI ability to develop and manufacture medium-power applications for high reliability and safety critical automotive applications. The design and development of the hybrid version of a pin-fin baseplate and heatsink for a full Silicon Carbide power module for electric vehicles is nearing completion. Also in full swing are the design and development of a medium power module using transfer molding process for aerospace application, and a complex power module with integrated control driver IC. This will pave the way for a new intelligent power package platform for automotive application.

D&D Laguna is also developing an automotive grade camera lens heater and illumination module that supplements IMI's automotive camera platform. This showcases its capabilities in CAN communication, LED light control, mechanical design for efficient thermal transfer, ingress protection and design in accordance to functional safety.

VIA conducts research and development activities primarily in Germany as well as in China and Japan that focus on advancing its existing optical bonding and metal mesh technologies, improving its current product solutions, developing new products, improving functionality and manufacturing processes, enhancing the quality and performance of our product solutions and expanding its technologies to position the company as a critical and innovative supplier in its customers' supply chains.

The Group spent the following for research and development activities in the last three years:

		% to Revenues
2023	\$7,440,813	0.57
2022	\$5,675,802	0.40

2021                      \$7,695,324                      0.59

**Human Resources**

The Company has a total workforce of 12,659 employees as of December 31, 2023, shown in the following table:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Managers</b>	554	523
<b>Supervisors</b>	1,705	1,955
<b>Rank-and-File</b>	1,989	1,740
<b>Technicians/Operators</b>	8,411	9,858
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,659</b>	<b>14,076</b>

IMI's projected headcount for 2024 is 12,425.

The relationship between management and employees has always been of solidarity and collaboration from the beginning of its operations up to the present. The Company believes that open communication and direct engagement between management and employees are the most effective ways to resolve workplace issues.

IMI has existing supplemental benefits for its employees such as transportation and meal subsidy, group hospitalization insurance coverage and non-contributory retirement plan.

The Company has or will have no supplemental benefits or incentive arrangements with its employees other than those mentioned above.

**Risk Factors**

The Company's business, financial condition and results of operation could be materially and adversely affected by risks relating to the Company and the Philippines.

***IMI's operating results may significantly fluctuate from period to period***

There is a risk that the Company's operating results may fluctuate significantly due to various factors including but not limited to natural calamities such as global pandemic, volcanic eruption, weather and climate related incidents, geopolitical issues, macro-economic factors, changes in demand for its products and services, customers' sales outlook, purchasing patterns, and inventory adjustments, changes in the types of services provided to customers, variations in the, volume of products, adjustments in the processes and manner of delivery of services, as well as alterations to product specifications on account of complexity of product maturity, the extent to which the Company can provide vertically integrated services for a product. The result is also affected by the Company's effectiveness in managing its manufacturing processes, controlling costs, and integrating any potential future acquisitions, the Company's ability to make optimal use of its available manufacturing capacity, changes in the cost and availability of labor, skills and expertise, raw materials, and components, which affect its margins and its ability to meet delivery schedules, and the ability to manage the timing of its component purchases so that components are available when needed for production while avoiding the risks of accumulating inventory in excess of immediate production needs. Fluctuations in operating results may also be experienced by the Company on account of the advent of new technology and customer qualification of technology employed in the production, and the occurrence of any changes in local conditions or occurrence of events that may affect production volumes and costs of production, such as, but not limited to lockdowns, travel restrictions, labor conditions, political instability, changes in law and regulation, economic disruptions or changes in economic policies

affecting flow of capital, entry of competition, substantial rate hikes of utilities required for production. The Company may also experience possible business disruptions as a result of fire and explosion due to presence and use of flammable materials in the operations, or force majeure. Additionally regional conflicts such as the Russia – Ukraine, or tensions in the Asia-Pacific region may also result in disruptions in logistics, supply chain, increased oil and natural gas prices, food supply, and sanctions levied upon individuals and entities that may have ties with Company's suppliers and customers.

The factors identified above, and other risks discussed in this section affect the Company's operating results from time to time.

Some of these factors are beyond the Company's control. The Company may not be able to effectively sustain its growth due to restraining factors concerning corporate competencies, competition, global economies, and market and customer requirements. To meet the needs of its customers, the Company has expanded its operations in recent years and, in conjunction with the execution of its strategic plans, the Company expects to continue expanding in terms of geographical reach, customers served, products, and services. To manage its growth, the Company must continue to enhance its managerial, technical, operational, and other resources, as well as realign strategies to adjust to the new normal brought about by factors such as Covid-19 Global Pandemic, climate change and failure to adopt to new carbon economy.

The Company's ongoing operations and future growth may also require funding either through internal or external sources. There can also be no assurance that any future expansion plans will not adversely affect the Company's existing operations since execution of said plans may involve challenges. For instance, the Company may be required to be confronted with such issues as shortages of production equipment and raw materials or components, capacity constraints, difficulties in ramping up production at new facilities or upgrading or expanding existing facilities, lack of skills and training an increasing number of personnel to manage and operate those facilities. Compounding these issues are other restraining factors such as more aggressive efforts of competition in expanding business, volatility in global economies and market and customer requirements, including requirements related to sustainability and ESG. All these challenges could make it difficult for the Company to implement any expansion plans successfully and in a timely manner.

In response to a very dynamic operating environment and intense industry competition, the Company focuses on high-growth/high-margin specialized product niches, diversifies its markets and products, engages in higher value add services, improves its cost structure, and pursues strategies to grow existing accounts. The Company also incorporates Environment, Social, and Governance (Sustainability) into its strategy and future growth.

***IMI is highly dependent on an industry that is characterized by rapid technological changes***

The demand for the Company's solutions is derived from the demand of end customers particularly for end-use applications in the automotive, industrial, communications, consumer, and the increased demands of medical electronics industries as well as fast phase growth in green/clean energy industry. These industries have historically been characterized by rapid technological changes, evolving industry standards, and changing customer needs. Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) continue to make adjustments to the design, and the choice of components, for their PCBAs, therefore requiring the Company to maintain regular communication with OEM customers and share forecast information with suppliers. The sudden change of demand may also create inventory buildup and may affect the supply chain flexibilities of IMI and abilities to adapt to the market change.

New services or technologies may also render the Company's existing services or technologies less competitive. If the Company does not promptly make measures to respond to technological

developments and industry standard changes, the eventual integration of new technology or industry standards or the eventual upgrading of its facilities and production capabilities, taking into account renewed focus on sustainable and renewable technologies, may require substantial time, effort, and capital investment.

The Company is focusing on longer life cycle industries such as automotive, industrial and telecommunication infrastructure to reduce the volatility of model and design changes. The Company also keeps itself abreast of trends and technology development in the electronics industry and is continuously conducting studies to enhance its technologies, capabilities and value proposition to its customers. It defines and executes technology road maps that are aligned with market and customer requirements.

***With rapid technological changes come increasingly sophisticated methods to infiltrate information and communication systems. The rapid deployment of digital and mobile environments, opening of network infrastructure to work from home and telecommuting pose an increase in the risk of unauthorized access and disruption in operations. IMI's maybe vulnerable to increased cybersecurity, information security, and data privacy breach.***

Information and cybersecurity risks, DDoS, ransomware, data breach, sabotage of production systems, penalties resulting from data privacy violations, reputation loss are important risk factors that the company needs to be able to manage and ensure sufficient and appropriate controls are in place. In this regard, we ensure strong and adequate information security controls are implemented to safeguard confidentiality, integrity, and prevent loss of our critical information.

Automation, analytics and machine-learning algorithms have taken its step to a number of factories for quicker, more efficient production, with human operators monitoring and maintaining the systems. Understanding the role of our employees as resilient participants in this digital age, our cybersecurity awareness program is continuously running. We engaged a third-party online security training provider to support this initiative.

Secure Email Gateway (SEG), Security Incident & Event Management (SIEM) and Security Operations (SOC) are in place to enhance security controls and mitigate existing risks at the same time.

The company also complies with the Data Privacy Act (DPA) to protect all forms of information that are personal, private, or privileged. IMI also as a global company maintains strict compliance with General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR).

In addition, the company has embarked on ISO 27001 – Information Security Management Systems certification program to ensure integrity and validity of cyber security controls across the IMI enterprise. The program also includes contracting 3rd party security assessors to determine maturity of IMI's information technology infrastructure, software, policies, procedures, and practices.

***The industry where IMI operates in does not serve, generally, firm or long-term volume purchase commitments***

Save for specific engagements peculiar to certain products and services required, the Company's customers do not generally contract for firm and long-term volume purchase. Customers may place lower-than-expected orders, cancel existing or future orders or change production quantities. There are no guaranteed or fixed volume orders that are committed on a monthly or periodic basis.

In addition, the Company makes significant investment decisions, including determining the levels of business that it will seek and accept capacity expansion, personnel needs, and other resource requirements. These key decisions are ultimately based on estimates of customer long-term requirements. The rapid changes in demand for its products reduce its ability to estimate accurately long-term future customer requirements. Thus, there is the risk that resource investments are not optimized at a certain period.

In order to manage the effects of these uncertainties, customers are required to place firm orders within the manufacturing lead time to ensure delivery. The Company does not solely rely on the forecast provided by the clients. By focusing on the longer cycle industry segments, the volatility that comes with rapid model changes is reduced and the Company is able to have a more accurate production planning and inventory management process.

Buy-back agreements are also negotiated by the Company in the event there are excess inventory when customer products reach their end-of-life. To the extent possible, the Company's contract includes volume break pricing, and materials buy-back conditions to taper the impact of sudden cancellations, reductions, and delays in customer requirements.

***IMI may encounter difficulties in connection with its global expansion***

The Company's globalization strategy has transformed it from a Philippines-centric company into a global network with manufacturing and engineering facilities as well as sales offices in Asia, Europe, and North America. This global expansion may expose the Company to potential difficulties that include diversion of management's attention from the normal operations of the Company's business, potential loss of key employees and customers of the acquired companies, physical, legal, cultural, and social impediments in managing and integrating operations in geographically dispersed locations, lack of experience operating in the geographic market of the acquired business, reduction in cash balance and increases in expenses and working capital requirements, which may reduce return on invested capital, potential increases in debt, which may increase operating costs as a result of higher interest payments, and complexities in integrating acquired businesses into existing operations, which may prevent it from achieving, or may reduce the anticipated synergy.

The Company's acquisitions of new companies or creation of new units, whether onshore or offshore, may also have an immediate financial impact to the Company due to the dilution of the percentage of ownership of current stockholders if the acquisition requires any payment in the form of equity of the Company, the periodic impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, and liabilities, litigations, and/or unanticipated contingent liabilities assumed from the acquired companies.

If the Company is not able to successfully manage these potential difficulties, any such acquisitions may not result in material revenue enhancement or other anticipated benefits or even adversely affect its financial and/or operating condition.

To limit its exposure, the Company performs a thorough assessment of the upside and downside of any merger or acquisition. Supported by a team that focuses on business development, finance, legal, and engineering units, the vision, long-term strategy, compatibility with the culture, customer relationship, technology, and financial stability of the company to be acquired is carefully examined through due diligence to ensure exposures are mitigated through proper warranties. In addition, the Company looks at acquisitions that are immediately accretive to the P&L of the Company. The decision is then reviewed and endorsed by the Finance Committee and approved by the Board. The Company carefully plans any merger or acquisition for a substantial period prior to closing date. Prior to closing of transactions, the Company forms an integration team and formulates detailed execution plans to integrate the key functions of the acquired entity into the Company.

***IMI may not be able to mitigate the effects of the declining prices of goods over the life cycles of its products or as a result of changes in its mix of new and mature products, mix of turnkey and consignment business arrangements, and lower prices offered by the competition***

The price of the Company's products tends to decline over the later years of the product life cycle, reflecting decreased costs of input components, improved efficiency, decreased demand, and increased competition as more manufacturers are able to produce similar or alternative products. The gross margin for manufacturing services is highest when a product is first developed but as products mature, average selling prices of a product drop due to various market forces resulting in gross margin erosion. The Company may be constrained to reduce the price of its service for more mature products in order to remain competitive against other manufacturing services providers. This is most apparent in the automotive segment, where the reduction has historically been observed to occur between the first two to three years. The Company's gross margin may further decline to be competitive with the lower prices offered by the competition or to absorb excess capacity, liquidate excess inventories, or restructure or attempt to gain market share.

The Company is moving towards a higher proportion of contracting under a turnkey production (with the Company providing labor, materials and overhead support), as compared to those under a consignment model, indicating a possible deterioration in its margins. The Company will also need to deploy larger amounts of working capital for turnkey engagements.

To mitigate the effects of price declines in the Company's existing products and to sustain margins, the Company continues to improve its production efficiency by increasing yields, increasing throughputs through LEAN and six sigma manufacturing process. In addition, the Company continues to leverage on its purchase base and supplier programs to avail of discounts and reduced costs in component prices. It also utilizes its global procurement network and supply chain capabilities to reduce logistics costs for components including inventory levels. The Company also intensifies its effort to contract with customers with higher-margin products most of which involve higher engineering value add and more complex box build or system integration requirements.

***IMI operates in a highly competitive industry***

Some of the Company's competitors in the industry may have greater design, engineering, manufacturing, financial capabilities, or superior resources than the Company. Customers evaluate EMS and ODMs based on, among other things, global manufacturing capabilities, speed, quality, engineering services, flexibility, and costs. In outsourcing, OEMs seek to reduce cost. In addition, major OEMs typically outsource the same type of products to at least two or three outsourcing partners in order to diversify their supply risks. The competitive nature of the industry may result in substantial price competition. The Company faces increasing challenges from competitors who are able to put in place a competitive cost structure by consolidating with or acquiring other competitors, relocating to lower cost areas, strengthening supply chain partnerships, or enhancing solutions through vertical integration, among others. The Company's customers may opt to transact with the Company's competitors instead of the Company or if the Company fails to develop and provide the technology and skills required by its customers at a rate comparable to its competitors. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to competitively develop the higher value add solutions necessary to retain business or attract new customers. There can also be no assurance that it will be able to establish a compelling advantage over its competitors.

The industry could become even more competitive if OEMs fail to significantly increase their overall levels of outsourcing. Increased competition could result in significant price competition, reduced revenues, lower profit margins, or loss of market share, any of which would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The Company regularly assesses the appropriate pricing model (so as to ensure that it is strategic/value based or demand based, among others) to be applied on its quotation to existing or prospective customers. The Company is also strengthening its risk management capabilities to be able to turn some of the risks (e.g., credit risks) into opportunities to gain or maintain new or existing customers, respectively. The Company also continues to develop high value-add services that fit the dynamic markets it serves. It continues to enhance capabilities in design and development, advanced manufacturing engineering, test and systems development, value engineering, and supply chain management to ensure an efficient product realization experience for its customers.

In addition, the Company's size, stability and geographical reach allow it to attract global OEMs customers that look for stable partners that can service them in multiple locations. This is evident in the increasing number of global contracts that the Company is able to develop and have multiple sites serving single customers.

Focusing on high value automotive (such as those for ADAS and safety-related, power modules and electronic control units, among others), industrial, aerospace/defense and medical segments where strict performance and stringent certification processes are required, the Company is able to establish a high barrier of entry, business sustainability and better pricing. Generally, the Company has observed that it is usually difficult for customers in these industries to shift production as they would have to go through a long lead time in the certification process. The direction the Company has taken resulted in the rise of the Company's ranking in the global and automotive EMS spaces.

***IMI may be subject to reputation and financial risks due to product quality and liability issues***

The contracts the Company enters into with its customers, especially customers from the automotive and medical industry, typically include warranties that its products will be free from defects and will perform in accordance with agreed specifications. To the extent that products delivered by the Company to its customers do not, or are not deemed to, satisfy such warranties, the Company could be responsible for repairing or replacing any defective products, or, in certain circumstances, for the cost of effecting a recall of all products which might contain a similar defect in an occurrence of an epidemic failure, as well as for consequential damages. Defects in the products manufactured by the Company adversely affect its customer relations, standing and reputation in the marketplace, result in monetary losses, and have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, and results of operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to recover any losses incurred as a result of product liability in the future from any third party.

In order to prevent or avoid a potential breach of warranties which may expose the Company to liability, the Company's quality assurance focused on defect prevention, globalizing the culture of early detection and reaction to internal issues. The Company also refined its Advanced Product Quality Planning (APQP) procedure to ensure customer specific requirements on process and product quality are met early on the design and development phase before the product gets launched into production.

The Company performs a detailed review and documentation of the manufacturing process that is verified, audited and signed-off by the customers. In addition, customers are encouraged, and in some cases, required to perform official audits of the Company's manufacturing and quality assurance processes, to ensure compliance with specifications. The Company works closely with customers to define customer specifications and quality requirements and follow closely these requirements to mitigate future product liability claims. The Company also insures itself on product liability and recall on a global basis.

***IMI's production capacity may not correspond precisely to its production demand***



The Company's customers may require it to have a certain percentage of excess capacity that would allow the Company to meet unexpected increases in purchase orders. On occasion, however, customers may require rapid increases in production beyond the Company's production capacity, and the Company may not have sufficient capacity at any given time to meet sharp increases in these requirements. On the other hand, there is also a risk of the underutilization of the production line, which may slightly lower the Company's profit margins. In response, the Company makes the necessary adjustments in order to have a match between demand and supply. In the case of a lack in supply, the Company equips itself with flexible systems that allow it to temporarily expand its production lines in order to lower the overhead costs, and then make corresponding increases in its capacity when there is a need for it as well.

To soften the impact of this, the Company closely coordinates with customers to provide the parties with regular capacity reports and action plan/s for common reference and future capacity utilizations. The Company also closely collaborates with its customers to understand the required technology roadmaps, anticipate changes in technological requirements, and discuss possible future solutions.

***IMI may be involved in intellectual property disputes***

The Company's business depends in part on its ability to provide customers with technologically sophisticated products. The Company's failure to protect its intellectual property or the intellectual property of its customers exposes it to legal liability, loss of business to competition and could hurt customer relationships and affect its ability to obtain future business. It could incur costs in either defending or settling any intellectual property disputes. Customers typically require that the Company indemnify them against claims of intellectual property infringement. If any claims are brought against the Company's customers for such infringement, whether these have merit or not, it could be required to expend significant resources in defending such claims. In the event the Company is subjected to any infringement claims, it may be required to spend a significant amount of money to develop non-infringing alternatives or obtain licenses. The Company may not be successful in developing such alternatives or in obtaining such licenses on reasonable terms or at all, which could disrupt manufacturing processes, damage its reputation, and affect its profitability.

Since the Company is not positioned as an ODM, the likelihood of the Company infringing upon product-related intellectual property of third parties is significantly reduced. Product designs are prescribed by and ultimately owned by the customer.

The Company observes strict adherence to approved processes and specifications and adopts appropriate controls to ensure that the Company's intellectual property and that of its customers are protected and respected. It continuously monitors compliance with confidentiality undertakings of the Company and management. As of the date of this Prospectus, there has been no claim or disputes involving the Company or between the Company and its customers involving any intellectual property.

***Demand for services in the EMS industry depends on the performance and business of the industry's customers as well as the demand from end consumers of electronic products***

The performance and profitability of the Company's customers' industries are partly driven by the demand for electronic products and equipment by end-consumers. If the end-user demand is low for the industry's customers' products, companies in the Company's industry may see significant changes in orders from customers and may experience greater pricing pressures. Therefore, risks that could harm the customers of its industry could, as a result, adversely affect the Company as well. These risks include the customer's inability to manage their operations efficiently and effectively, the reduced consumer spending in key customers' markets, the seasonality demand for their products, and failure of the customer's products to gain widespread commercial acceptance.

The impact of these risks was very evident in the aftermath of the global financial crisis which resulted in global reduction of demand for electronics products by end-customers. The Company mitigates the impact of industry downturns on demand by rationalizing excess labor and capacity to geographical areas that are most optimal, and by initiating cost containment programs. With indications of global financial recovery already in place, the Company has been able to re-hire some of its employees. There are also electronics requirements resulting from global regulations, such as those for improving vehicle safety and promoting energy-efficient technologies that would increase the demand for electronic products and equipment.

The Company continuously addresses its concentration risks. There is no single customer that the Company is dependent on or accounts for more than 15% of the Company's revenues. The Company also serves global customers which are not concentrated on a specific geographic market.

***IMI's industry is dependent on the continuous growth of outsourcing by OEMs***

The Company belongs to an industry that is dependent on the strong and continuous growth of outsourcing in the communications, consumer automotive, industrial, and medical electronics industries where customers choose to outsource production of certain components and parts, as well as functions in the production process. A customer's decision to outsource is affected by its ability and capacity for internal manufacturing and the competitive advantages of outsourcing.

The Company's industry depends on the continuing trend of increased outsourcing by its customers. Future growth in its revenue depends on new outsourcing opportunities in which it assumes additional manufacturing and supply chain management responsibilities from its customers. To the extent that these opportunities do not materialize, either because the customers decide to perform these functions internally or because they use other providers of these services, the Company's future growth could be limited.

The Company believes that its global footprint with manufacturing operations in Asia, Europe, and North America, its global supply chain systems and capabilities, and its design services will continue to provide strategic advantages for customers to outsource parts of their product development and manufacturing processes to the Company.

***IMI's industry may experience shortages in, or rises in the prices of components, which may adversely affect business***

There is a risk that the Company will be unable to acquire necessary components for its business as a result of strong demand in the industry for those components or if suppliers experience any problems with production or delivery (lockdowns and logistics issues). The Company is also exposed to challenges surrounding lead-times within the electronic component market.

The Company is often required by its customers to source certain key components from customer-nominated and accredited suppliers only, and it may not be able to obtain alternative sources of supply should such suppliers be unable to meet the supply of key components in the future. Shortages of components could limit its production capabilities or cause delays in production, which could prevent it from making scheduled shipments to customers.

If the Company is unable to make scheduled shipments, it may experience a reduction in its sales, an increase in costs, and adverse effects on its business. Component shortages may also increase costs of goods sold because it may be required to pay higher prices for components in short supply and redesign or reconfigure products to accommodate substitute components.

To the extent possible, the Company works closely with customers to ensure that there are back up suppliers or manufacturers for customer-supplied components or components supplied by customer-nominated suppliers to mitigate uncertainties in the supply chain. The changes in market also allows opportunities for the Company to consolidate strategic suppliers and improve supply chain cost, efficiencies and flexibilities, especially in passive and discrete components, and consolidate the global spend for global supplier management and negotiation instead of regional negotiation. In addition, the Company has established supplier certification and development programs designed to assess and improve suppliers' capability in ensuring uninterrupted supply of components to the Company.

***Any shortage of raw materials or components could impair IMI's ability to ship orders of its products in a cost-efficient manner or could cause IMI to miss its delivery requirements of its retailers or distributors, which could harm IMI's business***

The ability of the Company's manufacturers to supply its products is dependent, in part, upon the availability of raw materials and certain components. The Company's manufacturers may experience shortages in the availability of raw materials or components, which could result in delayed delivery of products to the Company or in increased costs to it. Any shortage of raw materials or components or inability to control costs associated with manufacturing could increase the costs for the Company's products or impair its ability to ship orders in a timely cost-efficient manner. As a result, it could experience cancellation of orders, refusal to accept deliveries, or a reduction in the Company's prices and margins, any of which could harm the Company's financial performance and results of operations. Other than for customer-nominated suppliers or specialty components for the manufacture of specific products, the Company is not dependent on a single supplier for its raw materials.

***IMI may be exposed to risk of inventory obsolescence and working capital tied up in inventories***

As an EMS provider, the Company may be exposed to a risk of inventory obsolescence because of rapidly changing technology and customer requirements. Delays in ramp up of new projects may result to inventory buildup therefore giving the Company exposure to potential inventory obsolescence which may require it to make adjustments to write down inventory to the lower of cost or net realizable value, and its operating results could be adversely affected. The Company is cognizant of these risks and accordingly exercises due diligence in materials planning.

The Company works with key suppliers to establish supplier-managed inventory arrangements that will mutually reduce the risk. The Company also puts tight control in the inventory with regular negotiation with customers on demand change and suppliers on the pushout and cancellation of deliveries. In addition, the Company often negotiates buy back arrangements with customers where, in the event the customers' purchase orders are delayed, canceled, or enter in the end-of-life phase, the customers assume the risk and compensate the Company for the excess inventory.

***Macroeconomic pressures in the markets in which we operate, including, but not limited to, the effects of COVID-19, political and social conditions or civil unrest in the U.S. and in certain international markets, may adversely affect our financial results.***

To varying degrees, our customer's products are sensitive to changes in macroeconomic conditions that impact consumer demand. As a result, consumers may be affected in many different ways, including for example:

- whether or not they make a purchase;
- their choice of brand, model or price-point; and
- how frequently they upgrade or replace their video gaming consoles.

Real GDP growth, consumer confidence, the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation, employment levels, oil prices, interest rates, tax rates, housing market conditions, foreign currency exchange rate

fluctuations, costs for items such as fuel and food and other macroeconomic trends can adversely affect consumer demand for the products and services that our direct customers (B2B) offer and hence affects demand for components we supply. Geopolitical issues around the world and how our markets are positioned can also impact the macroeconomic conditions and could have a material adverse impact on our financial results.

***IMI may, from time to time, be involved in legal and other proceedings arising out of its operations.***

The Company's expanding global activities while continuing to present a myriad of growth opportunities, may tend to increase exposure to potential disputes with its employees and various parties involved in its manufacturing operations, including contractual disputes with customers or suppliers, labor disputes with workers or be exposed to damage or personal liability claims. Regardless of the outcome, these disputes may lead to legal or other proceedings that may affect the ability of the Company to realize its short and long-term target revenues and margins, and may result in substantial costs, delays in the Company's development schedule, and the diversion of resources and management's attention.

The Company may also have disagreements with regulatory bodies in the course of its operations, which may subject it to administrative proceedings and unfavorable decisions that result in penalties and/or delay the development of its projects. In such cases, the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

***IMI is highly dependent on the continued service of its directors, members of senior management and other key officers***

The Company's directors, members of its senior management, and other key officers have been an integral part of its success, and the experience, knowledge, business relationships and expertise that would be lost should any such persons depart could be difficult to replace and may result in a decrease in the Company's operating efficiency and financial performance. Key executives and members of management of the Company include Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Finance Officer, Chief Commercial Officer, Chief Procurement Officer, Chief Operations Officer, Chief Technology Officer, Chief Human Resource Officer, Chief Information Officer, Plant General Managers and all other key functions. In the event that the Company loses the services of any such person and is unable to fill any vacant key executive or management positions with qualified candidates, or if the qualified individual takes time to learn the details of the Company, the Company's business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

***Any deterioration in IMI's employee relations could materially and adversely affect the Company's operations***

The Company's success depends partially on the ability of the Company, its contractors, and its third-party marketing agents to maintain productive workforces. Any strikes, work stoppages, work slowdowns, grievances, complaints or claims of unfair practices or other deterioration in the Company's, its contractors' or its third party marketing agents' employee relations could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company conducts Employee Engagement Survey to better understand the diverse needs and aspiration of its workforce, and ultimately contribute to their professional and personal goals. It also aims to instill corporate values and institutionalize an employee-centric and high impact working culture.

There have been no historical events related to strikes or protests from its employees or unions, despite having higher labor unrest risk due to growing population, given the well-established employee relations programs of the Company.

***IMI's success depends on attracting, engaging, and retaining key talents, including skilled research and development engineers***

In order to sustain its ability to complete contracted services and deliver on commitments and promote growth, the Company will have to continuously attract, develop, engage and retain skilled workforce highly capable to achieve business goals. The Company recognizes that its competitiveness is dependent on its key talent pipeline, including leadership, talent and skill pool, and succession plan.

The Company continuously identifies top-caliber candidates and keeps the pipeline full to be ready to assume new roles and fuel growth. The Company has a strong ability to hire in terms of the quality of recruits as well as in scale. Specifically, there is a strong recruitment in the Philippines and in China, having been able to tie up with universities. In the case of an immediate need to provide manpower, there are contractual agreements at hand to meet the demand. They have the ability to rapidly organize and train skilled workers for new products and services and retain qualified personnel.

The Company also leverages on its global reach to identify, recruit and develop the right employees who can be deployed to the various operating units or divisions of the Company. It also implements on a regular basis pertinent employee training and development programs, including a cadetship program that enables it to tap and employ capable graduates from different leading universities. The Company has implemented proactive measures to retain employees through sound retention programs, encouraging work-life balance among its employees, and providing structured career development paths to promote career growth within the organization and loyalty to the Company.

***IMI may be exposed to additional risks as a consequence of VIA's listing on the New York Stock Exchange.***

By becoming a US public company, VIA is now subject to additional and more stringent regulatory compliance requirements. Its failure to comply could have a significant and adverse effect on its business and reputation, which will in turn affect IMI, being its majority stockholder.

**RISKS RELATING TO COUNTRIES WHERE THE COMPANY OPERATES (INCLUDING THE PHILIPPINES)**

***IMI conducts business in various jurisdictions, exposing it to business, political, operational, financial, regulatory and economic risks due to its operations in these jurisdictions***

There is no assurance that there will be no occurrence of an economic slowdown in the countries where the Company operates, including the Philippines. Factors that may adversely affect an economy include but are not limited to:

- decreases in business, industrial, manufacturing or financial activity in the Philippines or in the global market,
- scarcity of credit or other financing, resulting in lower demand for products and services
- the sovereign credit ratings of the country,
- currency exchange rate fluctuations,
- a prolonged period of inflation or increase in interest rates,
- changes in the relevant government's taxation policies,

- climate change, natural (or man-made) disasters, including pandemic, typhoons, earthquakes, fires, floods and similar events,
- political instability, terrorism or military conflict, and
- other regulatory, political or economic developments in or affecting the Company

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the global operations, marketing, and distribution of the Company's products inherently integrate the impact of any economic downturn affecting a single country where the Company operates and enables the Company to shift the focus of its operations to other jurisdictions.

The Company's manufacturing and sales operations are located in a number of countries throughout Asia, Europe, and North America. As a result, it is affected by business, political, operational, financial, climate and economic risks inherent in international business, many of which are beyond the Company's control, including difficulties in obtaining domestic and foreign export, import, and other governmental approvals, permits, and licenses, and compliance with foreign laws, which could halt, interrupt, or delay the Company's operations if it is unable to obtain such approvals, permits, and licenses, and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

Changes in law including unexpected changes in regulatory requirements affect the Company's business plans, such as those relating to labor, environmental compliance and product safety. Delays or difficulties, burdens, and costs of compliance with a variety of foreign laws, including often conflicting and highly prescriptive regulations also directly affect the Company's business plans and operations, cross-border arrangements and the inter-company systems.

Increases in duties and taxation and a potential reversal of current tax or other currently favorable policies encouraging foreign investment or foreign trade by host countries leading to the imposition of government controls, changes in tariffs, or trade restrictions on component or assembled products may result in adverse tax consequences, including tax consequences which may arise in connection with inter-company pricing for transactions between separate legal entities within a group operating in different tax jurisdictions, also result in increases in cost of duties and taxation.

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), a global organization based in Paris, has once again placed the Philippines on its "grey list" for failing to address strategic deficiencies in combating money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing in compliance with its 40+9 recommendations. The Anti-Money Laundering Act (AMLA)'s shortcomings persisted in the nation even after the 2020 Anti-Terrorism Act and its modifications were passed. The Bank Deposit Secrecy Act has not yet undergone any changes. Being placed on the gray list of FATF implies risk of higher inflation and processing fees, as well as increased scrutiny from financial companies.

Under existing foreign exchange controls in the Philippines, as a general rule, Philippine residents may freely dispose of their foreign exchange receipts and foreign exchange may be freely sold and purchased outside the Philippine banking system. Restrictions exist on the sale and purchase of foreign exchange in the Philippine banking system. In the past, the Government has instituted restrictions on the ability of foreign companies to use foreign exchange revenues or to convert Philippine pesos into foreign currencies to satisfy foreign currency- denominated obligations, and no assurance can be given that the Government will not institute such or other restrictive exchange policies in the future.

A substantial portion of the Company's manufacturing operations is located in China, which has regulated financial and foreign exchange regime. The Company continuously evaluates the options available to the organization to ensure maximum usage of excess liquidity. Among others, excess

liquidity may be repatriated out of China through dividend payments, payment of management service or royalty fees, use of leading and lagging payment, and transfer pricing.

Also, because of China's role in many important supply chains, its exports contain a large amount of value added applied in other Asian economies. At least as importantly, China has become a principal final destination for Asian exports. As China, is hit by US trade tariffs, the spill-over into other APAC economies takes place via international supply chains and changes in China's domestic demand.

***Climate Change and Environmental laws applicable to IMI's projects could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations***

The Company cannot predict what environmental, climate change legislation or regulations will be amended or enacted in the future, how existing or future laws or regulations will be enforced, administered or interpreted, or the amount of future expenditures that may be required to comply with these environmental laws or regulations or to respond to environmental claims. The introduction or inconsistent application of, or changes in, laws and regulations applicable to the Company's business could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

There can be no assurance that current or future environmental laws and regulations applicable to the Company will not increase the costs of conducting its business above currently projected levels or require future capital expenditures. In addition, if a violation of any environmental law or regulation occurs or if environmental hazards on land where the Company's projects are located cause damage or injury to buyers or any third party, the Company may be required to pay a fine, to incur costs in order to cure the violation and to compensate its buyers and any affected third parties.

***Any political instability in the Philippines and the countries or geographic regions where IMI operates may adversely affect the business operations, plans, and prospects of the Company***

The Philippines has from time to time experienced severe political and social instability. The Philippine Constitution provides that, in times of national emergency, when the public interest so requires, the Government may take over and direct the operation of any privately owned public utility or business.

**Russia – Ukraine Conflict**

The ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict has had far-reaching effects on the global economy and supply chain. Key impacts as follows:

1. Energy Market Disruptions:

**Soaring Oil and Gas Prices:** Russia is a major exporter of oil and natural gas. Sanctions and the conflict have severely disrupted supplies, leading to skyrocketing prices globally. This has increased costs across industries, fueling inflation and reducing consumer spending power.

**Energy Security Concerns:** Europe relies heavily on Russian gas, and the war has triggered a scramble for alternative sources. This has highlighted the vulnerability of energy supplies and the urgency to diversify energy sources and infrastructure.

2. Agricultural Supply Shocks:

**Grain Export Blockages:** Ukraine and Russia are major wheat and grain exporters. Ukrainian ports have been blocked, and sanctions on Russia have hindered its exports. This has led to global shortages, price spikes, and food insecurity, especially in developing countries.

Fertilizer Supply Constraints: Russia is a significant exporter of fertilizers. Sanctions and disruptions have limited supplies and driven up prices, hurting farmers worldwide and potentially reducing future agricultural yields and further increasing food insecurity.

### 3. Supply Chain Disruptions:

Critical Raw Materials: Russia and Ukraine are suppliers of important metals like neon (essential for semiconductors), palladium (used in automobiles), and nickel (used for batteries). Disruptions have caused price volatility and shortages in numerous manufacturing sectors.

Increased Transportation Costs: The war and sanctions have disrupted trade routes and transportation networks from the region. This has increased shipping costs, adding to the price pressure on goods and creating logjams in global supply chains.

### 4. Global Economic Ripple Effects:

Inflationary Pressure: The combined effect of rising energy, food, and commodity prices has caused extreme inflationary pressure worldwide. This erodes purchasing power, slows economic growth, and prompts central banks to raise interest rates, potentially curbing investment, and spending.

Market Uncertainty: The war has increased geopolitical uncertainty and instability. This volatility dampens investor confidence, leading to increased risk premiums and potentially slowing down global capital flows.

### 5. Long-Term Consequences

Shifting Trade Patterns: The conflict and sanctions are accelerating a move away from reliance on Russian commodities. This could lead to more regionalized supply chains and the development of alternative trade routes.

Strengthening Alliances: The conflict has reinforced geopolitical divisions, with countries potentially aligning themselves into more economically defined blocs. This may reshape international trade and finance in the long run.

Important Note: The situation is still volatile and evolving. The severity and long-term impact of these effects will depend on the duration of the conflict and how global markets adapt.

## ***Israel - Palestine Conflict***

The Palestine-Israel conflict has the potential to affect the global economy and supply chain in several ways, although the direct impact may vary depending on the specific dynamics of the conflict at any given time. Key impacts as follows:

1. **\*\*Oil Prices\*\***: The Middle East, including Israel and Palestine, is a major oil-producing region. Any escalation of conflict in the area could disrupt oil production and transportation routes, leading to an increase in oil prices globally. This increase can affect various sectors of the economy due to higher transportation and production costs.

2. **\*\*Financial Markets\*\***: Political instability and conflict in the Middle East can lead to uncertainty in financial markets. Investors may become more cautious, leading to fluctuations



in stock prices and currency values. This uncertainty can affect global investment flows and capital markets.

3. **Trade Disruptions**: Israel and Palestine are both involved in trade with various countries around the world. Any disruption in trade routes, ports, or infrastructure due to the conflict can affect the flow of goods and services globally. This disruption can lead to delays in supply chains and increased costs for businesses reliant on goods from the region.

4. **Investment and Business Confidence**: Persistent conflict can deter foreign investment and business activities in the region. Companies may hesitate to invest in infrastructure or establish operations in areas prone to conflict, leading to a slowdown in economic development. This lack of investment can have indirect effects on the global economy through reduced trade and investment opportunities.

5. **Humanitarian Costs**: The conflict's humanitarian toll can have broader economic implications. Displacement of people, destruction of infrastructure, and loss of life can destabilize communities and strain resources. Humanitarian aid and reconstruction efforts divert resources that could otherwise be used for economic development, impacting the region's overall economic stability.

6. **Regional Stability**: The Palestine-Israel conflict is interconnected with broader geopolitical dynamics in the Middle East, including the Red Sea Crisis. Escalation of the conflict could exacerbate tensions in the region, potentially leading to wider conflicts or geopolitical realignments. Any such developments can have ripple effects on global stability and economic conditions.

Overall, while the direct impact of the Palestine-Israel conflict on the global economy and supply chain may not be as significant as other factors like trade disputes or economic policies of major economies, it nonetheless represents a source of geopolitical uncertainty that can influence global economic dynamics, particularly in the context of the Middle East's strategic importance.

***Macro-economic conditions of different countries where IMI operates may adversely affect the Company's business and prospectus***

Historically, the Philippines' sovereign debt has been rated relatively low by international credit rating agencies. Although the Philippines' long-term foreign currency-denominated debt was recently upgraded by each of Standard & Poor's, and Moody's to investment-grade, no assurance can be given that Standard & Poor's, or Moody's or any other international credit rating agency will not downgrade the credit ratings of the Government in the future and, therefore, Philippine companies. Any such downgrade could have an adverse impact on the liquidity in the Philippine financial markets, the ability of the Government and Philippine companies, including the Parent Company, to raise additional financing and the interest rates and other commercial terms at which such additional financing is available.

In addition, some countries in which the Company operates, such as China, Czech Republic and Mexico, have experienced periods of slow or negative growth, high inflation, significant currency devaluations, or limited liability of foreign exchange. In countries such as UK, China and Mexico, governmental authorities exercise significant influence over many aspects of the economy which may significantly affect the Company.

On an as-needed basis, the Company seeks the help of consultants and subject matter experts for changes in laws and regulations that may have a significant impact in the Company's business

operations. It also maintains good relationship with local government, customs, and tax authorities through business transparency and compliance and/or payment of all government-related assessments in a timely manner. The Company has been able to overcome major crises brought about by economic and political factors affecting the countries where it operates. The strong corporate governance structure of the Company and its prudent management team are the foundations for its continued success. The Company also constantly monitors its macroeconomic risk exposure, identifies unwanted risk concentration, and modifies its business policies and activities to navigate such risks.

There is no single customer that the Company is dependent on or accounts for more than 15% of the Company's revenues. The Company also serves global customers which are not concentrated on a specific geographic market.

Severe macroeconomic contractions may conceivably lead the Company to tweak or modify its investment decisions to meet the downturn. As a holding company, the Company affirms the principles of fiscal prudence and efficiency in the operations to its subsidiaries operating in various countries.

***IMI faces risks of international expansion and operation in multiple jurisdictions***

The Company expects to have an international customer base which may require worldwide service and support. The Company may expand its operations internationally and enter additional markets, which will require significant management attention. Any such expansion may cause a strain in existing management resources.

The distances between the Company, the customers, and the suppliers globally, create a number of logistical and communications challenges, including managing operations across multiple time zones, directing the manufacture and delivery of products across significant distances, coordinating the procurement of raw materials and their delivery to multiple locations, and coordinating the activities and decisions of the Company's management team, the members of which are spread out internationally.

While the Company tries to keep its local expertise, it established global functions to ensure that there is adequate coordination of activities. In addition, the availability and use of cell phones, e-mails, and internet-based communication tools by the Company resulted in more efficient and timely coordination of activities and decision making by management from different sites and countries.

The Company aggressively pursues hiring of experienced international managers and staff globally. This enables the Company to ensure that it has sufficient manpower complement possessed with the required skills and experience to work with customers, vendors, and other partners in and out of the relevant country where it operates.

***Natural or other catastrophes, including severe weather conditions and epidemics, pandemics, that may materially disrupt IMI's and its supplier's operations, affect its ability to complete projects and result in losses not covered by its insurance***

Apart from Covid-19 pandemic, which has affected all countries in 2020, the Philippines has experienced a number of major natural catastrophes over the years, including typhoons, droughts, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. In 2021 alone, Super Typhoon Kiko and Odette caused massive disruptions in multiple cities and provinces, leaving over 1,500 people injured and resulting in about 500 deaths. In October 2013, a 7.2 magnitude earthquake affected Cebu and the island of Bohol, and in November 2013, Super Typhoon Haiyan (called Yolanda in the Philippines) caused destruction and

casualties. Approximately 3.42 million households (161 million people) with 6,300 casualties and 1,061 missing in the Philippines. It damaged 1,084,762 buildings in the country including heavily 489,613 and moderately 595,149 (NDRRMC, 2014). There can be no assurance that the occurrence of such natural catastrophes will not materially disrupt the Company's operations. These factors, which are not within the Company's control, could potentially have significant effects on the Company's manufacturing facilities. As a result, the occurrence of natural or other catastrophes or severe weather conditions may adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Natural disasters, such as the 2008 earthquake in China, where a significant portion of the Company's manufacturing operations is located, could severely disrupt the Company's manufacturing operations and increase the Company's supply chain costs. These events, over which we have little or no control, could cause a decrease in demand for the Company's services, make it difficult or impossible for the Company to manufacture and deliver products and for the Company's suppliers to deliver components allowing it to manufacture those products, require large expenditures to repair or replace the Company's facilities, or create delays and inefficiencies in the Company's supply chain.

In addition, epidemic or pandemic such as the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2020, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) of 2012, H1N1 Influenza virus of 2009, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) of 2003 may have severe effects on global supply chain affecting company's employees, and business.

Any escalation in these events or similar future events may disrupt the Company's operations and the operations of the Company's customers and suppliers and may affect the availability of materials needed for the Company's manufacturing services. Such events may also disrupt the transportation of materials to the Company's manufacturing facilities and finished products to the Company's customers.

There can be no assurance that the Company is fully capable to deal with these situations and that the insurance coverage it maintains will fully compensate it for all the damages and economic losses resulting from these catastrophes.

***Political instability or threats that may disrupt IMI's operations could result in losses not covered by the Company's insurance***

No assurance can be given that the political environment in the Philippines will remain stable and any political instability in the future could reduce consumer demand, or result in inconsistent or sudden changes in regulations and policies that affect the Company's business operations, which could have an adverse effect on the results of operations and the financial condition of the Company.

Increased political instability threats or occurrence of terrorist attacks, enhanced national security measures, and conflicts, as well as territorial and other disputes, which strain international relations, may reduce consumer confidence and economic weakness.

Any impact on the following cases in countries in which the Company has operations could materially and adversely affect the Company's business plans and prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The Philippines, China, and several Southeast Asian nations have been engaged in a series of long-standing territorial disputes over certain islands in the West Philippine Sea, also known as the South China Sea. Vietnam, the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia and Taiwan claim parts of the same maritime area, a thriving fishing zone through which more than \$5 trillion of trade passes each year. In July 2016, an international tribunal in The Hague ruled against China in a case brought by the Philippines, saying it had no historic rights to the resources within a dashed line drawn on a 1940s map that had

formed the basis of its claims. While the court said the ruling was binding, China said the 29 tribunal had no jurisdiction. China is also in dispute with Japan and India over claims to a separate set of islands.

## ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

IMI has production facilities in the Philippines (Laguna), China (Shenzhen, Jiaxing, Chengdu, and Suzhou), Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Serbia, Germany, and Mexico. It also has a prototyping and NPI facility located in Tustin, California. Engineering and design centers, on the other hand, are located in the Philippines, Singapore, China, United States, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, and Germany. IMI also has a global network of sales and logistics offices in Asia, North America and Europe.

The Company's global facilities and capabilities of each location as of December 31, 2023 are shown below:

Location	Floor Area (square meters)	Capabilities
<b>Manufacturing Sites</b>		
Philippines-Laguna (2 sites)	104,599	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 30 SMT lines, 2 FC lines</li> <li>▪ 6 COB/COF lines</li> <li>▪ Box build to Complex Equipment manufacturing</li> <li>▪ LVHM, HVLM</li> </ul>
VIA Philippines		
PSi Technologies	2,511	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Solder Wave, Potting, AI &amp; AG W/B</li> <li>▪ Protective Coating</li> <li>▪ ICT, FCT, AOI, RF Testing</li> <li>▪ Design &amp; Development</li> <li>▪ Test &amp; System Development</li> <li>▪ Cleanroom to class 100</li> <li>▪ Low Pressure Molding (Overmold)</li> <li>▪ Vacuum reflow</li> <li>▪ Precision Metals/Machining</li> </ul>
China-Pingshan	29,340	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 7 SMT lines</li> <li>▪ Box Build</li> <li>▪ PTH, Solder Wave</li> <li>▪ POP, Auto Pin Insertion</li> <li>▪ Potting, Conformal coating and Burn-in</li> <li>▪ ICT, FCT, AOI, RF Testing</li> <li>▪ Design &amp; Development</li> <li>▪ Test &amp; System Development</li> <li>▪ LVHM, HVLM</li> <li>▪ Sourcing, Procurement and Material Purchasing</li> <li>▪ Logistics</li> <li>▪ Regional support</li> </ul>
China-Kuichong	23,524	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 21 SMT lines</li> <li>▪ Box Build</li> <li>▪ PTH, Auto Pin Insertion, Solder Wave</li> <li>▪ ICT, FCT, AOI, SPI, RF Testing</li> <li>▪ Test &amp; System Development</li> <li>▪ LVHM, HVLM</li> <li>▪ X-RAY 3D testing, RoHS screening instrument, BGA rework</li> <li>▪ Burn-in test for high-end power supply, Thermal cycle test, Vibration test.</li> <li>▪ Conformal Coating, Potting, PCB router,</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underfill</li> <li>▪ Bar-code tracking system</li> </ul>
China-Jiaying	18,452	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 12 SMT lines</li> <li>▪ Vapor Phase Vacuum Reflow, SMD Odd shape Component Auto Mount</li> <li>▪ Box Build (w/ Automated Customized Assembly Line)</li> <li>▪ PTH, Auto Pin Insertion, Solder Wave, Selective Solder Wave</li> <li>▪ Full Auto Selective Conformal Coating Line and CC AOI</li> <li>▪ Ultrasonic welding and lamination</li> <li>▪ Plastic injection (180T/300T press)</li> <li>▪ SPI, 2D &amp; 3D AOI, ICT, FCT, 3D X-ray, Run-in</li> <li>▪ Test &amp; System Development</li> <li>▪ HVLM</li> </ul>
China-Chengdu	7,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3 SMT lines</li> <li>▪ Box Build</li> <li>▪ PTH, Auto Pin Insertion, BGA, X-Ray</li> <li>▪ Solder Wave</li> <li>▪ Automated Conformal Coating</li> <li>▪ ICT, FCT, AOI</li> <li>▪ HVLM / LVHM</li> <li>▪ Test &amp; System Development</li> </ul>
USA-Tustin, CA*	1,184	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Global AME (Advance Manufacturing Engineering)</li> <li>▪ Engineering &amp; Process Development</li> <li>▪ Prototype Manufacturing Center</li> <li>▪ NPI (New Product Introduction)</li> <li>▪ Precision Assembly</li> <li>▪ 2 SMT prototyping lines</li> <li>▪ SMT, DCA (COB, Flip Chip), THT</li> <li>▪ Box build</li> <li>▪ Low Volume Production</li> </ul>
Botevgrad, Sofia, Bulgaria (2ites)	115,416	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 25 SMT Lines</li> <li>▪ PCB Assembly and Testing</li> <li>▪ Plastic injection</li> <li>▪ Box build</li> <li>▪ Cabling</li> <li>▪ Chip on Board</li> <li>▪ Tooling</li> <li>▪ Metrology &amp; Laboratory</li> <li>▪ Automation</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>
Niš, Serbia	50,213	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 25 SMT Lines</li> <li>▪ PCB Assembly and Testing</li> <li>▪ Plastic injection</li> <li>▪ Box build</li> <li>▪ Cabling</li> <li>▪ Chip on Board</li> <li>▪ Tooling</li> <li>▪ Metrology &amp; Laboratory</li> <li>▪ Automation</li> </ul>
El Salto, Guadalajara, Mexico (2 sites)	25,820	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 10 SMT lines</li> <li>▪ 40 Plastic Injection Machines (50-</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,600T) including Overmolding</li> <li>▪ Box build (w/ Automated Customized Assembly Line)</li> <li>▪ PTH, Auto Pin Insertion, Solder Wave, Selective Solder Wave</li> <li>▪ Full Auto Selective Conformal Coating Line and CC AOI, Automated potting</li> <li>▪ SPI, 2D &amp; 3D AOI, ICT, FCT, 3D X-Ray</li> <li>▪ Embedded Toolshop</li> <li>▪ Test &amp; System Development</li> </ul>
Třemošná, Plzeňská, Czech Republic	7,470	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 5 SMT lines</li> <li>▪ 2 Pin Insertion</li> <li>▪ 3 Wave soldering</li> <li>▪ 2 Selective soldering</li> <li>▪ 3 Selective coating</li> <li>▪ ICT, FCT, AOI (SMT, CC)</li> <li>▪ Mechanical Assembly</li> <li>▪ 4 Automated line</li> <li>▪ Further customized assembly line</li> </ul>
Nuremberg, Germany (VIA) VIA Optronics AG VIA Optronics GmbH	4,268	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ VIA bond plus qualification</li> <li>▪ Bonding material development</li> <li>▪ Manual line, mainly lower quantity projects</li> <li>▪ Prototype 84Inch</li> <li>▪ 2 clear rooms (ISO class 6 &amp; ISO class 7)</li> <li>▪ ESD control</li> <li>▪ Engineering, prototyping and production process improvement</li> <li>▪ Test &amp; system development (electrical)</li> <li>▪ Optical test labor (mainly for display evaluation)</li> </ul>
Suzhou, China (VIA) VIA optronics Suzhou	14,400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Semi autoline and full autoline</li> <li>▪ Large size bonding in MaxVu II</li> <li>▪ Touch capabilities, ACF process</li> <li>▪ Curved bonding &amp; bonding to plastic cover</li> </ul>
Shiga, Japan (VIA) (2 sites) VTS-Touchsensor Co., Ltd	13,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Metal Mesh Sensor on roll</li> <li>▪ Customized design</li> <li>▪ 100µm/50µm Film thickness</li> <li>▪ Up to 55" VTS internal</li> <li>▪ Up to 85" through external partners</li> </ul>
IMI Batangas	6,572	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capacity: 1600 energy storages</li> <li>▪ Sub Assembly Lines</li> <li>▪ Coil Winding, Potting, DCR Test</li> <li>▪ Inductance Test</li> <li>▪ 4 Final Assembly Lines</li> <li>▪ High Pot Test, Helium Leak Test</li> <li>▪ EIT/CLS</li> <li>▪ Test System &amp; Development</li> <li>▪ 8 Reliability Spin Test Pits</li> <li>▪ 8 Final Spin Test pits</li> </ul>
<b>Total Manufacturing Space</b>	<b>417,997</b>	
<b>Sales, Logistics and Support in sqm</b>		
Japan	100	Sales

Malaysia	43	Logistics representative office and Support
Singapore	465	Procurement
<b>Total Support</b>	<b>608</b>	
<b>Total Space</b>	<b>418,605</b>	

## Lease Commitments

### Lease Commitments

#### *Parent Company*

In 2023, the Parent Company entered into a lease agreement for the use of a warehouse building located in Laguna. The non-cancellable lease is for a period of five years and four months from September 1, 2023 to August 31, 2028.

The Parent Company entered into an amended lease contract with AREIT INC., formerly owned by Technopark Land, Inc. (TLI), an affiliate, for the lease of parcels of land situated at the Special Export Processing Zone, Laguna Technopark, Biñan, Laguna. The lease contract which expired on December 31, 2022 was extended by another five years up to 2027 subject to new lease rates beginning 2023 based on market with annual escalation of five percent beginning January 1, 2024 until the end of the lease term.

The Parent Company (Lessee) has existing agreement involving the lease of residential house and lots located in Sta. Rosa, Laguna covering a period of five years from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2025.

#### *IMI Singapore and STEL Group*

STEL Group have various operating lease agreements on office premises, plant and equipment, leasehold building and improvement, and motor vehicles. These non-cancellable lease contracts have lease terms of between two to eight years. There are no lease commitments for IMI Singapore.

In 2017, IMI SZ entered into a lease agreement on its manufacturing facility covering a period of six years from May 2017 to May 2023. The lease premise is a five-floor building with 29,340 square meters located in an industrial park in Pingshan district of Shenzhen. In 2020, IMI SZ executed a renewal of lease agreement for its 30,430 square meters plant in Kuichong. The coverage of the lease is from November 2019 to November 2022, the contract was extended up to November 2023. In 2022, IMI SZ entered a two-year lease agreement effective July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2024, for a dormitory located in Pingshan.

In 2017, STJX extended its existing lease agreement up to 2027 with Jiaying Economic Development Zone Investment and Development Group Co., Ltd to use as its manufacturing facility located in He Ping Street, Jiaying.

On November 2020, IMI CD entered a five-year lease agreement effective January 2021 to January 2026, for its electronic production, office and staff accommodation. The lease premises is a three-floor building and a dormitory located at Xindu district, Chengdu City. In September 2022, IMI CD entered a three-year non-cancellable lease, effective October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2025, located at Xindu district, Chengdu City to serve as their external warehouse.

#### *IMI BG*

IMI BG have lease agreements related to office and warehouse building rent with lease terms of five years. These leases have renewal options.

#### *IMI CZ*

IMI CZ have various operating lease agreements in respect of its company cars with lease terms of four to five years.

#### *IMI MX*

IMI MX have various lease agreements related to building and automobiles used in operation with lease terms of three to five years.

#### *PSi*

PSi leases its plant facilities, office spaces and other facilities in Calamba, Laguna from Centereach Resources, Inc. (CRI), an unrelated entity with a term of four years. The operating lease agreements expired in 2022 and were no longer renewed. PSi transferred its operations and office in Laguna Technopark Inc., Binan, Laguna.

#### *VIA Group*

VIA Group has lease contracts for various items of office, plant and vehicles used in its operations. Leases of office and plant have lease terms between 3 and 18 years, while motor vehicles generally have lease terms of 3 years. VIA's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. For certain leases, VIA is restricted from entering into any sub-lease agreements. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. VIA Group also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. VIA Group applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

#### *STI*

STI have various lease agreements in respect of manufacturing facilities, office premises and vehicles both in the UK and Philippines. These non-cancellable lease contracts have remaining non-cancellable lease terms of between three to fifty years. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases.

#### *IMI Japan*

IMI Japan entered a two-year lease of office premises which matured in 2012 with automatic renewal unless prior notice of termination is given to the lessor.

#### *IMI USA*

On June 5, 2020, IMI USA entered into a fourth amendment to a standard industrial commercial single tenant lease contract for an extended term of five years commencing from November 1, 2020 to October 31, 2025 for the lease of office premises. The lease contract contains provisions including, but not limited to, an escalation rate of 3% per year and early termination penalties and an option to extend the lease up to two years.

### **Capital Expenditures**

In 2023, IMI spent \$27.3 million on capital expenditures related to new programs, lower than last year's \$21.2 million. The Company does not have any material commitment for capital expenditure but expects to spend ~\$25-30 million in 2024 to be funded by internal cash and bank loans.

### **ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND CONTINGENCIES**

There are no material pending legal proceedings, bankruptcy petition, conviction by final judgment, order, or decree or any violation of a securities or commodities law for the past five years up to the present date to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries or its directors or executive officers is a party or of which any of its material properties are subject in any court or administrative government agency.

### **ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS**

Except for matters taken up during the annual meeting of stockholders, there was no other matter submitted to a vote of security holders during the period covered by this report.



## PART II - OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR ISSUER'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table shows the high and low prices (in PhP) of IMI's shares in the Philippine Stock Exchange in 2023 and 2022.

Philippine Stock Exchange Prices in PhP/share						
	<u>High</u>		<u>Low</u>		<u>Close</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
First Quarter	5.84	10.56	4.63	7.82	5.30	8.10
Second Quarter	5.60	8.05	4.90	6.00	4.94	6.19
Third Quarter	4.92	7.46	3.75	5.66	3.90	5.66
Fourth Quarter	3.88	5.51	3.03	4.55	3.16	4.87

The market capitalization of the Company's common shares as of December 31, 2023, based on the closing price of P3.16/share, was approximately P7.0 billion.

The price information of IMI's common shares as of the close of the latest practicable trading date, March 27, 2024, is P2.14 per share.

#### *Holders*

There are 284 registered common stockholders as of February 29, 2024. The following are the top 20 registered holders of common shares of the Company.

	Stockholder Name	No. of Common Shares	Percentage of Common Shares
1.	AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc.	1,153,725,046	52.0330%
2.	PCD Nominee Corporation (Non-Filipino)	491,793,427	23.1799%
3.	Resins Incorporated	291,785,034	13.1595%
4.	PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino)	224,603,912	10.1903%
5.	2014 ESOWN Subscription	19,764,242	0.8914%
6.	ESOWN Trust Account	9,337,397	0.4211%
7.	SIIX Corp.	7,815,267	0.3525%
8.	2007 ESOWN Subscription	5,542,289	0.2500%
9.	2015 ESOWN Subscription	3,469,100	0.1585%
10.	2009 ESOWN Subscription	2,391,268	0.1078%
11.	Meneleo J. Carlos, Jr.	805,288	0.0363%
12.	Transtechology Pte. Ltd.	304,836	0.0137%
13.	Alfredo Gramata, Jr.	258,842	0.0117%
14.	Emmanuel V. Barcelon	240,000	0.0108%
15.	Philippe Marquet	225,519	0.0102%
16.	Ayala Corporation	179,892	0.0811%
17.	Conrad J. Eisenman	160,163	0.0072%
18.	Joselito Senadoza Bantatua	150,000	0.0068%
19.	Sylke Ludewig	137,601	0.0062%
20.	Roberto Raymond G. Castillo	128,812	0.0058%

A list of the company's top 100 shareholders as of December 31, 2023 can be found through this link: [https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge\\_no=dad0f99353ebbe7eabca0fa0c5b4e4d0](https://edge.pse.com.ph/openDiscViewer.do?edge_no=dad0f99353ebbe7eabca0fa0c5b4e4d0)

On June 25, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the redemption of all the Company's outstanding 1,300,000,000 Redeemable Preferred Shares which were issued in 2008. The redemption price of P1.00 per share and all accumulated unpaid cash dividends were paid on August 24, 2015 to the stockholders as of record date July 24, 2015.

#### *Dividends*

##### **Stock Dividend-Common Shares**

PAYMENT DATE	PERCENT	RECORD DATE
Sept. 24, 2010	15%	Aug. 31, 2010

##### **Cash Dividends-Common Shares**

PAYMENT DATE	RATE	RECORD DATE
May 4, 2017	USD 0.004529/₱0.22739	April 20, 2017
March 21, 2018	USD0.00458/₱0.235	March 7, 2018
May 7, 2019	USD0.00201/₱0.10542	April 25, 2019

There was no cash dividend declaration in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.

##### **Cash Dividends-Preferred Shares (Redeemed in 2015)**

PAYMENT DATE	RATE	RECORD DATE
February 21, 2014	2.90% p.a.	February 7, 2014
May 21, 2014	2.90% p.a.	May 7, 2014
August 22, 2014	2.90% p.a.	August 7, 2014
November 21, 2014	2.90% p.a.	November 7, 2014
February 20, 2015	2.90% p.a.	February 6, 2015
May 22, 2015	2.90% p.a.	May 8, 2015
August 24, 2015	2.90% p.a.	August 7, 2015

#### **Dividend policy**

Dividends declared by the Company on its shares of stocks are payable in cash or in additional shares of stock. The payment of dividends in the future will depend upon the earnings, cash flow and financial condition of the Company and other factors. There are no other restrictions that limit the payment of dividends on common shares.

Cash dividends are subject to approval by the Company's Board of Directors, but no stockholder approval is required. Property dividends which may come in the form of additional shares of stock are subject to approval by both the Board of Directors and the stockholders of the Company. In addition, the payment of stock dividends is likewise subject to the approval of the SEC and PSE.

The Subsidiaries have not adopted any formal dividend policies. Dividend policies for the Subsidiaries shall be determined by their respective Boards of Directors.

#### **Recent Sale of Securities**

There were 9,743,144 shares subscribed by the Company's executives as a result of their subscription to the stock ownership (ESOWN) plan in 2015. No share was subscribed under the ESOWN Plan since 2016. On July 20, 2004, the SEC approved the issuance of 150,000,000 ESOWN shares as exempt transactions pursuant to Section 10.2 of the Securities Regulation Code.

## ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF OPERATION

### Results of Operations

Revenues, gross profit, net income, and the related computed EBITDA and basic earnings per share, for the years ended 2023, 2022 and 2021 are shown on the following table:

	For the years ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
	<i>(in US\$ thousands, except Basic EPS)</i>		
Revenues from contracts with customers	1,325,660	1,409,017	1,300,590
Cost of goods sold and service	(1,205,153)	(1,298,609)	(1,209,772)
Gross profit	120,507	110,408	90,818
Net loss attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company	(109,195)	(6,757)	(10,565)
EBITDA <sup>1</sup>	47,337	47,099	46,358
Basic Earnings per Share (EPS)	(0.049)	(0.003)	(0.005)

### 2023 vs 2022

#### Revenues from Sales and Services

The Company posted consolidated full year 2023 revenues of US\$1.3 billion, 6 percent lower than the previous year, driven by factors attributable to its non-wholly owned subsidiary group including the shorter fiscal year of STI Limited which was divested in October 31, 2023. The core business maintained the same level of revenues from last year at \$1.11 billion.

#### Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin

The full year gross profit of \$120.5 million increased 9% versus 2022. GP% also improved from 7.8% last year to 9.1% this year as component shortage situation eased and overhead restructuring that enabled better utilization of fixed costs.

#### Operating income

Operating income is at \$7.8 million from \$2.7 million in 2022 mainly driven by improved GP margins brought about by lower direct material cost, operational efficiency and facilities utilization.

---

<sup>1</sup> EBITDA = EBITDA represents net operating income after adding depreciation and amortization (including amortization of right-of-use assets in accordance with PFRS 16, *Leases*), interest income and foreign exchange gains/losses. EBITDA and EBITDA Margin are not measures of performance under PFRS and investors should not consider EBITDA, EBITDA Margin or EBIT in isolation or as alternatives to net income as an indicator of our operating performance or to cash flows, or any other measure of performance under PFRS. Because there are various EBITDA calculation methods, our presentation of these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

## Net Loss

The Company posted a net loss of \$109.2 with one-time losses of US\$106.1 million related to the sale of STI and impairment of goodwill and certain assets.

On the other hand, wholly-owned subsidiaries maintained the momentum from 2022, with revenues on par with the previous year, and better profitability margins netting an income of US\$13.0 million versus last year's \$11.5 million.

## EBITDA

EBITDA of \$47.3 million, marginally improved by 0.5% from last year and an improvement of 23 bps in terms of % to revenues.

## Financial Condition

In 2023, IMI spent \$27.8 million on capital expenditures related to new programs, higher than last year's \$21.2 million. The Company does not have any material commitment for capital expenditure but expects to spend ~\$30 million in 2024 to be funded by internal cash and bank loans.

IMI's balance sheet remains robust with a current ratio of 1.43:1 and debt-to-equity ratio of 1.15:1.

## Key Performance Indicators of the Company

The table below sets forth the comparative performance indicators of the Company:

Performance indicators	As of end	
	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Liquidity:		
Current ratio <sup>a</sup>	1.43x	1.51x
Solvency:		
Debt-to-equity ratio <sup>b</sup>	1.15x	0.83x
	For the years ended 31 Dec	
	2023	2022
Operating efficiency:		
Revenue growth <sup>c</sup>	(6%)	8%
Profitability:		
Gross profit margin <sup>d</sup>	9.1%	7.8%
Net income margin <sup>e</sup>	(8.2%)	(0.5%)
Return on equity <sup>f</sup>	(33.3%)	(1.7%)
Return on common equity <sup>g</sup>	(33.3%)	(1.7%)
Return on assets <sup>h</sup>	(11.0%)	(0.6%)
<sup>2</sup> EBITDA margin	3.6%	3.3%

<sup>2</sup> EBITDA Margin = EBITDA divided by revenues from sales and services where EBITDA represents net operating income after adding depreciation and amortization (including amortization of right-of-use assets in accordance with PFRS 16, Leases), interest income and foreign exchange gains/losses. EBITDA and EBITDA Margin are not measures of performance under PFRS and investors should not consider EBITDA, EBITDA Margin or EBIT in isolation or as alternatives to net income as an indicator of our operating performance or to cash flows, or any other measure of performance under PFRS. Because there are various EBITDA calculation methods, our presentation of these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

<sup>a</sup> Current assets/current liabilities

<sup>b</sup> Bank debts/Total Equity

<sup>c</sup> (Current year less previous year revenue)/Previous year revenue

<sup>d</sup> Gross profit/Revenues

<sup>e</sup> Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company/Revenues

<sup>f</sup> Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company/Average equity attributable to Parent

<sup>g</sup> Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company/Average common equity attributable to Parent

<sup>h</sup> Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company/Total Assets

In the above:

The risk of recurrence of geopolitical and macro-economic factors after the reporting period may cause uncertainties that may impact the Company's liquidity. The Company is continuously monitoring its liquidity and solvency position.

There are no known trends, events or uncertainties that will result in the Company's liquidity increasing or decreasing in a material way.

There were no events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

Likewise, there were no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

The effects of geopolitical and macro-economic factors after the reporting period may pose risks and unfavorable impact to the Company but will not materially affect the Company's ability to continue as going concern.

There are no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on the Company's revenues from continuing operations.

There were no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from continuing operations.

There are no seasonal aspects that may have a material effect on the financial condition of the Company.

### **Causes for any material changes**

(Increase or decrease of 5% or more in the financial statements)

#### **Income Statement Items**

(Years ended 31 December 2023 versus 31 December 2022)

##### 6% decrease in Revenues (\$1.41B to \$1.33B)

Driven by factors attributable to its non-wholly owned subsidiary group including the shorter fiscal year of STI Enterprises Limited which was divested on October 31, 2023.

##### 7% decrease in Cost of goods sold (\$1,298.6M to \$1,205.2M)

Direct costs decreased relevant to the revenues, lower direct material cost and operational efficiencies.

##### 5% increase in Operating expenses (\$107.8M to \$112.7M)

Mainly due to increase in people costs, professional fees other financial provisions.

1000% increase in Non-operating expenses (-\$11.6M to -\$128.0M)

Increase due to asset impairments, loss on disposal of STI and other one-off adjustments during the year (\$106.1M). Interest expense also significantly increased from increase in loans and higher interest rates.

83% increase in Noncontrolling interest (-\$8.6M to -\$15.8M)

Higher share of minority in the net losses of non-wholly owned subsidiaries.

**Balance Sheet items**

(31 December 2023 versus 31 December 2022)

21% decrease in Cash and cash equivalents (\$115.8M to \$91.6M)

Cash used in investing -\$33.8M mainly from capital expenditure to support new programs; cash provided in financing +\$4.6M mainly from net availment of loans (+\$13.9M) offset by payment of lease liabilities (-\$9.8M). The company however generated positive cash flows from operating activities (+\$6.8M).

34% increase in Short-term Investment (\$8.5M to \$11.4M)

Increase was due to increase in money market placements made for varying periods of more than three months but less than one year.

21% decrease in Contract assets (\$67.1M to \$53.1M)

Recovery of backlogs reduced work-in process and finished goods inventories.

15% increase in Other current assets (\$25.3M to \$29.0M)

Increase in input and tax credits.

5% decrease in Property, plant and equipment (\$146.1M to \$138.8M)

Decrease from yearly depreciation (-\$26.4M), offset by additional capex for the year (+\$27.0M) and impairment of machineries.

49% decrease in Goodwill (\$136.2M to \$70.1M)

Decrease was due to recognized loss of \$54.79 million related to the sale of STI (See Note 2) and partial impairment loss related to the goodwill from the acquisition of Via of \$15.70 million.

32% decrease in Intangible assets (\$5.1M to \$3.5M)

Yearly amortization (-\$1.9M) and offset by additional acquisitions during the year.

16% decrease in Right-of-use of assets (\$19.3M to \$16.1M)

Amortization (-\$8.9M), offset by additional contracts during the year.

29% increase in Financial assets through OCI (\$1.8M to \$2.4M)

Increase in fair value of quoted club shares.

106% increase in Deferred tax assets (\$2.1M to \$4.4M)

Provision of DTA on lease liabilities.

63% decrease in Contract liabilities (\$7.4M to \$2.7M)

Decrease in advance payments received to render manufacturing services.

9% increase in Loans and trust receipts payable (\$192.7M to \$209.7M)

Availment of loans.

13% increase in Income tax payable (\$1.8M to \$2.0M)

Provision for taxable income.

47% increase in Other current liabilities (\$1.0 to \$1.5M)

Increase in provision for onerous contracts.

113% increase in Current portion of long-term debt (\$3.0M to \$6.5M)

Availment of loans.

26% increase in Net retirement liabilities (\$7.0M to \$8.8M)

Increase in provision for retirement liability.

18% decrease in Non-current lease liabilities (\$12.9M to \$10.6M)

Payments of leases.

27% decrease in Cumulative translation adjustments (-\$43.7M to -\$31.9M)

Arising from translation of management accounts in Europe denominated in their respective local currencies to the Parent Company's functional currency. The significant movement is due to appreciation of EUR against USD from 1.06 to 1.11, and RMB against USD from 6.96 to 7.08.

16% decrease in Equity attributable to NCI (\$38.0M to \$31.9M)

Decrease due to the minority share in the loss of non-wholly owned subsidiaries.

## **2022 vs 2021**

### **Revenues from Sales and Services**

The Company posted consolidated full year 2022 revenues of US\$1.4 billion, 8 percent growth compared to the previous year. Despite the on-going component shortage and impact of weakened Euro, IMI was able to deliver strong revenue growth on focus market segments automotive (15%) and industrial (+15%) driven by successful ramp up of new projects.

Wholly-owned subsidiaries achieved revenues of US\$1.1 billion for the year, an 11% growth from 2021. Meanwhile, VIA optronics (VIAO) and Surface Technology International (STI Ltd.) continued to face stiffer headwinds in their operating environments. Component allocation challenges, particularly for aerospace/defense and consumer, continue to be slower compared to other markets. Combined revenues for these non wholly owned subsidiaries was flat vs last year with 1% year-on-year increase.

### **Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin**

The full year gross profit of \$110.4 million increased 22% versus 2021 (GP% of 7.8% vs 7.0% last year). This was a result of proactive steps taken to streamline the supply chain, rationalize global headcount, restructure product pricing, and an upside gain was booked to align the company's accounting for the estimated useful life of manufacturing equipment with the rest of the industry from an average of 7 to 10 years.

### **Operating income**

Operating income is at \$2.7 million from a negative (\$17.7M) in 2021 mainly driven by improved GP margins reduced general and administrative expenses driven by cost reduction initiatives.

### **Net Loss**

The Company posted a net loss of \$6.8 million, better than last year's net loss of \$10.6 million or an improvement of +\$3.8M mainly from improved operating income by +\$20.3 million, offset by higher interest expense, provision for onerous contracts and some financial provisions and forex losses on the core business. 2021 also has one off gains such as mark-to-market on put options and reversal of impairment losses.

### **EBITDA**

EBITDA of \$47.1 million, slightly higher by 2% than last year due to better operating income.

## Financial Condition

In 2022, IMI spent \$21.2 million on capital expenditures related to new programs, lower than last year's \$31 million. The Company does not have any material commitment for capital expenditure but expects to spend ~\$30-40 million in 2023 to be funded by internal cash and bank loans.

IMI's balance sheet remains robust with a current ratio of 1.51:1 and debt-to-equity ratio of 0.83:1.

## Key Performance Indicators of the Company

The table below sets forth the comparative performance indicators of the Company:

Performance indicators	As of end	
	Dec 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2021
Liquidity:		
Current ratio <sup>a</sup>	1.51x	1.59x
Solvency:		
Debt-to-equity ratio <sup>b</sup>	0.83x	0.69x
	For the years ended	
	31 Dec	
	2022	2021
Operating efficiency:		
Revenue growth <sup>c</sup>	8%	15%
Profitability:		
Gross profit margin <sup>d</sup>	7.8%	7.0%
Net income margin <sup>e</sup>	(0.5%)	(0.8%)
Return on equity <sup>f</sup>	(1.7%)	(2.5%)
Return on common equity <sup>g</sup>	(1.7%)	(2.5%)
Return on assets <sup>h</sup>	(0.6%)	(0.9%)
<sup>3</sup> EBITDA margin	3.3%	3.6%

<sup>a</sup> Current assets/current liabilities

<sup>b</sup> Bank debts/Total Equity

<sup>c</sup> (Current year less previous year revenue)/Previous year revenue

<sup>d</sup> Gross profit/Revenues

<sup>e</sup> Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company/Revenues

<sup>f</sup> Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company/Average equity attributable to Parent

<sup>g</sup> Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company/Average common equity attributable to Parent

<sup>h</sup> Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company/Total Assets

In the above:

<sup>3</sup> EBITDA Margin = EBITDA divided by revenues from sales and services where EBITDA represents net operating income after adding depreciation and amortization (including amortization of right-of-use assets in accordance with PFRS 16, Leases), interest income and foreign exchange gains/losses. EBITDA and EBITDA Margin are not measures of performance under PFRS and investors should not consider EBITDA, EBITDA Margin or EBIT in isolation or as alternatives to net income as an indicator of our operating performance or to cash flows, or any other measure of performance under PFRS. Because there are various EBITDA calculation methods, our presentation of these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.



The risk of recurrence of further pandemic related shutdowns and other macro-economic factors after the reporting period may cause uncertainties that may impact the Company's liquidity. The Company is continuously monitoring its liquidity and solvency position.

There are no known trends, events or uncertainties that will result in the Company's liquidity increasing or decreasing in a material way.

There were no events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

Likewise, there were no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

The effects of potential recurrence of pandemic related shutdowns and other macro-economic factors after the reporting period may pose risks and unfavorable impact to the Company but will not materially affect the Company's ability to continue as going concern.

There are no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on the Company's revenues from continuing operations.

There were no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from continuing operations.

There are no seasonal aspects that may have a material effect on the financial condition of the Company.

#### **Causes for any material changes**

(Increase or decrease of 5% or more in the financial statements)

#### **Income Statement Items**

(Years ended 31 December 2022 versus 31 December 2021)

##### 8% increase in Revenues (\$1.30B to \$1.41B)

The increase was driven mainly by focus market segments automotive (+15%) and industrial (+15%) year-on-year.

##### 22% increase in Cost of goods sold (\$1,209.8M to \$1,298.6M)

Direct costs increased relevant to the revenues. Higher than revenue increase due to higher material prices affected by component shortage and elevated freight costs.

##### 1% decrease in Operating expenses (\$108.5M to \$107.8M)

Mainly due to decrease in people costs (-\$3.2M), depreciation and amortization (-\$4.3M) offset by increase in travel and transportation (+\$2.8M), and other financial provisions.

##### 448% decrease in Non-operating income/(expenses) (\$3.3M to -\$11.6M)

Decrease due to asset impairments in 2022 (-\$4.3M), foreign exchange valuation (-\$3.5M) related to appreciation of USD versus Euro, GBP and RMB and increase in interest expense (-\$4.1M) due to increase in interest rates and additional loans during the year.

##### 6% decrease in Noncontrolling interest (-\$9.1M to -\$8.6M)

Higher share of minority in the net losses of VIA (49.68%) and STI (20%).

#### **Balance Sheet items**

(31 December 2022 versus 31 December 2021)

##### 28% decrease in Cash and cash equivalents (\$159.8M to \$115.8M)

Cash used in operating activities -\$40.1M mainly driven by higher inventory levels due to the component shortage issue and increase in receivables; cash used in investing -\$19.3M mainly from capital expenditure to support new programs; cash provided in financing +\$18.9M mainly from net availment of loans (+\$29.1M) offset by payment of lease liabilities (-\$11.6M).

100% increase in Short-term Investment (nil to \$8.5M)

Increase was due to reclassification from Cash and cash equivalent for money market placements made for varying periods of more than three months but less than one year.

13% increase in Inventories (\$238.6M to \$268.5M)

Inventory build up due to customer backlogs and component shortage.

13% increase in Other current assets (\$22.4M to \$25.3M)

Increase in tax credits.

10% decrease in Property, plant and equipment (\$162.0M to \$146.1M)

Decrease from yearly depreciation (-\$27.9M), offset by additional capex for the year (+\$20.7M) and impact of forex depreciation on translation.

53% decrease in Intangible assets (\$10.9M to \$5.1M)

Yearly amortization (-\$4.8M) and due to booking of provision for impairment.

32% decrease in Right-of-use of assets (\$28.5M to \$19.3M)

Amortization (-\$9.1M), offset by additional contracts during the year.

34% increase in Financial assets through OCI (\$1.4M to \$1.8M)

Increase in fair value of quoted club shares.

27% decrease in Deferred tax assets (\$2.9M to \$2.1M)

Reversal of DTA on lease liabilities.

56% increase in Contract liabilities (\$4.7M to \$7.4M)

Increase in advance payments received to render manufacturing services.

16% increase in Loans and trust receipts payable (\$165.8M to \$192.7M)

Availment of loans.

26% decrease in Income tax payable (\$2.4M to \$1.8M)

Lower taxable income.

100% increase in Other current liabilities (nil to \$1.0M)

Recognition of provision for onerous contracts.

69% increase in Current portion of long-term debt (\$1.8M to \$3.0M)

Availment of loans.

32% decrease in Net retirement liabilities (\$10.3M to \$7.0M)

Decrease in provision for retirement liability.

44% decrease in Lease liabilities (\$22.8M to \$12.9M)

Payments of leases.

120% decrease in Cumulative translation adjustments (-\$19.9M to -\$43.7M)

Arising from translation of management accounts in Europe denominated in their respective local currencies to the Parent Company's functional currency. The significant movement is due to depreciation of EUR against USD from 1.13 to 1.06, GBP against USD from 1.35 to 1.20 and RMB against USD from 6.38 to 6.96.

34% decrease in Equity attributable to NCI (\$57.1M to \$38.0M)

Decrease due to the minority share in the loss of VIA and STI.

## **2021 vs 2020**

### **Revenues from Sales and Services**

The Company posted consolidated full year 2021 revenues of US\$1.3 billion, 15 percent growth compared to the previous year. Despite supply chain constraints spanning the entire year, IMI was able to deliver on strong customer demand for electronic products. Focus market segments automotive (+24%), industrial (+16%), and aerospace (+15%) all grew year-on-year.

Wholly-owned subsidiaries achieved revenues of US\$1 billion for the year, a 16% growth from 2020. Meanwhile, VIA optronics (VIAO) and Surface Technology International (STI Ltd.) revenues also increased to US\$296 million, a 10% year-on-year growth.

### **Gross Profit and Gross Profit Margin**

The full year gross profit of \$90.8 million declined 6% versus 2020 (GP% of 7.0% vs 8.5% last year). The challenging business environment has been further complicated by the disruptions in the supply chain of electric components which resulted to revenue backlogs, high raw material prices and elevated logistics expenses. The component shortage also resulted to labor inefficiencies and low utilization.

### **Operating loss**

At the start of 2021, the Group was expecting to recover from the effects of Covid-19. However, supply chain disruptions in the electronics industry spanned the entire year which resulted to revenue backlogs, higher logistic expenses and increase in material and labor costs which impacted the Group's operations.

Although the issues brought about by the global component shortage and recurrence of pandemic-related headwinds affected the entire industry, the Group endeavors to focus on excelling in areas the Group can control. Through rigorous collaboration with customers and suppliers, the order bookings remain robust and the Group continues to build its pipeline by winning projects that should allow the Group to improve performance as soon as the supply chain find its balance.

Operating loss is at \$17.7 million from an operating income of \$3.9 million in 2020 from lower gross profit due to impact of component shortage and increase in general and administrative expenses mainly growth and technology-related expenditures, people cost, outsourced activities and insurance expense.

### **Net Loss**

The Company posted a net loss of \$10.6 million, higher loss than last year's net loss of \$3.5 million. With effects of Covid-19 largely in control at the beginning of the year, the disruptions in supply chain and rising Covid Delta cases towards the second half of the year has pushed back the recovery timeline which significantly affected the operating performance of the Company. Losses were tempered by beneficial FX position, financial subsidies, mark-to-market gains and reversal of impairment losses.

### **EBITDA**

EBITDA of \$46.4 million, 21% lower than last year due to operating losses.

### **Financial Condition**

Despite the current market situation, we continued investing on capital expenditure for further space utilization and line upgrades to ensure readiness for capacity expansion when the supply issues begin to resolve. In 2021, IMI spent \$31.0 million on capital expenditures, higher than last year's \$18.7 million, mainly purchase of machineries for new projects and maintenance of existing facilities. The Company does not have any material commitment for capital expenditure but expects to spend ~\$30-40 million in 2022 to be funded by internal cash and bank loans.

On the financing activities, our high cash level provided the opportunity to redeem \$70M of preferred shares that will translate to lower financing cost for IMI. We remain resolutely committed to our disciplined approach to capital allocation and to maintaining a robust balance sheet. As of December 31, 2021, current ratio stood at 1.59:1, debt-to-equity ratio was 0.69:1.

### Key Performance Indicators of the Company

The table below sets forth the comparative performance indicators of the Company:

Performance indicators	As of end	
	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020
Liquidity:		
Current ratio <sup>a</sup>	1.59x	1.54x
Solvency:		
Debt-to-equity ratio <sup>b</sup>	0.69x	0.41x
	For the years ended 31 Dec	
	2021	2020
Operating efficiency:		
Revenue growth <sup>c</sup>	15%	(9%)
Profitability:		
Gross profit margin <sup>d</sup>	7.0%	8.5%
Net income margin <sup>e</sup>	(0.8%)	(0.3%)
Return on equity <sup>f</sup>	(2.5%)	(0.8%)
Return on common equity <sup>g</sup>	(2.5%)	(0.8%)
Return on assets <sup>h</sup>	(0.9%)	(0.3%)
<sup>4</sup> EBITDA margin	3.6%	5.2%

<sup>a</sup> Current assets/current liabilities

<sup>b</sup> Bank debts/Total Equity

<sup>c</sup> (Current year less previous year revenue)/Previous year revenue

<sup>d</sup> Gross profit/Revenues

<sup>e</sup> Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company/Revenues

<sup>f</sup> Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company/Average equity attributable to Parent

<sup>g</sup> Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company/Average common equity attributable to Parent

<sup>h</sup> Net income attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company/Total Assets

In the above:

<sup>4</sup> EBITDA Margin = EBITDA divided by revenues from sales and services where EBITDA represents net operating income after adding depreciation and amortization (including amortization of right-of-use assets in accordance with PFRS 16, Leases), interest income and foreign exchange gains/losses. EBITDA and EBITDA Margin are not measures of performance under PFRS and investors should not consider EBITDA, EBITDA Margin or EBIT in isolation or as alternatives to net income as an indicator of our operating performance or to cash flows, or any other measure of performance under PFRS. Because there are various EBITDA calculation methods, our presentation of these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

The risk of recurrence of further pandemic related shutdowns and other macro-economic factors after the reporting period may cause uncertainties that may impact the Company's liquidity. The Company is continuously monitoring its liquidity and solvency position.

There are no known trends, events or uncertainties that will result in the Company's liquidity increasing or decreasing in a material way.

There were no events that will trigger direct or contingent financial obligation that is material to the Company, including any default or acceleration of an obligation.

Likewise, there were no material off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements, obligations (including contingent obligations), and other relationships of the Company with unconsolidated entities or other persons created during the reporting period.

The effects of potential recurrence of pandemic related shutdowns and other macro-economic factors after the reporting period may pose risks and unfavorable impact to the Company but will not materially affect the Company's ability to continue as going concern.

There are no known trends, events or uncertainties that have had or that are reasonably expected to have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on the Company's revenues from continuing operations.

There were no significant elements of income or loss that did not arise from continuing operations.

There are no seasonal aspects that may have a material effect on the financial condition of the Company.

#### **Causes for any material changes**

(Increase or decrease of 5% or more in the financial statements)

#### **Income Statement Items**

(Years ended 31 December 2021 versus 31 December 2020)

##### 15% increase in Revenues (\$1.14B to \$1.30B)

The increase was driven mainly by recovery from focus market segments automotive (+24%), industrial (+16%), and aerospace (+15%) year-on-year.

##### 16% increase in Cost of goods sold (\$1,039.5M to \$1,209.8M)

Direct costs increased relevant to the revenues. Slightly higher than revenue increase due to higher material prices, elevated freight costs and increase in labor costs.

##### 16% increase in Operating expenses (\$92.5M to \$108.5M)

Mainly due to increase in people costs (+11.4M), insurance expense (+2.5M), and contracted services (+1.3M).

##### 95% increase in Non-operating income/(expenses) (-\$5.3M to \$3.3M)

Increase due to reversal of asset impairments in 2020 (+\$2.3M), gain on foreign exchange valuation (+\$6.2M) related to appreciation of Euro, GBP and RMB.

##### 213% increase in Noncontrolling interest (-\$2.9M to -\$9.1M)

Higher share of minority in the net losses of VIA (50.32%) and STI (20%).

#### **Balance Sheet items**

(31 December 2021 versus 31 December 2020)

##### 35% decrease in Cash and cash equivalents (\$244.4M to \$159.8M)

Cash used in operating activities -\$47.5M mainly driven by increase in inventory levels due to the shortage issue and receivables; cash used in investing -\$32.6M mainly from capital expenditure to

support line expansion and new programs; cash used in financing -\$6.6M mainly due to net availment of loans (+\$78.8M) offset by redemption of subsidiary's preferred shares (-\$70M), payment of lease liabilities (-\$11.6M) and dividends paid to preference shares (-\$3.7M).

68% increase in Inventories (\$142.3M to \$238.6M)

Inventory build up due to accumulation of customer backlog and component issues.

29% increase in Other current assets (\$17.4M to \$22.4M)

Increase in prepayments and tax credits.

9% decrease in Property, plant and equipment (\$178.0M to \$162.0M)

Decrease from yearly depreciation (-\$40M), offset by additional capex for the year (+\$30.4M) and impact of forex appreciation on translation.

36% decrease in Intangible assets (\$17.1M to \$10.9M)

Yearly amortization (-\$7.4M) slightly offset by reversal of impairment.

13% decrease in Right-of-use of assets (\$32.7M to \$28.5M)

Amortization (-\$10.9M), offset by additional contracts during the year.

21% increase in Financial assets through OCI (\$1.1M to \$1.4M)

Increase in fair value of quoted club shares.

16% decrease in Deferred tax assets (\$3.5M to \$2.9M)

Reversal of DTA on lease liabilities.

14% increase in Accounts payable and accrued expenses (\$253.8M to \$289.4M)

Mainly from increase in trade and nontrade payables and accruals for salaries and benefits.

213% increase in Contract liabilities (\$1.5M to \$4.7M)

Increase in advance payments received to render manufacturing services.

20% decrease in Loans and trust receipts payable (\$206.5M to \$165.8M)

Repayment of loans.

28% decrease in Income tax payable (\$3.4M to \$2.4M)

Lower taxable income.

100% decrease in Other financial liabilities (\$1.7M to nil)

Reversal of put options.

14% decrease in Current portion of long-term debt (\$2.1M to \$1.8M)

Repayment of loans.

365% increase in Noncurrent portion of long-term debt (\$32.2M to \$149.7M)

Refinancing of short-term loans and a portion of the availments used to redeem the subsidiary's preferred shares.

34% decrease in Deferred tax liabilities (\$1.6M to \$1.1M)

Decrease DTL from ROU assets, contract assets and fair value adjustments.

10% increase in Net retirement liabilities (\$9.4M to \$10.3M)

Additional provision for retirement liability.

17% decrease in Lease liabilities (\$27.6M to \$22.8M)

Payments of leases.

317% decrease in Cumulative translation adjustments (\$9.1M to -\$19.9M)

Arising from translation of management accounts in Europe denominated in their respective local currencies to the Parent Company's functional currency. The significant movement is due to depreciation of EUR against USD from 1.22 to 1.13, and RMB against USD from 6.54 to 6.38.

*59% decrease in Equity attributable to NCI (\$133.2M to \$57.1M)*

Decrease due to redemption of preferred shares of a subsidiary (-\$70M), and the minority share in the loss of VIA and STI.

**ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES**

*Please see attached Exhibit 1.*

**ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES**

The Company has engaged the services of SGV & Co. during the two most recent fiscal years. There are no disagreements with SGV & Co. on accounting and financial disclosures.

**Information on Independent Public Accountant**

- a. The principal accountant and external auditor of the Company is the accounting firm of SyCip Gorres Velayo & Company (SGV & Co.). The same accounting firm is being recommended for election at the scheduled annual stockholders' meeting with an audit fee of Php5,480,000, exclusive of value-added tax.
- b. Representatives of SGV & Co. for the most recently completed fiscal year are expected to be present at the annual stockholders' meeting. They will have the opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so and are expected to be available to respond to appropriate questions.

Pursuant to the General Requirements of Revised SRC Rule 68, Par. 3 (Qualifications and Reports of Independent Auditors), the Company has engaged SGV & Co. as external auditor of the Company. Ms. Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia is the audit partner for the years 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2019, while Mr. Carlo Paolo V. Manalang served as such for the audit years 2018 and 2017.

- c. Changes in and disagreements with accountants on accounting and financial disclosure

The Company has engaged the services of SGV & Co. during the two most recent fiscal years. There are no disagreements with SGV & Co. on accounting and financial disclosures.

- d. **Audit and audit-related fees**

The Company paid or accrued the following fees to its external auditors in the past two years:

	<u>Audit &amp; Audit-related Fees</u>	<u>Tax Fees</u>	<u>Other Fees</u>
2023	₱5.32M	-	₱1.02M
2022	₱5.43M	-	₱ 0.13M
2021	₱4.65M	-	₱ 0.06M

Audit and audit-related fees includes the audit of annual financial statements and services that are normally provided by the independent auditor in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those calendar years, including the review of the audit work of the other independent auditors and any additional scope identified during the course of the audit. The fees are exclusive of value-added tax and out-of-pocket expenses incidental to the independent auditors' work.

e. **Tax fees**

No tax consultancy services has been rendered by SGV & Co. for the past three years.

f. **All other fees**

Other fees includes other services rendered by SGV & Co. such as agreed-upon procedures, validation of votes during Annual Stockholders' meetings and integrated report assurance requirements

The Company's Audit and Risk Committee (with Edgar O. Chua, as Chairman and Rafael C. Romualdez and Hiroshi Nishimura, as members) recommended the election of SGV & Co. as its external auditor and the fixing of the audit fees to the Board. Likewise, the other services rendered by SGV & Co. were approved by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the Audit and Risk Committee. The foregoing recommendations are now being endorsed for approval by the stockholders.

### PART III - CONTROL AND COMPENSATION INFORMATION

#### ITEM 9. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE ISSUER

Alberto M. de Larrazabal	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Arthur R. Tan	Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Jerome S. Tan	President
Jose Ignacio A. Carlos	Director
Roland Joseph L. Duchâtelet	Director
Rafael C. Romualdez	Director
Jaime Z. Urquijo	Director
Edgar O. Chua	Lead Independent Director
Hiroshi Nishimura	Independent Director
Sherisa P. Nuesa	Independent Director

*\*with one vacant board seat as of February 29, 2024.*

**Alberto M. de Larrazabal**, Filipino, 68, has served as a Director of IMI since April 15, 2021. He was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors on November 24, 2023. He is a Senior Managing Director and Chief Finance Officer of Ayala Corporation. He is also a Director of publicly listed companies, namely, Manila Water Company, Inc. and ENEX Energy Corp., Inc. He is the Vice Chairman, President and CEO of AC Ventures Holdings Corp., Chairman of Ayala Aviation Corporation, AG Counselors Corporation and Livelt Investments Limited; Chairman and President of Liontide Holdings, Inc.; President and CEO of AC Infrastructure Holdings Corporation, AC International Finance Ltd., AYC Finance Limited, and Bestfull Holdings Limited; Vice Chairman of Lagdigan Land Corporation; President of Philwater Holdings Company, Inc.; CEO of Azalaea International Venture Partners Limited, Director, Treasurer and Chief Finance Officer of WeAreAyala Business Club, Inc., Trustee of Ayala Foundation, Inc., Director of AC Energy and Infrastructure Holdings, Inc., AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc., AC Logistics Holdings Corporation, ACEN International, Inc., A.C.S.T Business Holdings, Inc., Air 21 Holdings, Inc., APPPPS Partners, Inc., Asiacom Philippines, Inc., Ayala Healthcare Holdings, Inc., Healthnow, Inc., Light Rail Manila Holdings, Inc., Merlin Solar Technologies, Inc., Michigan Holdings, Inc., Mobility Access Philippines Ventures Inc., Affinity Express Holdings, Ltd., AG Holdings Limited, AG Region Pte. Ltd., AI North America, Inc., Ayala International Pte. Ltd., Ayala International Holdings Pte Limited, AYC Holdings Limited, BF Jade E-Services Philippines, Inc., Fine State Group Limited, Pioneer Adhesives, Inc., Purefoods International Limited ("PFIL NA"), Strong Group Limited, Total Jade Group Limited, and VIP Infrastructure Holdings Pte. Ltd. He has over two decades of extensive experience as a senior executive in Finance, Business Development, Treasury Operations, Joint Ventures, Mergers and Acquisitions, as well as



Investment Banking and Investor Relations. Prior to joining Ayala Corporation, Albert served as Chief Commercial Officer and Chief Finance Officer of Globe Telecom, a business unit of Ayala Corporation. Before he joined Globe Telecom, he held positions such as Vice President and CFO of Marsman Drysdale Corporation, Vice President and Head of the Consumer Sector of JP Morgan, Hong Kong, and Senior Vice President and CFO of San Miguel Corporation. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Management Engineering from De La Salle University.

**Arthur R. Tan**, Filipino, 64, has been the Chief Executive Officer of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. (IMI), a publicly listed company, since April 2002. He was re-elected as President of IMI effective 1 January 2020 and served as such until 28 June 2021. He was elected as Vice Chairman of IMI on 28 June 2021. He has been a Senior Managing Director of Ayala Corporation since January 2007 and has been a member of the Ayala Group Management Committee since 2002. Concurrently, he is the Vice Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc. He is also the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Merlin Solar Technologies (Phils.), Inc., Merlin Solar Technologies, Inc.; Chairman of the Board of PSi Technologies Inc., Adventure Cycle Philippines, Inc., KTM Asia Motorcycle Manufacturing, Inc., Speedy-Tech Electronics, Ltd.; Director of AC Mobility Holdings Incorporated, Mobility Access Philippines Ventures Inc., Automobile Central Enterprises, Inc., Iconic Dealership, Inc., KP Motors Corporation, Member of the Board of Advisors of Via Optronics; Independent Board Member of SSI Group, Inc., Lyceum of the Philippines University, and East Asia Computer Center/FEU Institute of Technology. Prior to IMI, he was the Northeast Area Sales Manager and Acting Design Center Manager of American Microsystems Inc. (Massachusetts, USA), from 1994 to 1998, of which he became the Managing Director for Asia Pacific Region/Japan from 1998 to 2001. He graduated with B.S. in Electronics Communications Engineering degree from Mapua Institute of Technology in 1982 and attended post-graduate programs at the University of Idaho, Singapore Institute of Management, IMD and Harvard Business School.

**Jerome S. Tan**, Singaporean, 62, has been the President of IMI since June 28, 2021. He served as Senior Managing Director and the Global Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of IMI from January 2011 to June 28, 2021, providing leadership, direction and management of all Finance functions including Treasury, Financial Planning & Analysis and Controllership. Concurrently, he is also an Independent Director of PAL Holdings, Inc., Philippine Airlines, Inc., Paramount Life & General Holdings Corporation and Paramount Life & General Insurance Corporation. He brings more than 30 years of broad experience and various achievements in finance, strategic planning, business development and acquisition/integration. He had assumed regional leadership roles in multi-national Banking and Finance companies, and Food and Beverage industry located in different countries in the Asia Pacific Region. Prior to joining IMI, he was with General Electric holding various regional and operating roles in Finance and Business Development including CFO for CNBC / NBC Universal Asia Pacific, CFO of GE Money Singapore and GE Money Bank in the Philippines. Before taking on operating CFO positions, he was the Regional FP&A Leader for GE Money Asia; and a Business Development Director for GE Capital responsible for mergers and acquisition. Prior to joining GE, he was also a key member of the management team of San Miguel Brewing International Ltd., managing Treasury and Financial Planning, and Corporate Planning and Business Development. He graduated with B.A. in Economics under the Honors Program from De La Salle University in 1982 and obtained an MBA in General Management from the Darden Business School at University of Virginia in 1987.

**Jose Ignacio A. Carlos**, Filipino, 55, has been a Director of IMI since December 2006. Concurrently, he is the Chairman of the Board of AVC Chemical Corporation, Vice Chairman of the Board of Mindanao Energy Systems, Inc., and President of Polymer Products Philippines, Inc. and Minergy Power Corporation. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of Resins, Inc., Cagayan Electric Power and Light Co., Riverbanks Development Corporation, and Philippine Iron Construction and Marine Works, Inc. He is not a director of any publicly listed company in the Philippines other than IMI. He earned a BS Management degree from the Ateneo de Manila University in 1991 and finished Masters of Business Administration at the Johnson Graduate School of Management Cornell University in 1999.

**Roland Joseph L. Duchatelet**, 77, Belgian, was elected as Director of the Company on October 21, 2022. He worked for several enterprises in Belgium and Germany. He created several businesses throughout his career, meanwhile organizing approximately 50 acquisitions or sales of businesses.

One of them was EPIQ, now part of IMI. Together with his business partners Rudi De Winter and Françoise Chombar, he created Melexis, a company which yielded them the title of “Enterprise the Year” in 2000. In the year 2000, Mr. Duchâtelet became active in the internet business. Between 2007 and 2010 he was a member of the Belgian Senate. Mr. Duchâtelet has degrees in Engineering and Applied Economics from the University of Louvain. He also obtained his Masters in Business Administration from the same university.

**Rafael C. Romualdez**, Filipino, 61, has been a Director of IMI since May 1997. He is a Director of Resins Incorporated (RI) and sits in the boards of several of its affiliates: RI Chemical Corporation, Chemserve Incorporated, Pacific Resins, Incorporated (PRI), and Bio Renewable Energy Ventures Incorporated (BIOREV); he is also Chairman of Philippine Iron Construction and Marine Works, Incorporated (PICMW), a subsidiary of RI. He is a Director of Lakpue Drug Incorporated and La Croesus Pharma Incorporated. He earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Mathematics from Boston College in 1986 and a Masters in Business Administration from George Washington University in 1991.

**Jaime Z. Urquijo**, 35, Filipino, was elected as Director of the Company on October 21, 2022. He is the Chief Sustainability and Risk Officer (CSRO) of Ayala Corporation. He was previously Vice President for Business Development at Ayala Corporation’s listed energy platform, ACEN. During his tenure at ACEN, Jaime led initiatives to expand the group’s portfolio of assets in the Philippines, Vietnam, Myanmar, and Indonesia. Most recently as country manager for Indonesia, he established ACEN’s office in Jakarta. These initiatives resulted in 500MW of operating wind and solar assets in Vietnam and over 2GW of pipeline projects for ACEN across the region. Prior to his time at ACEN, he served as the Head of Business Development for AF Payments, Inc., a joint venture between the Ayala group and Metro Pacific which was awarded and successfully delivered on a concession to modernize the ticketing system of the LRT 1, LRT 2, and MRT 3. Jaime and the AF Payments team created the Beep Card payment system, which delivered the country’s first interoperable public transport payment card, integrating the rail commute of the 1.5 million commuters who use the LRT and MRT daily, with buses and retail use cases. In addition to his CSRO role, he is also currently a director of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, BPI/MS Insurance, AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc., AC Ventures Holdings Corp., Merlin Solar Technologies, Inc., Merlin Solar Technologies (Phils.), Inc., and Chairman of Klima 1.5 Corp. He is also Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Ayala Foundation. He is an advisor to the board of the Philippine Rugby Football Union and is the current President of the Notre Dame Club of the Philippines. He is also an executive committee member of the INSEAD Alumni Association of the Philippines, and a trustee of WWF Philippines. Prior to joining the Ayala Group, Jaime was an associate at JP Morgan in New York. Jaime received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from the University of Notre Dame in the US and his Master’s in Business Administration from INSEAD in France.

**Edgar O. Chua**, Filipino, 66, has been an independent director of IMI since April 2014 and its Lead Independent Director since August 16, 2017. He is currently an independent director of Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, a publicly listed company, First Gen Corp, Philcement, JGSummit Olefins Corp and PHINMA Corp. He is also in the advisory boards of Mitsubishi Motors Philippines Corporation and Coca Cola Bottlers Corp. He is the Chairman of the Makati Business Club, University of St. La Salle Bacolod, and the Philippine Eagle Foundation. He is also President of De La Salle Philippines. He is also a trustee of various civic and business organizations. He was the Country Chairman of the Shell Companies in the Philippines from September 2003 to October 2016. He had corporate responsibility for the various Shell companies in the exploration, manufacturing and marketing sector of the petroleum business. Likewise, he also oversaw the Shared Services operations and various Shell holding companies. Outside the Philippines, he held senior positions as Transport Analyst in Group Planning in the UK and as General Manager of the Shell Company of Cambodia. Mr. Chua earned his Bachelor of Science Degree in Chemical Engineering from De La Salle University in 1978 and attended various international seminar and courses including the senior management course in INSEAD, France.

**Hiroshi Nishimura**, Japanese, 71, has been an independent director of IMI since June 17, 2020. He served as an Independent Director of the Company from April 2010 to April 15, 2020. He is the

Chairman and President of Linkwest International Consultancy Services, Inc. He also serves as the Executive Vice President of All Purpose Appliances & Multi-Products, Inc. He served as President of Panasonic Communications Philippines Corporation (PCP), formerly known as Kyushu Matsushita Electronics Philippines (PKME), from 2000-2007. He is not a director of any publicly listed company in the Philippines other than IMI. He finished a degree in Electronics Engineering Course at Kurame University in 1976.

**Sherisa P. Nuesa**, Filipino, 69, has been an independent director of IMI since April 2018. Currently, she is an Independent Director of other publicly listed companies namely: Manila Water Company, Inc. and AREIT, Inc and a non-executive Director of Far Eastern University and Metro Retail Stores Group Inc., both also publicly-listed. She also sits in the Board of FEU subsidiary FERN Realty Corporation and concurrently a Senior Adviser to the Board of Vicsal Development Corporation. She is a member of the boards of trustees of the Financial Executives Institute (FINEX) Foundation and the NextGen Organization of Women Corporate Directors (NOWCD), where she holds the position of Vice President. She is also a Board Adviser to Justice Reform Initiative Inc. (JRI) where she was the former Chairperson since its inception. In the recent past, she is a former director of Ayala Land Inc. and ACEN Corporation from 2020 until April 2023. She also held the positions of President and Director of the ALFM Mutual Funds Group, and Trustee and Fellow of the Institute of Corporate Directors (ICD) from 2012 to 2021. In addition to her background as a Chief Finance Officer and currently as a Board Director, she also held previous positions in management operations and is an accredited lecturer of both ICD and the FINEX Academy. She was the Chief Finance Officer and Chief Administration Officer of IMI from January 2009 to July 2010. She was then a Managing Director of Ayala Corporation and had served in various capacities in Ayala Corporation, Ayala Land, Inc., and Manila Water Company, Inc. She co-led the Initial Public Offering (IPO) teams of Ayala Land, Inc., Cebu Holdings, Inc., Manila Water, and IMI. She received a Master of Business Administration degree from the Ateneo Graduate School of Business in Manila. She also attended post-graduate courses in Harvard Business School and in Stanford University. She graduated summa cum laude in 1974, with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce from the Far Eastern University, which named her as one of its Outstanding University Alumni. A Certified Public Accountant, she was awarded as the ING-FINEX CFO of the Year for 2008.

#### **Nominees to the Board of Directors for election at the stockholders' meeting**

All the incumbent directors of the Company are being nominated to the Board of Directors, except for Messrs. Arthur R. Tan and Edgar O. Chua. Messrs. Jesse O. Ang and Mark Robert H. Uy, and Ms. Ginaflor C. Oris are first-time nominees.

**Jesse O. Ang**, Filipino, 64, is currently an independent director of BPI Capital Corporation, BPI Asset Management and Trust Company, BPI AIA Life Assurance Corporation, BPI/MS Insurance Corporation and BPI International Limited (based in Hong Kong), ACEN CORPORATION and ACEN International, Inc. He was previously an independent director of BPI Securities Corporation (August 2022 - February 2023); part of the Philippine office of the International Finance Corporation (2000-2018) of which he was Head (Resident Representative) from 2007-2015; CFO of the Philippine International Air Terminals Company (1998-2000); Director for Global Structured Finance, New York City branch of Australia New Zealand Bank (1994-1998); Vice President for Trade and Commodity Finance, New York City branch of Generale Bank (1988-1994); Assistant Vice President in the Asia Division, Irving Trust Company in New York City (1985-1988); Budget Analyst for the Philippine National Oil Company (1982-1983); and Lecturer at the Department of Industrial Engineering of the University of the Philippines - Diliman (1981-1982). Mr. Ang received his BS Industrial Engineering degree from the University of the Philippines in 1981 and his Master of Business Administration from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania in 1985.

**Mark Robert H. Uy**, Filipino, 36, is the Co-Head of Corporate Strategy Group, Head of Business Development and Digital Ventures and member of the Management Committee of Ayala Corporation. He has over a decade of investment banking experience, more recently as Credit Suisse's Country Manager and Head of Investment Banking and Capital Markets in the Philippines. Prior to joining Credit Suisse, he spent 12 years at J.P. Morgan in Manila, Chicago and Singapore offices. His industry experience includes transactions in the energy, agriculture, packaged food and restaurant

industries, among others. He graduated from Ateneo de Manila University with a bachelor's degree, cum laude, in Management Engineering with minor in Finance. He is CFA charter holder.

**Ginaflor C. Oris**, Filipino, 56 is a Managing Director of Ayala Corporation (AC) where she has been working for 29 years in various roles. She is currently seconded to AC Industrials as Portfolio Managing Director, Chief Risk Officer and Data Protection Officer. She is concurrently a director of Adventure Cycle Philippines, Inc. and Merlin Solar Technologies, Inc. Prior to her AC Industrials assignment, she was seconded to Ayala Land, Inc. (ALI) as Vice President and Chief Finance Officer of the Construction Management Group from May 2014 to April 2022. She was the Corporate Finance and Procurement Group Head of Makati Development Corporation (MDC), director of MDC, MDC Buildplus Inc., MDC Concrete Inc., MDC Equipment Solutions Inc., MDBI Construction Corporation, and MDC Subic, Inc. Before joining ALI, she was the Managing Director for Corporate Finance and Asset Management of AC. She was concurrently the CFO of Azalea Group, which held AC's various investments in information and communications technology (ICT), business process outsourcing (BPO), venture capital funds and emerging market funds. She has extensive experience in strategic financial management, execution of mergers, acquisitions and divestment transactions, financial reporting, controls, risk management, digital transformation, business process re-engineering, and oversight of portfolio investments and other assets. She graduated Honorable Mention from the Ateneo de Manila University with a degree of B.S. Mathematics major in Computer Science in 1987. She obtained her Master in Business Management degree from the Asian Institute of Management in 1992 as an Asian Development Bank scholar. She passed the Chartered Financial Analyst program and was President of CFA Society Philippines in 2002 and 2005. She is a member of the Financial Executives Institute of the Philippines (FINEX).

#### **Management Committee Members and Key Executive Officers**

*/**	Arthur R. Tan	Chief Executive Officer
*/**	Jerome S. Tan	President
**	Eric De Candido	Chief Operations Officer
	Mary Ann S. Natividad	Chief Commercial Officer
	Laurice S. Dela Cruz	Chief Finance Officer, Compliance Officer, Acting Chief Risk Officer and Chief Sustainability Officer
	Anthony P. Rodriguez	Treasurer
	Ernest Ang	Chief Procurement Officer
	Nicholas John Davey	Chief Technology Officer
	Rosalyn O. Tesoro	Chief Information Officer and Data Protection Officer
	Maria Maria Franchette M. Acosta***	Corporate Secretary
	Rosario Carmela G. Austria	Assistant Corporate Secretary

\* *Members of the Board of Directors*

\*\* *Members of the Management Committee*

\*\*\* *Elected as Corporate Secretary on March 6, 2024 to replace Mr. Solomon M. Hermosura who resigned as such effective February 29, 2024.*

**Eric De Candido**, French, 49, has been IMI's Chief Operations Officer since January 1, 2020. He was IMI's Regional Head for Europe Operations covering Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Serbia since January 2018. He has more than 11 years of experience as a General Manager handling Bulgarian operations of Fremach International (formerly EPIQ NV) and IMI since 2008. His professional experience includes working for 11 years in different Valeo production plants in Poland, France, Iran and Morocco. He has graduated with Production Engineering in ESIEE/Electronics & Electrotechnic High School in Amiens, France.

**Mary Ann S. Natividad**, Filipino, 57, has been the Chief Commercial Officer of IMI since January 1, 2020. She was the Global Head of Sales and Marketing of IMI since 2016. Prior to this assignment, she managed Key Accounts and Management, and Strategic Planning. She is also the former Business Unit Head for Singapore Turnkey Operations. Her track record spans over 30 years in the electronics industry, covering its various aspects. She is a licensed Electronics and Communications

Engineer. She has an Electronics and Communications Engineering degree from the Mapua Institute of Technology.

**Laurice S. Dela Cruz**, Filipino, 39, has served as Chief Finance Officer since June 2021. Prior to her appointment, she has held roles of increasing responsibilities since she joined IMI in 2011, including her last role as Global Head for Financial Planning and Analysis. She is also the Corporation's Compliance Officer since April 2020. Over the years, she has demonstrated her strong proficiency in technical accounting as well as a broad knowledge in finance in general. She has over 15 years of professional experience in the field of audit, accounting and controllership. Prior to joining IMI, she held the position of Business Unit Controller for the Agro-Industrial Division at Universal Robina Corporation for over two years. She was also a Senior Associate Auditor at Sycip Gorres Velayo (SGV) & Co. for four years. She graduated with a degree of BS in Accountancy from the University of Santo Tomas in 2004 and is a Certified Public Accountant.

**Anthony Raymond P. Rodriguez**, Filipino, 56, has been the Treasurer of the Company since June 1, 2021. He has been the Head of Treasury and Credit and Investor Relations Officer since February 2009. Prior to IMI, he has gained nineteen years of extensive professional experience from Metropolitan Bank & Trust Co. as Head, FX Trading – USD/Thirds, BDO – Equitable PCI Bank as Senior Dealer and Head –FX and Derivatives Desk and from Far East Bank & Trust Co. as Institutional Sales Desk Head for Treasury Marketing. He finished a degree in Industrial Engineering at University of Sto. Tomas in 1990 and obtained an MBA from De La Salle University in 1997.

**Rosalyn O. Tesoro**, Filipino, 52, has been the Chief Information Officer since 2013 and Data Protection Officer of IMI since August 12, 2020. She joined IMI in 2005, initially as IT Infrastructure manager, before being designated as IT head in 2010. Prior to joining IMI, she held various roles in semiconductor manufacturing and IT companies. She has been an IT practitioner for more 30 years. She holds a BS Computer Engineering degree from Mapua Institute of Technology.

**Ernest Ang**, Malaysian, 55, has been the Chief Procurement Officer since April 20, 2023. He is an experienced professional skilled in Strategic Sourcing, Manufacturing, Management, Material Requirements Planning (MRP), Sales Management, and Supply Management, with a demonstrated history of working in the electronics industry with leading multinationals such as Sanmina and Flextronics. Prior to IMI, Ernest was Chief Operating Officer for Advanced Digital Broadcast (ADB) Global for almost two years. He spent more than five years with Bull Will Co. Ltd., a passive components distributor/ manufacturer, as Chief Supply Chain Officer and General Manager. His stint with Flextronics International as VP for Global Procurement for two years and as VP for Global Supplier Management for almost five years further expanded his network as he managed to establish a significant number of global suppliers and clients in Asia, Americas and Europe. He completed his bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering and Computer Systems from the University of Queensland in 1991.

**Nicholas John Davey**, British, 51, has been the Chief Technology Officer since April 20, 2023. Prior to this, he was with Surface Technology International Limited (STI) from 2011 as Group Commercial Director and was appointed as R&D Director in 2013. Earlier on, he ran his own product development company, Tattu Ltd., for seven years and was a Founding Member of Sensei Ltd, in 1999, which was eventually purchased by Vtech Group to become Vtech Mobile Ltd., where he eventually became Global Materials Director. Nick also spent eleven years at Motorola Ltd. within Global Commodity/Materials Management specializing in plastics commodities, and eventually leading the International NPI Development within the Mobile Handset Division. He finished BTEC in Business from Allynnes School in 1988 and has earned units in Master of Business Administration.

**Maria Franchette M. Acosta**, Filipino, 51, is the Corporate Secretary of IMI effective March 6, 2024. She is the Corporate Governance Group Head and Chief Legal Officer of Ayala Corporation. She is a practicing lawyer for 24 years, with 18 years in Villaraza & Angangco Law Firm where she was a Senior Partner, Co-Managing Partner and Head of its Corporate and Commercial Department. Ms. Acosta was an Assistant Secretary at the Office of the Chief Presidential Legal Counsel of the Republic of the Philippines from 2001 to 2003. She is recognized as an expert counsel in leading legal journals and publications such as Chambers Global, Chambers Asia Pacific and Legal 500. She

is a consistent Asia Business Law Journal's top 100 lawyers of the Philippines. Ms. Acosta graduated from New York University with a Master of Laws in 2003. She ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in the Philippine Bar Examination and earned her Bachelor of Laws from the University of the Philippines College of Law in 1998 where she graduated Class Valedictorian and Cum Laude. She holds a Bachelor of Science in Business Economics from the University of the Philippines School of Economics in 1994 where she graduated Magna Cum Laude.

**Rosario Carmela G. Austria**, Filipino, 41, was elected as Assistant Corporate Secretary of Integrated Micro-Electronics in April 2021. She is also the Assistant Corporate Secretary of Ayala Corporation, Ayala Foundation, Inc., AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc., and Corporate Secretary or Assistant Corporate Secretary of other companies within the Ayala Group. She is Head of the Corporate Secretarial Services Division, Corporate Governance Group of Ayala Corporation. Previously, she was Corporate Governance Manager in Ayala Group Legal from May 2019 to May 2020 and in Ayala Corporation from May 2020 to March 2021. Prior to joining Ayala Group, she worked in the Securities and Exchange Commission from September 2009 to April 2019 where her last post was Assistant Director of the Corporate Governance Division, Corporate Governance and Finance Department. She graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Legal Management, minor in International Business, from the Ateneo de Manila University in 2004 and completed her Juris Doctor degree from the same university in 2008. She was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 2009. She obtained a Master of Public Policy in 2013 from the National Graduate Institute of Policy Studies (GRIPS) in Tokyo, Japan as a recipient of the Japan-IMF Scholarship Program for Asia.

### Significant Employees

The Company attributes its continued success to the collective efforts of its employees, all of whom contribute significantly to the business in various ways.

### Family Relationships

Jose Ignacio A. Carlos and Rafael C. Romualdez, both incumbent directors, are first cousins.

Except for the foregoing, there are no known family relationships between the current members of the Board and the key officers.

## ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Other Income
Arthur R. Tan Chief Executive Officer			
Jerome S. Tan President			
Eric De Candido Chief Operations Officer			
Laurice S. Dela Cruz Chief Finance Officer, Compliance Officer, Acting Chief Risk Officer and Chief Sustainability Officer			
Mary Ann S. Natividad Chief Commercial Officer			
CEO & Other Named Executive Officers	Actual 2022	88.23M	10.64M
	Actual 2023	86.79M	13.84M
	Projected 2024	91.13M	14.53M
All officers as a group unnamed*	Actual 2022	351.47M	36.53M
	Actual 2023	358.84M	27.98M
	Projected 2024	376.78M	29.38M

\*All employees with a rank of manager and higher, including all above-named officers.

The Company has no other arrangement with regard to the remuneration of its existing directors and officers aside from the compensation received as stated above.

### Compensation of Directors

Section 9 of Article IV of the By-laws provides:

Section 9 - Each director shall be entitled to receive from the Corporation, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, fees and other compensation for his services as director. The Board of Directors shall have the sole authority to determine the amount, form and structure of the fees and other compensation of the directors. In no case shall the total yearly compensation of directors exceed five percent (5%) of the net income before income tax of the Corporation during the preceding year.

x x x

The Chairman of the Board shall receive such remuneration as may be fixed by the Board of Directors each year, in addition to the per diem and compensation that each Director may be entitled to receive.

#### (i) Standard arrangement

During the 2008 annual stockholders' meeting, the stockholders approved a resolution fixing the remuneration of non-executive directors as follows:

Board Meeting Fee per meeting attended	₱ 100,000.00
Committee Meeting Fee per meeting attended	₱ 20,000.00

The executives who are members of the Board of the Company do not receive any amount as per diem. Their compensation as executives of the Company is included in the compensation table indicated above.

In 2023, the non-executive directors and independent directors of the Company received remuneration, as follows:

Name	Amount (Php)
Delfin L. Lazaro*	720,000.00
Alberto M. de Larrazabal	920,000.00
Jaime Z. Urquijo	800,000.00
Jose Ignacio A. Carlos	720,000.00
Rafael C. Romualdez	1,080,000.00
Roland Joseph L. Duchâtelet**	-
Edgar O. Chua	1,060,000.00
Sherisa P. Nuesa	940,000.00
Hiroshi Nishimura	1,060,000.00
Total	7,300,000.00

\*Resigned from the Board of Directors effective November 24, 2023

\*\*Mr. Duchâtelet waived his director's fees for the meetings attended.

#### (i) Other arrangement

Aside from the compensation received as herein stated, the Company has no other arrangement with regard to the remuneration of its existing non-executive and independent directors for services provided as a director.

## Employment contracts and termination of employment and change-in-control arrangements

The above-named executive officers are covered by letters of appointment stating their respective job functions, among others.

The Board of Directors, at the special meeting held on February 13, 2024, approved the transition plan for the Company's Chief Executive Officer, as endorsed by the Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee, including the identification and vetting of the candidate for the role, Mr. Lou Hughes. Subject to his appointment by the Board, Mr. Hughes' assumption of office will be effective on May 1, 2024, after the expiration of the term of Mr. Arthur R. Tan as CEO.

## Warrants and options outstanding, repricing

The company has not offered any stock options, warrants or rights to its employees.

## ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

- 1) Security ownership of certain record and beneficial owners (of more than 5%) as of February 29, 2024

Title of Class	Name, address of Record Owner and Relationship with Issuer	Name of Beneficial Owner and Relationship with Record Owner	Citizenship	No. of Shares Held	Percent of Outstanding Shares
Common	AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc. <sup>5</sup> 32 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Tower One and Exchange Plaza, Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue, Makati City.	AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc. <sup>6</sup>	Filipino	1,153,725,046	52.0330%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation (Non-Filipino) <sup>7</sup> 29th Floor, BDO Equitable Tower, 8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City 1226	PCD participants acting for themselves or for their customers <sup>8</sup>	Various Non-Filipino	291,794,427	13.1599%
Common	Resins, Inc. <sup>9</sup> E. Rodriguez Jr. Avenue, Bagong Ilog, Pasig City.	Resins, Inc. <sup>10</sup>	Filipino	291,785,034	13.1595%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation (Filipino) <sup>3</sup> 29th Floor, BDO Equitable Tower, 8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City 1226	PCD participants acting for themselves or for their customers <sup>4</sup>	Filipino	224,603,912	10.13%
Common	PCD Nominee Corporation (Non-Filipino) <sup>3</sup> 29th Floor, BDO Equitable Tower, 8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati City	Fremach International <sup>11</sup>	Belgian	199,999,000	9.0200%

<sup>5</sup> AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc. (AC Industrials) is a stockholder of the Company.

<sup>6</sup> The Board of Directors of AC Industrials has the power to decide how AC Industrials' shares in IMI are to be voted. The Chairman of the meeting is appointed to exercise the voting power.

<sup>7</sup> PCD Nominee Corporation (PCD) is not related to the Company.

<sup>8</sup> Each beneficial owner of shares through a PCD participant is the beneficial owner to the extent of the number of shares in his/her account with the PCD participant. The beneficial owner, with certification of ownership of shares from the PCD Participant, has the power to vote either in person or by proxy. Out of the 516,185,357 common shares registered in the name of PCD, 216,650,877 common shares or 9.7709% of the outstanding common shares are for the account of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC). Based on the records of Company, HSBC, nor any of its customers, beneficially owns more than 5% of the Company's common shares.

<sup>9</sup> Resins, Inc. is a substantial stockholder to the Company.

<sup>10</sup> The Board of Directors of Resins, Inc. has the power to decide how Resins' shares in IMI are to be voted. The Chairman of the meeting is usually appointed to exercise the voting power.

<sup>11</sup> The Board of Directors of Fremach International has the power to decide how Fremach International's shares in IMI are to be voted. The Chairman of the meeting is usually appointed to exercise the voting power.



1226				
------	--	--	--	--

2) Security ownership of directors and management as of February 29, 2024.

Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Citizenship	Percentage of Ownership
<i>Directors</i>				
Common	Arthur R. Tan	21,223,552 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.9572%
Common	Jerome S. Tan	2,884,733 (indirect)	Singaporean	0.1301%
Common	Alberto M. de Larrazabal	100 (direct)	Filipino	0.0000%
Common	Rafael C. Romualdez	1 (direct)	Filipino	0.0000%
Common	Jose Ignacio A. Carlos	1 (direct)	Filipino	0.0000%
Common	Jaime Z. Urquijo	100 (direct)	Filipino	0.0000%
Common	Roland Joseph L. Duchâtelet	1,000 (direct)	Belgian	0.0000%
Common	Edgar O. Chua	100 (direct)	Filipino	0.0000%
Common	Hiroshi Nishimura	712,578 (direct & indirect)	Japanese	0.0321%
Common	Sherisa P. Nuesa	503,385 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.0227%
<i>CEO and Most Highly Compensated Officers</i>				
Common	Arthur R. Tan	21,223,552 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.9572%
Common	Eric De Candido	0	French	0.0000%
Common	Laurice S. Dela Cruz	157,221 (indirect)	Filipino	0.0071%
Common	Mary Ann S. Natividad	1,435,240 (direct & indirect)	Filipino	0.0647%
Common	Jerome S. Tan	2,884,733 (indirect)	Singaporean	0.1301%
<i>Other Executive Officers</i>				
Common	Anthony Raymond P. Rodriguez	0	Filipino	0.0000%
Common	Rosalyn O. Tesoro	39,505 (indirect)	Filipino	0.0018%
Common	Solomon M. Hermosura*	15 (direct)	Filipino	0.0000%
Common	Rosario Carmela G. Austria	0	Filipino	0.0000%
<b>All Directors and Officers as a group</b>		<b>26,952,531</b>		<b>1.2158%</b>

\*Resigned as an officer of the Company effective February 29, 2024.

None of the members of the Company's directors and management owns 2.0% or more of the outstanding capital stock of the Company.

The Company knows of no person holding more than 5% of common shares under a voting trust or similar agreement.

No change of control in the Company has occurred since the beginning of its last fiscal year.

As of December 2023, 32.84% of IMI's common shares were owned by the public.

Foreign owned shares as of February 29, 2024: 502,138,953 shares or 22.6464% of the total outstanding shares

## ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), in its regular conduct of business, has entered into transactions with subsidiaries, affiliate, and other related parties principally consisting of advances, loans and reimbursement of expenses. Sales and purchases of goods and services as well as other income and expenses to and from related parties are made at normal commercial prices and terms.

### Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties

The Group has a Related Party Transactions (RPT) Committee that evaluates and governs related party transactions. Prior to finalization of any related party agreement, the management shall report for review and approval to the RPT Committee all new and proposed significant related party transaction above the threshold set by the RPT Committee.

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash unless otherwise stated. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Group has not recorded any impairment on receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. Impairment assessment is

undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the markets in which the related parties operate.

In the ordinary course of business, the Group transacts with its related parties. The transactions and balances of accounts with related parties follow:

- Transactions with BPI, an affiliate

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group maintains current and savings accounts and short-term investments with BPI amounting to \$0.97 million and \$2.17 million, respectively.

Total interest income earned from investments with BPI amounted to \$0.003 million, \$0.003 million and \$0.001 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Group has an outstanding short term and long-term loans from BPI amounting to \$182.31 million and \$177.59 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Total interest accrued for the loan payable to BPI amounted to \$9.06 million, \$5.78 million and \$1.36 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

- Outstanding balances of the Group's related party transactions with its affiliates follow:

	Receivables		Payables	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
KTM Asia Motor Manufacturing Inc. (KAMMI)	\$988,479	\$2,444,570	\$-	\$-
Merlin Solar Technologies (Phils.) Inc. (MSTPI)	208,760	85,745	-	-
AC Industrials Technology Inc. (AC Industrials)	-	-	46,904	-
Ayala Corporation (AC)	-	-	596,737	-
HMC, Inc. (HMCI)	-	-	17,658	-
BPI	-	-	7,698	10,458
Innove Communication, Inc. (ICI)	-	-	12,831	7,383
Globe Telecom, Inc. (GTI)	-	-	-	1,117
	<b>\$1,197,239</b>	<b>\$2,530,315</b>	<b>\$681,828</b>	<b>\$18,958</b>

- Transaction with KAMMI and MSTPI pertains to trade related receivables.
- Transaction with AC and ACI pertains to management fee on corporate and support services.
- Payable to BPI pertain to employee related transactions.
- Payables to ICI pertain to building rental, leased lines, internet connections and ATM connections.
- Payable to HMCI pertain to provision of health services.
- Payables to GTI pertain to billings for software and WiFi connections. These are due and demandable.

- Revenue/income and expenses from the Group's affiliates follow:

	Revenue/Income			Expenses		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
KAMMI	\$2,437,678	\$5,012,496	\$1,511,811	\$-	\$-	\$-
MSTPI	122,961	135,821	882,121	-	-	-
AC Industrials	-	-	49,868	46,807	-	-
BPI	2,567	2,999	1,396	41,352	38,914	-
AREIT	-	-	-	1,473,220	1,444,719	1,512,012
Laguna Water (LAWC)	-	-	-	1,189,047	1,071,846	1,035,751
AC	-	-	-	670,643	536,818	641,891
AG Legal	-	-	-	23,250	57,730	113,269
ICI	-	-	-	217,156	310,287	185,239
HMCI	-	-	-	194,305	-	-
GTI	-	-	-	98,915	117,306	160,840
	<b>\$2,563,206</b>	<b>\$5,151,316</b>	<b>\$2,445,196</b>	<b>\$3,954,695</b>	<b>\$3,577,620</b>	<b>\$3,649,002</b>

Revenue/income from its affiliates pertains to the following transactions:

- Revenues from KAMMI and MSTPI pertain to subcontracting services related to registered activities.
- Revenues from AC Industrials represent recoveries for the provision of corporate and support services.
- Interest income earned from investments with BPI.

Expenses incurred from related party transactions include:

- Administrative services charged by AC related to certain transactions.
- Rental expense from the lease contract between the Parent Company and AREIT (Formerly with TLI).
- Water allocation charged by LAWC.
- Building rental, leased lines, internet connections and ATM connections with ICI.
- Health services from HMCI.
- Consultations on legal matters and assistance on regulatory and legal requirements from AG Legal.
- Billings for cellphone charges and WiFi connections with GTI.
- Staff house rent expenses paid with BPI.

- Revenue, income and expenses eliminated at the Group level follow:

- Intercompany revenues and income mainly pertain to billings of IMI USA and IMI Japan to IMI Singapore, trade related transactions from certain customers and interest income of the Parent Company, IMI Singapore and STSN for loans granted to Psi, IMI MX, STI and IMI CZ.
- Expenses incurred from related party transactions include interest expense of PSi, IMI MX, STI and IMI CZ from loans granted by the Parent Company, IMI Singapore and STSN and trade related transactions from certain customers.
- Dividend income of the Parent Company was declared by IMI Singapore amounting to \$24.60 million and \$4.57 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

#### Guarantees and Commitments

IMI BG has agreed to provide continuing operational, investment and financial assistance to the facilities of C-Con GmbH ("C-Con"), a related party and an entity under common control of AC Industrials, for C-Con will duly and timely perform all required obligations under contracts to be entered into with a particular customer. In case of C-Con's failure to perform its contractual obligations under the contract including but not limited to failure to perform due to C-Con's insolvency ("Breach"), IMI BG will indemnify and hold harmless the customer from any and all costs, liabilities, damages, losses, and reasonable amount of actually-incurred out of pocket expenses (including court costs and legal expenses) of the customer occasioned by or arising from such Breach. As

consideration for extending said guarantee, IMI BG will be charging C-Con a guarantee fee equivalent to two (2%) of the revenue for the projects won using or relying upon IMI BG's guarantee.

Additionally, IMI BG's guarantee to C-Con is backstopped by AC Industrials (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., another related party of IMI BG. The specific project for which the guarantee was issued never materialized and the guarantee has not taken into effect to date. C-Con ceased to be a related party after the divestment by AC Industrials on August 18, 2023.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Group

Compensation of key management personnel by benefit type follows:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
Short-term employee benefits	<b>\$6,091,130</b>	\$6,450,787
Post-employment benefits	<b>867,215</b>	724,073
	<b><u>\$6,958,345</u></b>	<u>\$7,174,860</u>

**PART IV – CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

Please refer to the Definitive Information Statement and Integrated Annual Corporate Governance Report posted in the Company's Official Website [www.global-imi.com](http://www.global-imi.com). The detailed discussion of the Annual Corporate Governance Section deleted as per SEC Memorandum Circular No. 5, series of 2013, issued last March 20, 2013.

**PART V – SUSTAINABILITY REPORT**

Please refer to the Sustainability Report posted in the Company's Official Website with the following link: <https://www.global-imi.com/governance/sustainability>

## **PART VI - EXHIBITS AND SCHEDULES**

### **Exhibit 1: 2023 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements, Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

Statement of Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements  
Report of Independent Auditors  
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022  
Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021  
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021  
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### **Exhibit 2: Supplementary Schedules**

Report of Independent Public Accountant on Supplementary Schedules

- A. Financial Assets
- B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Affiliates)
- C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are eliminated during the consolidation of financial statements
- D. Long-Term Debt
- E. Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long-term Loans from Related Companies)
- F. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers
- G. Capital Stock

Reconciliation of Retained Earnings Available for Dividend Declaration

Schedule of Financial Ratios

Map Showing the Relationships between and Among the Companies in the Group, its Ultimate Parent Company and Co-Subsidiaries

### **2023 Audited Annual Financial Statements of Significant Foreign Subsidiaries**

Exhibit 3: IMI International (Singapore) Pte Ltd

Exhibit 4: Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd and its subsidiaries

Exhibit 5: Cooperatief IMI Europe U.A. and Subsidiaries

## Reports on SEC Form 17-C

The Company regularly files various reports on SEC Form 17-C relative to various company disclosures.:

Date	Particulars
Jan. 30, 2023	Attendance of the Directors in 2022
Feb. 3, 2023	Conduct of the 2023 Annual Stockholders' Meeting
Feb. 21, 2023	Detailed Notice and Agenda of the 2023 Annual Stockholders' Meeting
Mar. 8, 2023	Change in Stock Transfer Agent
Mar. 10, 2023	Amended Detailed Notice and Agenda of the 2023 Annual Stockholders' Meeting
Mar. 17, 2023	IMI Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries Record Four Consecutive Quarters of Positive Results as the Group Achieves US\$1.41 Billion of Revenues for 2022
Mar. 29, 2023	Notice of Analysts' Briefing (FY 2022 Results)
Apr. 20, 2023	IMI and ZERO Motorcycles Announce Strategic Manufacturing Collaboration
May 2, 2023	Results of 2023 Annual Stockholders' Meeting
May 3, 2023	Results of the 2023 Organizational Board of Directors' Meeting Press Release: IMI Reports US\$ 347 Million of Revenues for the First Quarter of 2023
Jul. 24, 2023	Notice of Analysts' Briefing (Q1 2023 Results)
Aug. 4, 2023	Notice of Analysts' Briefing (Q2 2023 Results)
Aug. 10, 2023	IMI Sells its Stake in STI to Rcapital Integrated Micro-Electronics sale of its 80% stake in STI Enterprises Limited to Sand 2023 Limited, an affiliated entity of Rcapital Press Release: IMI Reaches 9.6% Gross Margin for the 2nd Quarter of 2023
Aug. 10, 2023	Notice of Analysts' Briefing (Analysts' briefing as a featured company on the PSE STAR Investor Day on August 17, 2023.)
Oct. 27, 2023	Notice of Analysts' Briefing (Q3 2023 Results)
Nov. 3, 2023	Integrated Micro-Electronics sale of its 80% stake in STI Enterprises Limited to Sand 2023 Limited, an affiliated entity of Rcapital
Nov. 7, 2023	Press Release: Slight Dip in Q3 Revenues as IMI Copes with Global Slowdown


The Company reports Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership of Securities of Directors and Reportable officer within three business days to Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE) and to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) within the prescribed due date.


**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 17 of the Code and Section 141 of the Corporation Code, this report is signed on behalf of the issuer by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Makati on APR 08, 2024.

By:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Alberto M. de Larrazabal  
Chairman of the Board

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jerome S. Tan  
President

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Laurice S. Dela Cruz  
Chief Finance Officer  
and Compliance Officer


  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Maria Franchette M. Acosta  
Corporate Secretary

**SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN** to before me this APR 08 2024 day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2024, affiants exhibiting to me their respective passports as follows:

	<b>Passport No.</b>	<b>Date of Issue</b>	<b>Place of Issue</b>
Alberto M. de Larrazabal	P6263220B	Feb. 11, 2021	Manila City
Jerome S. Tan	K1766021H	Jan. 02, 2020	Singapore
Maria Franchette M. Acosta	P2265706C	Nov. 04, 2022	Manila City
Laurice S. Dela Cruz	P7177471B	July 12, 2021	Manila City

Doc. No. 39  
Page No. 9  
Book No. I  
Series of 2024.



  
**JOANNE M. LIM**  
Notary Public – Makati City  
Appt. No. M-191 until December 31, 2025  
Roll of Attorneys No. 55362  
IBP No. 393381 – 01/03/2024 – Quezon City  
PTR No. 10075603MK – 01/02/2024 – Makati City  
MCLE Compliance No. VII– 0019308 – 05/27/2022  
38th Floor, Ayala Triangle Gardens Tower 2  
Paseo de Roxas cor. Makati Avenue  
Makati City, Philippines

Notarial DST pursuant to Sec. 61  
of the TRAIN Act (amending  
Sec. 188 of the NIRC)  
affixed on Notary Public's copy.

**EXHIBIT 1**

**2023 Audited Consolidated Financial Statements,  
Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries**





Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.

North Science Avenue  
Special Export Processing Zone  
Laguna Technopark  
Biñan Laguna 4024 Philippines

Tel (63 2) 756 6840  
Fax (63 49) 544 0322  
www.global-imi.com

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY  
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The management of Integrated Micro-electronics, Inc. (the Company) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.


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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company’s and its subsidiaries’ financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the consolidated financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders.

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

  
**ALBERTO M. DE LARRAZABAL**  
Chairman, Board of Directors

  
**JEROME S. TAN**  
President


  
**LAURICE S. DELA CRUZ**  
Chief Finance Officer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this APR 01 2024 at Makati City, affiants exhibiting to me their respective Passports, to wit:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Passport No.</u>	<u>Date &amp; Place of Issue</u>
Alberto M. de Larrazabal	P6263220B	February 11, 2021 – DFA Manila
Jerome S. Tan	K1766021H	January 2, 2020 – Singapore
Laurice S. Dela Cruz	P7177471B	July 12, 2021 – DFA Manila

Doc. No. 257 ;  
Page No. 53 ;  
Book No. LV ;  
Series of 2024.



  
**ROBERTO T. ONGSIAKO**  
Notary Public – Makati City  
Appt. No. M-056 until December 31, 2024  
Roll of Attorneys No. 37041  
Lifetime IBP No. 02163 – RSM Chapter  
PTR No. 10075604 – 01/02/2024 - Makati City  
MCLE Compliance No. VIII – 0000591 – 09/30/2022  
4th Floor Tower One and Exchange Plaza  
Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue  
Makati City, Philippines

Notarial DST pursuant to Sec. 61  
of the TRAIN Act (amending  
Sec. 188 of the NIRC)  
affixed on Notary Public’s copy.



Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.

North Science Avenue
Special Export Processing Zone
Laguna Technopark
Biñan Laguna 4024 Philippines

Tel (63 2) 756 6840
Fax (63 49) 544 0322
www.global-imi.com

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
QUEZON CITY )SS.

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

I, ROSARIO CARMELA G. AUSTRIA, of legal age, being the duly elected, qualified and incumbent Assistant Corporate Secretary of INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. (the "Corporation"), a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, do hereby certify that at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on 6 March 2024, at which meeting a quorum existed and acted throughout, the Board approved the following resolution:

Resolution No. B-12-2024

RESOLVED, to approve the delegation to the President, Mr. Jerome S. Tan, of the authority to sign the Corporation's Statement of Management Responsibility and Annual Report (17-A) in lieu of the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Arthur R. Tan.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this Certificate this April 2, 2024 at Makati City.

Handwritten signature of Rosario Carmela G. Austria
ROSARIO CARMELA G. AUSTRIA
Assistant Corporate Secretary

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this April 2, 2024 at Makati City, the affiant exhibited to me, as competent evidence of identity, her Passport No. P8820775A issued on 19 September 2018 at DFA, Manila.

Doc. No. 262;
Page No. 54;
Book No. LV;
Series of 2024.



ROBERTO T. ONGSIAKO
Notary Public - Makati City
Appt. No. M-056 until December 31, 2024
Roll of Attorneys No. 37041
Lifetime IBP No. 02163 - RSM Chapter
PTR No. 10075604 - 01/02/2024 - Makati City
MCLE Compliance No. VIII - 0000591 - 09/30/2022
4th Floor Tower One and Exchange Plaza
Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue
Makati City, Philippines

Notarial D&T pursuant to Sec. 61 of the TRAIN Act (amending Sec. 188 of the NIRC) affixed on Notary Public's copy.

# COVER SHEET

for  
**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

SEC Registration Number

						9	4	4	1	9
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---

**COMPANY NAME**

I	N	T	E	G	R	A	T	E	D	M	I	C	R	O	-	E	L	E	C	T	R	O	N	I	C	S	,	
I	N	C	.	A	N	D	S	U	B	S	I	D	I	A	R	I	E	S										

**PRINCIPAL OFFICE** ( No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province )

N	O	R	T	H	S	C	I	E	N	C	E	A	V	E	N	U	E	,	L	A	G	U	N	A	T		
E	C	H	N	O	P	A	R	K	-	S	P	E	C	I	A	L	E	C	O	N	O	M	I	C	Z	O	N
E	(	L	T	-	S	E	Z	)	,	B	O	.	B	I	Ñ	A	N	,	B	I	Ñ	A	N	,			
L	A	G	U	N	A																						

Form Type

A	A	F	S
---	---	---	---

Department requiring the report

S	E	C
---	---	---

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N	/	A
---	---	---

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
<b>ir@global-imi.com</b>	<b>(02) 7756-6840</b>	<b>N/A</b>
No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
<b>284</b>	<b>APRIL 15</b>	<b>12/31</b>

**CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION**

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
<b>Ms. Laurice S. Dela Cruz</b>	<b>Laurice.delacruz@global-imi.com</b>	<b>(02) 7756-6840</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS**

**North Science Avenue, Laguna Technopark, Biñan, Laguna**

**NOTE 1 :** In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

**2 :** All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

The Board of Directors and the Stockholders  
Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.  
North Science Avenue  
Laguna Technopark  
Biñan, Laguna

### **Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

#### **Qualified Opinion on the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements**

In our opinion, except for the effects and the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion on the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

#### **Basis for Qualified Opinion on the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements**

As at and for the year ended December 31, 2023, the Group's consolidated financial statements included the assets, liabilities, income and expense accounts of its 50.32% owned subsidiary, VIA optronics, AG (VIA AG) and its subsidiaries (VIA Group). However, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on the carrying amounts of these VIA Group accounts because the audit procedures of the component auditor are still ongoing as of the date of this report. This includes accounts within the current and non-current assets and liabilities, equity, revenue, cost of sales, operating expenses, other income and expense, provision for income tax and line items within other comprehensive income, and cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. No further disclosures of the amounts of these accounts and line items and other required qualitative disclosures were made by the Group since VIA AG is a listed entity outside the Philippines and is subject to certain regulatory restrictions on disclosures. In addition, given that the VIA Group balances have not yet been finalized, the component auditor's audit procedures on the impairment testing of goodwill on VIA Group as a cash generating unit, where an impairment loss of \$15.70 million was recognized, is still ongoing. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to the affected accounts and line items in the 2023 consolidated financial statements were necessary.



We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. In addition to the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion on the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

### **Recoverability of Goodwill**

Under PFRS, the Group is required to annually test the amount of goodwill for impairment. As of December 31, 2023, the Group's goodwill attributable to the following cash-generating units (CGUs): Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc., Speedy-Tech Electronics, Ltd., IMI Czech Republic s.r.o., and VIA Optronics GmbH (VIA), amounted to \$70.07 million, which is considered significant to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, management's assessment process requires significant judgment and is based on assumptions which are subject to higher level of estimation uncertainty due to the current economic conditions which continue to be impacted by the coronavirus pandemic, specifically revenue growth rate, gross margin, cost ratios and discount rates.

The Group's disclosures about goodwill are included in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

### **Audit Response**

We obtained an understanding of the Group's impairment assessment process and the related controls. We involved our internal specialist in evaluating the reasonableness of the discount rate. We tested the parameters used in the determination of the discount rate against market data. We compared the key assumptions used such as revenue growth rate, gross margins and cost ratios against actual historical performance of the CGU and industry outlook. We also reviewed the Group's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is more sensitive, specifically those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of goodwill.



## **Recoverability of Property, Plant and Equipment**

Under PFRS, the Group is required to test the recoverability of nonfinancial assets when indicators of impairment exist. In 2023, the continuing gross loss for the production line for certain customers in Philippines, Mexico and Germany has been assessed as an impairment indicator requiring an impairment assessment. Accordingly, the related items of property, plant, and equipment with an aggregate depreciated cost of \$33.07 million as of December 31, 2023, which is significant to the consolidated financial statements, were tested for impairment. No impairment loss was recorded in 2023. The management's impairment assessment process requires significant judgment and is based on assumptions which are subject to higher level of estimation uncertainty, specifically revenue growth rate, gross margin, cost ratios and discount rates.

The Group's disclosures about the property, plant and equipment are included in Notes 4 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

## **Audit Response**

We obtained an understanding of the Group's impairment assessment process. We involved our internal specialist in evaluating the reasonableness of the discount rate. We tested the parameters used in the determination of the discount rate against market data. We compared the key assumptions used such as revenue growth rate, gross margins and cost ratios against actual historical performance of the above property, plant, and equipment and industry outlook. We also reviewed the Group's disclosures about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is more sensitive, specifically those that have the most significant effect on the determination of the recoverable amount of the property, plant and equipment.

## **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2023, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The SEC Form 20-IS (Definitive Information Statement), SEC Form 17-A and Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2023 are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



## **Opinion on the 2022 Consolidated Financial Statements**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

## **Basis for Opinion on the 2022 Consolidated Financial Statements**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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



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

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

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

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





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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is  
Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

*Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia*  
Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia  
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 90787

Tax Identification No. 162-410-623

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-074-2023, October 23, 2023, valid until October 22, 2026

PTR No. 10082027, January 6, 2024, Makati City

April 01, 2024



**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 5, 32 and 33)	<b>\$91,588,823</b>	\$115,824,555
Short-term investments (Notes 5, 32 and 33)	<b>11,420,000</b>	8,499,610
Receivables (Notes 6, 31, 32 and 33)	<b>287,398,207</b>	291,640,064
Contract assets (Notes 7 and 33)	<b>53,055,666</b>	67,138,029
Inventories (Note 8)	<b>268,518,150</b>	268,497,252
Other current assets (Note 9)	<b>29,027,614</b>	25,246,196
Total Current Assets	<b>741,008,460</b>	776,845,706
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	<b>138,809,415</b>	146,108,637
Goodwill (Note 11)	<b>70,071,122</b>	136,247,840
Intangible assets (Note 12)	<b>3,468,350</b>	5,125,423
Right-of-use assets (Note 30)	<b>16,145,566</b>	19,266,348
Financial assets at FVOCI (Notes 13, 32 and 33)	<b>2,364,096</b>	1,829,432
Deferred tax assets – net (Note 25)	<b>4,427,046</b>	2,148,861
Other noncurrent assets (Notes 14 and 33)	<b>17,441,055</b>	16,312,146
Total Noncurrent Assets	<b>252,726,650</b>	327,038,687
	<b>\$993,735,110</b>	\$1,103,884,393
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Notes 15, 32 and 33)	<b>\$286,902,035</b>	\$301,774,641
Contract liabilities (Notes 7, 32 and 33)	<b>2,748,320</b>	7,406,803
Loans payable (Notes 16, 32 and 33)	<b>209,746,929</b>	192,659,599
Current portion of long-term debt (Notes 17, 32 and 33)	<b>6,484,519</b>	3,048,254
Current portion of lease liabilities (Notes 30, 32 and 33)	<b>8,252,108</b>	7,067,675
Income tax payable	<b>2,012,208</b>	1,780,773
Other current liabilities (Notes 18, 32 and 33)	<b>1,524,827</b>	1,035,201
Total Current Liabilities	<b>517,670,946</b>	514,772,946
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>		
Noncurrent portion of:		
Long-term debt (Notes 17, 32 and 33)	<b>140,213,655</b>	147,365,278
Lease liabilities (Notes 30, 32 and 33)	<b>10,551,647</b>	12,869,991
Net retirement liabilities (Note 27)	<b>8,826,860</b>	7,012,752
Deferred tax liabilities - net (Note 25)	<b>1,014,040</b>	1,105,620
Other noncurrent liabilities (Note 24)	<b>5,746,710</b>	5,473,950
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<b>166,352,912</b>	173,827,591
Total Liabilities	<b>684,023,858</b>	688,600,537

(Forward)



	<b>December 31</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
<b>Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company</b>		
Capital stock - common (Note 19)	<b>\$42,720,682</b>	\$42,719,224
Subscribed capital stock (Note 19)	<b>689,311</b>	692,454
Additional paid-in capital (Note 19)	<b>193,777,837</b>	193,797,219
Subscriptions receivable (Notes 19 and 28)	<b>(2,576,077)</b>	(2,620,195)
Retained earnings (Note 19)	<b>85,608,544</b>	194,803,301
Treasury stock (Note 19)	<b>(1,012,588)</b>	(1,012,588)
Other components of equity (Note 13)	<b>547,961</b>	32,794
Cumulative translation adjustment (Note 19)	<b>(31,879,127)</b>	(43,668,483)
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans (Note 27)	<b>(10,050,551)</b>	(7,434,231)
	<b>277,825,992</b>	377,309,495
<b>Equity Attributable to Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries (Note 19)</b>		
	<b>31,885,260</b>	37,974,361
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>309,711,252</b>	415,283,856
	<b>\$993,735,110</b>	\$1,103,884,393

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	Years Ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
<b>REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS</b> (Note 29)	<b>\$1,325,660,040</b>	\$1,409,016,512	\$1,300,590,198
<b>COST OF SALES</b> (Notes 20, 22 and 27)	<b>1,205,153,476</b>	1,298,608,896	1,209,771,812
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>	<b>120,506,564</b>	110,407,616	90,818,386
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b> (Notes 21, 22 and 27)	<b>(112,664,366)</b>	(107,750,306)	(108,481,712)
<b>OTHERS – Net</b>			
Interest expense and bank charges (Note 23)	<b>(21,099,986)</b>	(14,655,729)	(10,553,667)
Foreign exchange gains (losses) – net	<b>63,374</b>	1,916,986	5,398,202
Interest income (Note 5)	<b>2,245,090</b>	667,901	300,539
Miscellaneous income (expense) – net (Note 24)	<b>(109,167,087)</b>	439,103	8,196,782
	<b>(127,958,609)</b>	(11,631,739)	3,341,856
<b>LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>	<b>(120,116,411)</b>	(8,974,429)	(14,321,470)
<b>PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX</b> (Note 25)			
Current	<b>7,313,015</b>	5,929,924	6,399,874
Deferred	<b>(2,483,046)</b>	457,999	(1,015,825)
	<b>4,829,969</b>	6,387,923	5,384,049
<b>NET LOSS</b>	<b>(\$124,946,380)</b>	(\$15,362,352)	(\$19,705,519)
<b>Net Loss Attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Parent Company (Note 29)	<b>(109,194,757)</b>	(\$6,756,929)	(\$10,564,571)
Non-controlling interests	<b>(15,751,623)</b>	(8,605,423)	(9,140,948)
	<b>(\$124,946,380)</b>	(\$15,362,352)	(\$19,705,519)
<b>Loss Per Share</b> (Note 26)			
Basic and diluted	<b>(\$0.049)</b>	(\$0.003)	(\$0.005)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Years Ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
<b>NET LOSS</b>	<b>(\$124,946,380)</b>	(\$15,362,352)	(\$19,705,519)
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>			
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified into profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Exchange differences arising from translation of foreign operations (Note 19)	<b>19,939,123</b>	(34,337,927)	(25,915,831)
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) not to be reclassified into profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Remeasurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans (Note 27)	<b>(2,616,320)</b>	2,638,001	(322,019)
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVOCI - net of tax (Note 13)	<b>515,167</b>	587,404	320,194
Differences arising from sale of subsidiary	<b>1,512,755</b>	-	-
	<b>(588,398)</b>	3,225,405	(1,825)
	<b>19,350,725</b>	(31,112,522)	(25,917,656)
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>	<b>(\$105,595,655)</b>	(\$46,474,874)	(\$45,623,175)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the Parent Company	<b>(99,506,554)</b>	(\$27,334,659)	(\$39,569,513)
Non-controlling interests	<b>(6,089,101)</b>	(19,140,215)	(6,053,662)
	<b>(\$105,595,655)</b>	(\$46,474,874)	(\$45,623,175)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



# INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023, 2022 AND 2021

### Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company

	Capital Stock- Common (Note 19)	Subscribed Capital Stock (Note 19)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 19)	Subscriptions Receivable (Notes 19 and 28)	Retained Earnings (Note 19)	Treasury Stock (Note 19)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company (Note 19)	Attributable to Non-controlling Interests (Note 19)	Total
							Other Components of Equity (Note 13)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment (Note 19)	Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans (Note 27)			
Balances at January 1, 2023	\$42,719,224	\$692,454	\$193,797,219	(2,620,195)	\$194,803,301	(\$1,012,588)	\$32,794	(\$43,668,483)	(\$7,434,231)	\$377,309,495	\$37,974,361	\$415,283,856
Issued shares during the year	1,458	(1,458)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collection from subscriptions	-	-	-	23,051	-	-	-	-	-	23,051	-	23,051
Forfeitures during the year	-	(1,685)	(19,382)	21,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$42,720,682	\$689,311	\$193,777,837	(\$2,576,077)	\$194,803,301	(\$1,012,588)	\$32,794	(\$43,668,483)	(\$7,434,231)	\$377,332,546	\$37,974,361	\$415,306,907
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(109,194,757)	-	-	-	-	(109,194,757)	(15,751,623)	(124,946,380)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	515,167	11,789,356	(2,616,320)	9,688,203	9,662,522	19,350,725
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(109,194,757)	-	515,167	11,789,356	(2,616,320)	(99,506,554)	(6,089,101)	(105,595,655)
Balances at December 31, 2023	\$42,720,682	\$689,311	\$193,777,837	(\$2,576,077)	\$85,608,544	(\$1,012,588)	\$547,961	(\$31,879,127)	(\$10,050,551)	\$277,825,992	\$31,885,260	\$309,711,252

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company

	Capital Stock- Common (Note 19)	Subscribed Capital Stock (Note 19)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 19)	Subscriptions Receivable (Notes 19 and 28)	Retained Earnings (Note 19)	Treasury Stock (Note 19)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company (Note 19)	Attributable to Non-controlling Interests (Note 19)	Total
							Other Components of Equity (Note 13)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment (Note 19)	Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans (Note 27)			
Balances at January 1, 2022	\$42,705,563	\$708,788	\$193,830,800	(\$2,701,935)	\$201,560,230	(\$1,012,588)	(\$554,610)	(\$19,865,348)	(\$10,072,232)	\$404,598,668	\$57,114,576	\$461,713,244
Issued shares during the year	13,661	(13,661)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collection from subscriptions	-	-	-	45,486	-	-	-	-	-	45,486	-	45,486
Forfeitures during the year	-	(2,673)	(33,581)	36,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	42,719,224	692,454	193,797,219	(2,620,195)	201,560,230	(1,012,588)	(554,610)	(19,865,348)	(10,072,232)	404,644,154	57,114,576	461,758,730
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(6,756,929)	-	-	-	-	(6,756,929)	(8,605,423)	(15,362,352)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	587,404	(23,803,105)	2,638,001	(20,577,730)	(10,534,792)	(31,112,522)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(6,756,929)	-	587,404	(23,803,105)	2,638,001	(27,334,659)	(19,140,215)	(46,474,874)
Balances at December 31, 2022	\$42,719,224	\$692,454	\$193,797,219	\$(2,620,195)	\$194,803,301	(\$1,012,588)	\$32,794	(\$43,668,483)	(\$7,434,321)	\$377,309,495	\$37,974,361	\$415,283,856

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company

	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)										Total	
	Capital Stock- Common (Note 19)	Subscribed Capital Stock (Note 19)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 19)	Subscriptions Receivable (Notes 19 and 28)	Retained Earnings (Note 19)	Treasury Stock (Note 19)	Other Components of Equity (Note 13)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment (Note 19)	Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans (Note 27)	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company (Note 19)		Attributable to Non-controlling Interests (Note 19)
<b>Balances at January 1, 2021</b>	\$42,674,930	\$744,823	\$193,869,684	(\$2,888,800)	\$215,793,690	(\$1,012,588)	(\$874,804)	\$9,137,769	(\$9,750,213)	\$447,694,491	\$133,168,238	\$580,862,729
Issued shares during the year	30,633	(30,633)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption of preferred shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70,000,000)	(70,000,000)
Collection from subscriptions	-	-	-	142,579	-	-	-	-	-	142,579	-	142,579
Forfeitures during the year	-	(5,402)	(38,884)	44,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(3,668,889)	-	-	-	-	(3,668,889)	-	(3,668,889)
	42,705,563	708,788	193,830,800	(2,701,935)	212,124,801	(1,012,588)	(874,804)	9,137,769	(9,750,213)	444,168,181	63,168,238	507,336,419
<b>Net loss</b>	-	-	-	-	(10,564,571)	-	-	-	-	(10,564,571)	(9,140,948)	(19,705,519)
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,194	(29,003,117)	(322,019)	(29,004,942)	3,087,286	(25,917,656)
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss)</b>	-	-	-	-	(10,564,571)	-	320,194	(29,003,117)	(322,019)	(39,569,513)	(6,053,662)	(45,623,175)
<b>Balances at December 31, 2021</b>	\$42,705,563	\$708,788	\$193,830,800	(\$2,701,935)	\$201,560,230	(\$1,012,588)	(\$554,610)	(\$19,865,348)	(\$10,072,232)	\$404,598,668	\$57,114,576	\$461,713,244

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.





**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Years Ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Loss before income tax	(\$120,116,411)	(\$8,974,429)	(\$14,321,470)
Adjustments for:			
Loss on sale of subsidiary – net of cash (Note 2)	79,349,037	–	–
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Notes 10, 20, and 21)	26,437,358	27,909,940	40,047,883
Interest expense on loans (Notes 16, 17 and 23)	19,143,221	13,076,061	8,433,898
Impairment loss on goodwill (Note 11)	15,700,399	–	–
Amortization of right-of-use asset (Notes 20, 21 and 30)	8,893,841	9,134,302	10,875,975
Amortization of intangible assets (Notes 12, 20, and 21)	1,855,301	4,812,157	7,399,018
Loss (gain) on sale and retirement of property, plant and equipment – net (Notes 10 and 24)	(60,061)	2,355,745	(438,498)
Provision (reversal) of impairment loss on product development cost (Notes 12 and 24)	–	1,604,842	(636,456)
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 23)	1,461,233	932,077	1,349,772
Provision (reversal) of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (Note 24)	4,698,152	361,185	(1,612,065)
Loss (gain) on derivative transactions	–	42,640	(139,984)
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gain) - net	672,769	(8,153,359)	(5,107,955)
Interest income (Note 5)	(2,245,090)	(667,901)	(300,539)
Mark-to-market gain on put options (Notes 19 and 24)	–	–	(1,627,806)
Gain on insurance claims (Note 24)	(11,968)	(415,795)	(458,016)
Loss on lease modifications (Note 24)	–	–	159,630
Operating income before working capital changes	35,581,516	42,017,465	43,623,387
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in:			
Short-term investments	(2,920,390)	(8,499,610)	–
Receivables (Note 6)	2,484,874	(20,352,968)	(8,642,453)
Inventories (Note 8)	(20,295,582)	(35,844,294)	(99,550,741)
Contract assets	3,516,408	(17,280,645)	1,297,542
Other current assets	(5,239,679)	(3,416,787)	(5,569,760)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	21,860,567	10,876,000	33,353,941
Contract liabilities	(4,749,754)	2,713,065	3,225,963
Other current liabilities (Notes 18 and 22)	487,971	1,034,209	–
Retirement liabilities	(250,904)	(1,036,186)	(18,741)
Net cash generated from (used for) operations	30,475,027	(29,789,751)	(32,280,862)
Interest paid	(18,862,136)	(12,960,528)	(7,724,832)
Income tax paid	(7,081,580)	(6,558,996)	(7,507,162)
Interest received	2,245,090	667,901	300,539
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	6,776,401	(48,641,374)	(47,212,317)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Acquisitions of:			
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	(27,029,854)	(20,683,406)	(30,374,533)
Intangible assets (Note 12)	(271,743)	(505,349)	(618,132)
Proceeds from sale and retirement of property, plant and equipment	725,765	782,678	2,729,968
Decrease (increase) in other noncurrent assets	(402,653)	1,155,440	(1,269,552)
Receivable resulting from sale of subsidiary (Notes 2 and 6)	(5,487,367)	–	–
Transaction costs related to sale of subsidiary (Note 2)	(1,325,982)	–	–
Acquisition through business combination, net of cash acquired (Note 2)	–	–	(3,018,336)
Net cash used in investing activities	(33,791,834)	(19,250,637)	(32,550,585)

(Forward)



	<b>Years Ended December 31</b>		
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from:			
Availments of loans and long-term debt (Note 35)	<b>\$24,511,507</b>	\$56,695,080	\$140,575,118
Payments of: (Note 35)			
Loans payable	<b>(3,946,145)</b>	(23,499,829)	(59,700,000)
Lease liabilities (Note 30)	<b>(9,804,620)</b>	(11,571,267)	(11,900,875)
Dividends paid to preference shareholders of a subsidiary (Note 19)	-	-	(3,668,889)
Long-term debt	<b>(6,608,470)</b>	(4,088,335)	(2,042,863)
Redemption of preferred shares of a subsidiary to non-controlling interest (Note 19)	-	-	(70,000,000)
Increase (decrease) in noncurrent liabilities	<b>460,495</b>	1,318,426	(215,999)
Collections (refund) of subscriptions receivable (Note 19)	<b>23,051</b>	45,486	142,579
Settlement of derivatives	-	-	(88,361)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<b>4,635,818</b>	18,899,561	(6,899,290)
<b>EFFECT OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
	<b>(1,856,117)</b>	5,029,382	2,094,390
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
	<b>(24,235,732)</b>	(43,963,068)	(84,567,802)
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>			
	<b>115,824,555</b>	159,787,623	244,355,425
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 5)</b>			
	<b>\$91,588,823</b>	\$115,824,555	\$159,787,623

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



# INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### 1. Corporate Information

Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. (IMI or the Parent Company), a stock corporation organized and registered under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines on August 8, 1980, has four wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely: IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (IMI Singapore), IMI USA, Inc. (IMI USA), IMI Japan, Inc. (IMI Japan) and PSi Technologies, Inc. (PSi) (collectively referred to as the Group). The Parent Company is 52.03% owned by AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc. (AC Industrials), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ayala Corporation (AC), a corporation incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines and listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). AC is 47.86% owned by Mermac, Inc. (Ultimate Parent Company) and the rest by the public.

The registered office address of the Parent Company is at North Science Avenue, Laguna Technopark- Special Economic Zone (LT-SEZ), Bo. Biñan, Biñan, Laguna.

The Parent Company was listed by way of introduction in the PSE on January 21, 2010. It has completed its follow-on offering and listing of 215,000,000 common shares on December 5, 2014. On March 2, 2018, the Parent Company completed the stock rights offer and listing of 350,000,000 common shares to all eligible stockholders.

The Parent Company is registered with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) as an exporter of printed circuit board assemblies (PCBA), flip chip assemblies, electronic sub-assemblies, box build products and enclosure systems. It also provides the following solutions: product design and development, test and systems development, automation, advanced manufacturing engineering, and power module assembly, among others. It serves diversified markets that include those in the automotive, industrial, medical, storage device, and consumer electronics industries, and non-electronic products (including among others, automobiles, motorcycles, solar panels) or parts, components or materials of non-electronic products, as well as to perform and provide information technology services such as but not limited to data labeling/encoding or image annotation services.

IMI Singapore is a strategic management, investment and holding entity that owns operating subsidiaries of the Group and was incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. Its wholly-owned subsidiary, Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. (STEL), was incorporated and domiciled also in Singapore. STEL, on its own, has subsidiaries located in Hong Kong and China. STEL and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the STEL Group) are principally engaged in the provision of electronic manufacturing services (EMS) and power electronics solutions to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) in the automotive, consumer electronics, telecommunications, industrial equipment, and medical device sectors, among others.

In 2011, the Parent Company, through its indirect subsidiary, Cooperatief IMI Europe U.A. (Cooperatief) acquired Integrated Micro-Electronics Bulgaria EOOD (formerly EPIQ Electronic Assembly EOOD) (IMI BG), Integrated Micro-Electronics Czech Republic s.r.o. (formerly EPIQ CZ s.r.o.) (IMI CZ) and Integrated Micro-Electronics Mexico, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (formerly EPIQ MX, S.A.P.I. de C.V.) (IMI MX) (collectively referred to as the IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries). IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries design and produce PCBA, engage in plastic injection, embedded toolshop, supply assembled and tested systems and sub-systems which include drive and control elements for automotive equipment, household appliances, and industrial equipment, among others. IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries also provide engineering, test and system development and logistics management services.

In 2016, Cooperatief acquired a 76.01% ownership interest in VIA Optronics GmbH (VIA), a Germany-based company with operations in Germany and China and sales offices in the USA and Taiwan. VIA is a leading provider of enhanced display solutions for multiple end markets in which superior functionality or durability is a critical differentiating factor. The acquisition allows the Group to



strengthen its partnerships with customers by offering complementary automotive camera and display monitor solutions for advanced driver assistance systems. The Group together with VIA enables the scale to introduce patented technology into automotive camera monitor systems for increased safety.

In 2018, VIA acquired 65% ownership interest in VTS-Touchsensor Co., Ltd. (VTS), a Japanese entity that develops and manufactures metal mesh touch sensor technologies and electrode base film.

In 2019, VIA formed VIA Optronics AG (VIA AG) by way of a contribution in kind against issuance of new shares making VIA AG the sole shareholder of VIA Optronics GmbH. The contribution in kind and resulting re-organization was recognized as a business combination under common control. As a result of this contribution, VIA AG became the holding company for the VIA Group. In the same year, VIA Optronics (Taiwan) Ltd was also founded as a new subsidiary with the purpose of conducting sales activities.

In 2020, VIA AG raised some proceeds through an initial public offering (IPO) and was listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "VIAO". As a result of the IPO, IMI's ownership interest in VIA was diluted from 76.01% to 50.32% (see Note 19).

In 2021, VIA Optronics GmbH ("VIA") announced the acquisition of Germaneers GmbH ("Germaneers"), a high-tech engineering company focusing on automotive system integration and user interfaces (see Note 2). VIA also formed a strategic partnership with SigmaSense, a global leader in touch sensing performance. As part of the strategic partnership, VIA has made a financial investment into SigmaSense and expanded their collaboration to develop new touch solutions for automotive applications, industrial displays and consumer electronics. In December 2021, VIA incorporated a new entity in the Philippines, VIA optronics (Philippines), Inc. ("VIA Philippines"), to provide customized and platform camera solutions, from design and development to process testing and quality control. VIA Philippines was incorporated to facilitate the integration of a camera design and development team that was previously a part of IMI.

In 2018, the Group opened a manufacturing site in Niš, Republic of Serbia in line with the IMI's strategy to strengthen its global footprint and support the growing market for automotive components in the European region.

IMI France serves as a support entity which provides manufacturing support services, market research and analysis, sales promotional activity support, strategic planning advisory, and general corporate marketing support.

In 2017, IMI, through its indirect subsidiary Integrated Micro-electronics UK Limited (IMI UK), acquired an 80% stake in Surface Technology International Enterprises Limited (STI), an EMS company based in the United Kingdom (UK). STI has factories in the UK and Cebu, Philippines. STI provides electronics design and manufacturing solutions in both PCBA and full box-build manufacturing for high-reliability industries. The acquisition of STI strengthens the Group's industrial and automotive manufacturing competencies, broadens its customer base, and also provides access to the UK market. Further, the partnership allows the Group's entry into the aerospace, security and defense sectors. As discussed in Note 2, STI was sold to a third party in 2023.

IMI USA acts as direct support to the Group's customers by providing program management, customer service, engineering development and prototype manufacturing services to customers, especially for processes using direct die attach to various electronics substrates. It specializes in prototyping low to medium PCBA and sub-assembly and is at the forefront of technology with regard to precision assembly capabilities including, but not limited to, surface mount technology (SMT), chip on flex, chip on board and flip chip on flex. IMI USA is also engaged in advanced manufacturing process development, engineering development, prototype manufacturing and small precision assemblies.



IMI Japan was registered and is domiciled in Japan to serve as IMI's front-end design and product development and sales support center. IMI Japan was established to attract more Japanese OEMs to outsource their product development to IMI.

PSi is a power semiconductor assembly and test services company serving niche markets in the global power semiconductor market. PSi provides comprehensive package design, assembly and test services for power semiconductors used in various electronic devices. In 2021, the principal office of PSi was changed to North Science Avenue, Laguna Technopark – Special Economic Zone (LTSEZ), Bo.Biñan, Biñan, Laguna following the transfer of its manufacturing operations inside the IMI premises. PSi remains to be a separate legal entity.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 were endorsed for approval by the Audit Committee and authorized for issue by the Parent Company's Board of Directors (BOD) on April 01, 2024.

## 2. Group Information

### Information about Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Percentage of Ownership		Country of Incorporation	Functional Currency
	2023	2022		
IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	Singapore	United States Dollar (USD)
IMI International ROHQ <sup>c</sup>	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	USD
Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. (STEL) Group	100.00%	100.00%	Singapore	USD
IMI (Chengdu) Ltd. (IMICD)	100.00%	100.00%	China	Renminbi (RMB)
IMI Technology (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. (IMI SZ)	100.00%	100.00%	China	USD
IMI Smart Technology (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%	China	RMB
IMI Innovative Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. <sup>a</sup>	100.00%	100.00%	China	RMB
Speedy-Tech Electronics (HK) Limited (STHK)	100.00%	100.00%	Hong Kong	USD
Speedy-Tech Electronics (Jiaxing) Co., Ltd. (STJX)	100.00%	100.00%	China	RMB
Speedy-Tech (Philippines), Inc. (STPH) <sup>c</sup>	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	USD
Cooperatief IMI Europe U.A.	100.00%	100.00%	Netherlands	Euro (EUR)
Integrated Micro-Electronics Bulgaria EOOD	100.00%	100.00%	Bulgaria	EUR
Microenergia EOOD (Microenergia)	100.00%	100.00%	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Lev (BGN)
Integrated Micro-Electronics d.o.o. Niš (IMI Serbia)	100.00%	100.00%	Serbia	Serbian Dinar (RSD)
Integrated Micro-Electronics Czech Republic s.r.o.	100.00%	100.00%	Czech Republic	EUR
Integrated Micro-Electronics Mexico, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	100.00%	100.00%	Mexico	USD
IMI France SAS (IMI France)	100.00%	100.00%	France	EUR
VIA Optronics AG (VIA)	50.32%	50.32%	Germany	EUR
Germaneers GmbH <sup>b</sup>	100.00%	100.00%	Germany	EUR
VIA Optronics (Philippines), Inc. <sup>b</sup>	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	PHP
VIA Optronics GmbH (VIA GmbH)	100.00%	100.00%	Germany	USD
VIA Optronics Suzhou Co. Ltd. (VIA Suzhou)	100.00%	100.00%	China	USD
VIA Optronics LLC (VIA LLC)	100.00%	100.00%	USA	USD
VIA Optronics (Taiwan) Ltd	100.00%	100.00%	Taiwan	Taiwan Dollar
VTS-Touchsensor Co., Ltd. (VTS)	65.00%	65.00%	Japan	Japanese Yen (JPY)
Integrated Micro-Electronics UK Limited (IMI UK)	100.00%	100.00%	United Kingdom	British Pounds (GBP)
Surface Technology International Enterprises Ltd (STI)	-	80.00%	United Kingdom	GBP
STI Limited	-	100.00%	United Kingdom	GBP
STI Philippines Inc. (STIPH)	-	100.00%	Philippines	USD
STI Asia Ltd <sup>c</sup>	-	100.00%	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)
ST Intercept Limited <sup>c</sup>	-	100.00%	United Kingdom	GBP
IMI USA	100.00%	100.00%	USA	USD
IMI Japan	100.00%	100.00%	Japan	JPY
PSi	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	USD
PSiTech Realty, Inc. (PSiTech Realty) <sup>c</sup>	40.00%	40.00%	Philippines	USD
Pacsem Realty, Inc. (Pacsem Realty) <sup>c</sup>	64.00%	64.00%	Philippines	USD

<sup>a</sup> New entity of IMI SZ incorporated in November 2022

<sup>b</sup> New entities of VIA in 2021

<sup>c</sup> In the process of liquidation / dormant



### Business Combinations

#### *Acquisition of Germaneers GmbH (“Germaneers”)*

On May 21, 2021, VIA Optronics GmbH (“VIA”) acquired Germaneers GmbH (“Germaneers”), a high-tech engineering company focusing on automotive system integration and user interfaces for a transaction price of EUR3.06 million (\$3.73 million). Germaneers provides solutions for a range of well-known high-end original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

Germaneers is known for creating innovative and state-of-the-art digital car interiors to achieve the next level of customer experience through human machine interfaces (HMI), sensor and camera solutions.

The control concept according to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, sets out three elements of control consisting of power over investee, exposure or rights to variable returns from involvement with the investee and the ability to use power over the investee to affect the amount of these returns. Based on assessment, VIA has control over Germaneers and needs to consolidate Germaneers in its consolidated financial statements.

In 2021, the purchase price allocation for the acquisition of Germaneers has been prepared on a preliminary basis due to unavailability of certain information to facilitate fair valuation computation, and reasonable changes are expected as additional information becomes available. The provisional goodwill recognized on the acquisition can be attributed to its years of knowledge and experience of market requirements, system-level design, and innovative technologies in the automotive sector. The purchase price allocation has been finalized in 2022 and there were no significant changes in the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities and the resulting goodwill (see Note 11).

### Sale of STI Enterprise Limited

On August 3, 2023, Integrated Micro-Electronics UK Limited (IMI UK) and the minority shareholders of STI Enterprises Limited (STI) have entered into an agreement to sell their respective 80% and 20% shares in STI to Rcapital, a private investment firm based in London with a portfolio of UK-based companies including precision engineering solution providers in the aerospace and defense sectors, for an agreed consideration of £2.5 million GBP (\$3.2 million).

As part of the pre-completion covenant, £2.5 million of funding (£2.24 million (\$2.76 million) being the share of IMI UK) was provided by the existing shareholders to STIL by way of unsecured loan (“Interim Funding”) in order that STI shall be in a position to continue to be able to pay its trade creditors. At completion date, the consideration payable to IMI UK amounted to £2.24 million (\$2.76 million). Both the interim funding and the consideration are payable on the earlier of the date falling: (i) two years after the Completion date; and (ii) five business days after the occurrence of a trigger event (the Repayment Date). In each case, interest shall accrue daily (but shall not compound) at 5% per annum, repayable on the Repayment Date.

With the condition precedent having been met, particularly, the UK government’s clearance under the National Security and Investment Act 2021, and closing deliverables having been exchanged by the parties, the transaction was completed on October 31, 2023. The balance sheet accounts as of October 31, 2023 were deconsolidated and subsequently, the financial results of STI Limited will no longer be consolidated into IMI financial statements.

The conclusion of this divestment initiative allows IMI management to sharpen its portfolio and focus on driving growth and profitability in its core segments. The mobility and industrial markets remain at the forefront for IMI, with interconnectivity and the electrification of vehicles driving technology megatrends of the near future.



At the date of disposal, the carrying amounts of STI's net assets were as follows:

	October 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,759,283
Receivables	15,098,908
Contract assets	11,416,661
Inventories	21,488,832
Other current assets	2,211,370
Property, plant and equipment	4,803,583
Right-of-use assets	2,842,737
Deferred tax assets	1,095
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>59,622,469</b>
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	95,248,308
Loans payable	2,306,057
Lease liabilities	2,666,986
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,102,874
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>101,324,225</b>
<b>Total Net Liabilities</b>	<b>(\$41,701,756)</b>

The profit and loss until the date of disposal is summarized as follows:

	For the period ended October 31, 2023
Revenue	\$70,845,741
Cost of sales	69,372,533
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>1,473,208</b>
Operating expenses	(7,166,214)
Non-operating expenses	(3,768,368)
<b>Loss before income tax</b>	<b>(9,461,374)</b>
Provision for tax	45,001
<b>Net Loss</b>	<b>(\$9,506,375)</b>

Cash flows generated by STI for the reporting period until its disposal as of October 31, 2023 are as follows:

	For the period ended October 31, 2023
Net cash from operating activities	\$2,358,239
Net cash used in investing activities	(462,160)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,905,663)
<b>Net cash outflow</b>	<b>(\$9,584)</b>

The table below shows the loss recognized related to sale of STI:

Net Liabilities	(\$41,701,756)
Related goodwill	54,791,019
Non-controlling interests	8,378,206
<b>Total investment carrying value</b>	<b>21,467,469</b>
Shareholder loans	62,368,811
Interim funding (payable after two years)	2,759,407
<b>Total carrying value</b>	<b>86,595,687</b>
Recoverable amount (Interim funding and cash consideration)	5,487,367
<b>Loss on disposal (Note 24)</b>	<b>(\$81,108,320)</b>



Transaction cost related to the sale recognized in outsourced activities included under operating expenses amounted to \$1.33 million.

---

### 3. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

#### Basis of Preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD) and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

#### Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with PFRS.

#### Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- a. Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- b. Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- c. The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- a. The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- b. Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- c. The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included or excluded in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control or until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Non-controlling interests pertain to the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly to the Parent Company. Any equity instruments issued by a subsidiary that are not owned by the Parent Company are non-controlling interests including preferred shares and options under share-based transactions. The portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not wholly-owned are presented separately in the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of financial position, separately from the Parent Company's equity. Non-controlling interests are net of any outstanding subscription receivable.





Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

In accounting for call and put options over non-controlling interests, management determines whether it has present access to the returns associated with the non-controlling interests. If the options give the Group access to the returns over the non-controlling interests, the Group consolidates the acquiree as if it acquired a 100% interest.

If the options do not give the Group present access to the returns over the non-controlling interests, the Group takes the view that the non-controlling interests should be accounted for in accordance with PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and must be presented within equity separate from the equity of the Parent Company, until the option is exercised.

The call option is accounted for under PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, as a derivative instrument carried at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial liability for the put option is accounted for under PFRS 9 like any other written put option on equity instruments. On initial recognition, the corresponding debit is made to a component of equity attributable to the parent, not to the non-controlling interest. All subsequent changes in the carrying amount of the financial liability that result from the remeasurement of the present value payable on exercise are recognized in profit or loss also attributable to the parent.

If the put option is exercised, the entity accounts for an increase in its ownership interest. At the same time, the entity derecognizes the financial liability and reverses the component of equity that was reduced on initial recognition. If the put option expires unexercised, the financial liability is reclassified to the same component of equity that was reduced on initial recognition.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Parent Company. The difference is included as part of additional paid-in capital.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while the resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

#### Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial years except for the new PFRS, amended PFRS and improvements to PFRS which were adopted beginning January 1, 2023. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of these new standards did not have significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- Amendments to Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 1 and Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

- Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies, and
- Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures



The amendments to the Practice Statement provide non-mandatory guidance.

- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, the amendments clarify that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

- Amendments to PAS 12 Income Taxes, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under PAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments also clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense).

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules*

The amendments introduce a mandatory exception in PAS 12 from recognizing and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The amendments also clarify that PAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. Such tax legislation, and the income taxes arising from it, are referred to as 'Pillar Two legislation' and 'Pillar Two income taxes', respectively.

The temporary exception from recognition and disclosure of information about deferred taxes and the requirement to disclose the application of the exception, apply immediately and retrospectively upon adoption of the amendments in June 2023.

Meanwhile, the disclosure of the current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes and the disclosures in relation to periods before the legislation is effective are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective. Unless otherwise stated, the following pronouncement is not expected to have material impact to the Group.

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024*

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

The amendments clarify:

- That only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or non-current.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.



The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively.

- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*

The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025*

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.

The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

On December 15, 2021, the FSRSC amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two (2) years after its effective date as decided by the IASB.

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*

The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.



#### *Deferred effectivity*

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

On January 13, 2016, the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

#### Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet based on current or noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
- Cash or cash equivalent, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Short-term Investments

Short-term investments are short-term placements with maturities of more than three months but less than one year from the date of acquisition. These earn interest at the respective short-term investment rates.

#### Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.



a) Financial assets

*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are classified at fair value, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and Fair value through profit and loss (FVPL).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

*Subsequent measurement*

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at FVPL

The financial assets of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 consist of financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments) and financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).

*Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)*

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost includes cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables and miscellaneous deposits included under "Other noncurrent assets" account.



*Financial assets designated at FVOCI (equity instruments)*

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the consolidated statement of income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its investments in club shares and non-listed common equity shares under this category.

*Financial assets at FVPL*

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVPL, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model.

Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVPL are carried in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

This category includes derivative instruments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI.

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative.

An embedded derivative within a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as either at amortized cost or at fair value depending on whether the cash flows of the hybrid contract are solely payments of principal and interest and the assessment of the business model within which the financial asset is held. On the other hand, an embedded derivative with a financial liability or a non-financial host is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Separated embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modified the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.



### *Derecognition*

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

### *Impairment of Financial Assets*

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

## b) Financial liabilities

### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.



*Subsequent measurement*

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

*Financial liabilities at FVPL*

Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by PFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVPL are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PFRS 9 are satisfied.

This category applies to the Group's derivative liabilities and financial liabilities on put options over the non-controlling interests.

*Other financial liabilities*

This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVPL upon the inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operations and borrowings.

After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when other financial liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the EIR amortization process.

This category applies to the Group's accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding advances from customers, advances from third party, statutory payables and taxes payables), loans payable and long-term debt.

*Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

c) **Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures its derivatives, financial assets at FVOCI and financial liabilities at FVPL at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 32.





The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

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

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure the fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which the fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at balance sheet date.

For purposes of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

#### Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined using the moving average method for raw materials and supplies. For finished goods and work-in-process, cost includes direct materials, direct labor, and a proportion of manufacturing overhead costs based on normal operating capacity determined using the moving average method. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. In the event that NRV is lower than cost, the decline shall be recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

#### Deferred Charges

Deferred charges are recognized when the Group incurred expenses but the benefits are not expected to be realized on a short-term basis. These are normally chargeable to the customers as part of the selling price of the manufactured items.



### Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of property, plant and equipment consists of its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property, plant and equipment.

Construction in progress is stated at cost, less impairment loss, if any. This includes costs of construction and installation of equipment and machinery items, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment commences once the property, plant and equipment are available for use and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the assets as follows:

	Years
Buildings	20 – 30
Building improvements	5
Machineries and facilities equipment (Notes 4 and 10)	3 – 13
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 – 5
Transportation equipment	3 – 5
Tools and instruments	2 – 5

The EUL and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The EUL of property, plant and equipment are based on expected asset utilization as anchored on business plans and strategies that also consider expected future technological developments and market behavior to ensure that the period of depreciation is consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the accounts until these are no longer used and no further depreciation is charged to profit or loss.

### Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

### Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in the consolidated statements of income under "Operating expenses" account.



When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquirer.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability, that is a financial instrument and within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses. For purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating unit (CGU), or group of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated should:

- Represent the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- Not be larger than an operating segment determined in accordance with PFRS 8, *Operating Segments*.

When goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill allocated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation.

If the initial accounting for a business combination can be determined only provisionally by the end of the period in which the combination is effected because either the fair values to be assigned to the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the cost of the combination can be determined only provisionally, the acquirer shall account for the combination using those provisional values. The acquirer shall recognize any adjustment to those provisional values as a result of completing the initial accounting within 12 months of the acquisition date as follows: (i) the carrying amount of the identifiable asset, liability or contingent liability that is recognized or adjusted as a result of completing the initial accounting shall be calculated as if its fair value at the acquisition date had been recognized from that date; (ii) goodwill or any gain recognized shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the adjustment to the fair value at the acquisition date of the identifiable asset, liability or contingent liability being recognized or adjusted; and (iii) comparative information presented for the periods before the initial accounting for the combination is complete shall be presented as if the initial accounting has been completed from the acquisition date.



### Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as of the date of acquisition.

#### *Research and development costs*

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- (a) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale;
- (b) Its intention to complete and ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- (c) How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;
- (d) The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- (e) Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected benefit.

The EUL of intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their EUL and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset is impaired. The amortization period and method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at the end of each balance sheet date. Changes in the EUL or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in profit or loss.

The EUL of intangible assets of finite useful life are as follows:

	Years
Customer relationships	5
Unpatented technology	5
Licenses	2-5
Intellectual properties	5
Product development costs	5

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

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

### Leases

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



### Group as Lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

### *Right-of-use Assets*

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

### *Lease Liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

### *Short-term Leases (STL) and Leases of Low-value Assets*

The Group applies the STL recognition exemption to those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. The Group applies the low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of underlying assets with a value, when new, of US\$5,000 and below. Lease payments on short-term leases and low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### *Extension Options*

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to one year before the end of the noncancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Group seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. The Group assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Group re-assesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.



#### Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date, whether there is an indication that a nonfinancial asset (e.g., deferred charges, property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets) is impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are 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.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally covered a period of five years.

For nonfinancial assets, excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization expense is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining EUL.

All goodwill of the Group are tested for impairment annually as of December 31 and also tested for impairment when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is impaired. Provisional goodwill allocated to a CGU is also tested for impairment even if the fair value exercise is not complete during the year.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

#### Provisions and Onerous Contracts

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.



Many contracts (for example, some routine purchase orders) can be cancelled without paying compensation to the other party, and therefore there is no obligation. Other contracts establish both rights and obligations for each of the contracting parties. Where events make such a contract onerous, the contract falls within the scope of PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent liabilities and contingent assets* and a liability exists which is recognized. Executory contracts that are not onerous fall outside the scope of PAS 37.

PAS 37 defines an onerous contract as a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both:

- (a) the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract – for example, direct labour and materials; and
- (b) an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts – for example, an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract among others.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, 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, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

## Equity

### *Capital stock*

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued and outstanding. When the Parent Company issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued.

Preferred shares may be issued with various rights. In determining whether a preference share is financial liability or equity instrument, the issuer is required to assess the particular rights attaching to the share to determine whether it exhibits the fundamental characteristic of a financial liability. A preference share redeemable only at the holder's option is an equity instrument because the issuer does not have a present or future obligation to transfer financial assets to the shareholder.

### *Additional paid-in capital*

Additional paid-in capital pertains to the difference of the par value and selling price of issued and outstanding shares of stock. Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, printing costs and taxes are charged to "Additional paid-in capital" account. If additional paid-in capital is not sufficient, the excess is charged against "Retained earnings" account.

An increase or decrease in a parent's ownership interest that does not result in a loss of control of a subsidiary is accounted for as an equity transaction, i.e. a transaction with owners in their capacity as owners. A parent's ownership interest may change without a loss of control, e.g. when a parent buys shares from or sells shares to a non-controlling interest, a subsidiary redeems shares held by a non-controlling interest, or when a subsidiary issues new shares to a non-controlling interest.

The carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. PFRS 10 states that "the entity shall recognize directly in equity any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received, and attribute it to the owners of the parent. The Group recognize this difference under "Additional paid-in capital" account.



*Subscriptions receivable*

Subscriptions receivable pertains to the uncollected portion of the subscribed shares.

*Retained earnings and dividends on capital stock of the Parent Company*

Retained earnings represent net accumulated earnings of the Group, less dividends declared. Dividends on capital stock are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by Parent Company's BOD.

*Treasury stock*

Treasury stock is recorded at cost and is presented as a deduction from equity. When the shares are retired, the "Capital stock" account is reduced by its par value and the excess of cost over par value upon retirement is debited to "Additional paid-in capital" account to the extent of the specific or average additional paid-in capital when the shares were issued and to "Retained earnings" account for the remaining balance.

Revenue Recognition

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is in the business of providing electronic manufacturing and other related services to various customers. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

*Manufacturing of goods*

The Group provides manufacturing services in accordance with the customer's specifications. The Group promises to provide a combined performance obligation comprised of non-distinct goods or services, which include issuance of materials to production, assembly, testing and packaging.

Contracts with customers are generally classified as turnkey or consignment. In a turnkey contract, the Group procures the materials and provides the assembly services to the customer. In a consignment contract, the Group only provides assembly services to the customer.

For turnkey contracts, revenue is recognized over time since the products created have no alternative use to the Group and the Group has right to payment for performance completed to date including the related profit margin, in case of termination for reasons other than the Group's failure to perform as promised.

For goods manufactured not covered by customer purchase orders or firm delivery schedule, revenues are recognized at a point in time, when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when goods are shipped or goods are received by the customer, depending on the corresponding agreement with the customer.

For consignment contracts, revenue is recognized over time as services are rendered since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group performs.

For R&D engineering services, revenue is recognized over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance completed to date.

*Revenue from optical bonding technology and metal mesh touch sensors (VIA and VTS)*

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.





For optical bonding services performed under the consignment model, revenue is recognized at a point in time based on the fact that the assets created have alternative use to the Group entities. This is when the enhancement process is finalized, the customer removes the enhanced products from the consignment stock and is invoiced, according to contract.

For the sale of products under the full service model, revenue is recognized at a point in time when control of the products are transferred to the customers, generally on delivery of the products.

*Non-recurring engineering services*

Non-recurring engineering charges, tooling and other pre-production revenue stream (NREs) are recognized at a point in time since the criteria for over time recognition is not met. This is based on the assessment that while, in general, the Group has no alternative use for these NREs, either due to customization or restrictions by the customer, there is no assurance or relevant experience that IMI has enforceable right to payment or can recover the cost, plus reasonable margin, in case of contract termination. Point in time revenue recognition for NREs would mean revenue is recognized upon customer acceptance of the NREs (transfer of control).

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., customer options that provide material rights to customers, warranties). In determining the transaction price, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

*Variable consideration*

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

*Significant financing component*

The Group's contracts with its customers are short-term in nature. Using the practical expedient in PFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration of the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Group does not have significant separate performance obligations wherein the transaction price needs to be allocated as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

b) Contract balances

*Contract asset*

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

*Contract liability*

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). A contract liability is recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.



c) Cost to obtain a contract

The Group pays sales commission to its employees for each contract that they obtain. The Group has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Group to immediately expense sales commissions (included under operating expenses) because the amortization period of the asset that the Group otherwise would have used is one year or less.

Other Income

*Interest income*

Interest income is recognized as it accrues using the EIR method.

*Dividends*

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the payment is established.

*Miscellaneous income*

Miscellaneous income is recognized as the Group earns the right over it.

Expenses

*Cost of sales*

This account includes cost of goods sold and cost of services. These expenses pertain to the direct expenses incurred by the Group in relation to the products and services offered. Cost of sales is recognized when the related goods are sold and when services are rendered.

*Operating expenses*

This account pertains to the general and administrative expenses. Operating expenses are recognized when incurred, except for short term and low value rental expense, which is computed on a straight line-basis over the lease term.

*Government Grants*

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is initially recognized as a liability in the consolidated balance sheet and recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to the acquisition or construction of a fixed asset, it is initially recognized as a liability in the consolidated balance sheet and recognized as income in equal amounts over the period of depreciation of the related asset.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional currency is determined for each entity within the Group and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured and recorded using that functional currency. For consolidation purposes, the foreign subsidiaries' balances are translated to USD, which is the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to profit or loss. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of initial transaction. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

The functional currencies of the Group's foreign subsidiaries are summarized in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. As at the balance sheet date, the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of the Parent Company at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and their profit and loss accounts are translated monthly



using the monthly weighted average exchange rates. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and reported as a separate component of equity.

Exchange differences arising from elimination of intragroup balances and intragroup transactions are recognized in profit or loss. As an exception, if the exchange differences arise from intragroup balances that, in substance, forms part of an entity's net investment in a foreign operation, the exchange differences are not to be recognized in profit or loss, but are recognized in OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity until the disposal of the foreign operation.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation shall be recognized in profit or loss.

### Income Taxes

#### *Current tax*

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable profit.

Current tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, when appropriate.

#### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

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

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



Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

For periods where an Income Tax Holiday (ITH) is in effect, no deferred taxes are recognized in the consolidated financial statements as the ITH status of the Group neither results in a deductible temporary difference or taxable temporary difference. However, for temporary differences that are expected to reverse beyond the ITH, deferred taxes are recognized.

#### Earnings per Share (EPS) Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to common equity holders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and adjusted to give retroactive effect to any stock dividends declared during the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to common equity holders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, plus the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential common shares. The calculation of diluted EPS does not assume conversion, exercise or other issue of potential common shares that would have an antidilutive effect on EPS.

#### Retirement and Other Employee Benefits

##### *Defined benefit plans*

The Parent Company, PSi, STIPH, IMI BG and IMI Serbia maintain separate defined benefit plans covering substantially all of their employees. The plans of the Parent Company, PSi and STIPH are funded and noncontributory retirement plans administered by their respective Boards of Trustees, while that of IMI BG and IMI Serbia is unfunded and noncontributory.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries. Actuarial valuations are conducted with sufficient regularity, with the option to accelerate when significant changes to underlying assumptions occur.

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

Net interest on net retirement liabilities is the change during the period in net retirement liabilities that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to net retirement liabilities. Net interest on retirement liabilities is recognized as expense or income in profit or loss.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on net retirement liabilities) are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net retirement liabilities are the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the balance sheet date reduced by the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net retirement asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.



Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. The fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations).

*Defined contribution plans*

The Parent Company's subsidiaries in Singapore, China, Czech Republic, Mexico, Germany, Japan, and UK participate in the respective national retirement schemes defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. These retirement schemes are considered as defined contribution plans. A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the subsidiary pays fixed contributions. Each subsidiary has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The required contributions to the national retirement schemes are recognized as retirement expense as accrued.

Singapore

The subsidiaries incorporated in Singapore make contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF) scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution scheme. Contributions to the CPF scheme are recognized as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

China

The subsidiaries incorporated and operating in China are required to provide certain staff retirement benefits to their employees under existing China regulations, a defined contribution scheme. Retirement contributions are provided at rates stipulated by China regulations and are contributed to a retirement fund managed by government agencies, which are responsible for administering these amounts for the subsidiaries' employees. Contributions to this defined contribution scheme are recognized as expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

IMI CZ

IMI CZ, under its collective agreement, is committed to pay contributions to life and retirement insurance of its loyal employees. This is done on a monthly basis as part of payroll expenses and only over the employment period. IMI CZ is not obliged to any other payments if employment terminates.

IMI MX

In accordance with the Mexican Labor Law, IMI MX provides seniority premium benefits to its employees under certain circumstances. These benefits consist of a one-time payment equivalent to twelve days of wage for each year of service (at the employee's most recent salary, but not to exceed twice the legal minimum wage), payable to all employees with fifteen or more years of service, as well as to certain employees terminated involuntarily prior to the vesting of their seniority premium benefit.

IMI MX also provides statutorily mandated severance benefits to its employees terminated under certain circumstances. Such benefits consist of a one-time payment of three months wages plus twenty days wages for each year of service payable upon involuntary termination without just cause. These are recognized when such an event occurs.

VIA

VIA only has defined contribution plans relating to statutory pension obligations. Funds paid by the employees and employers are not saved or invested but are used to pay current pension obligations. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense when incurred. VIA Group has no defined benefit plans.



### STI

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

### *Employee leave entitlement*

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they accrue to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the balance sheet date is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the balance sheet date.

### Share-based Payment Transactions

Certain employees (including directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ("equity-settled transactions").

The Group has an employee stock ownership plan (ESOWN) which allows the grantees to purchase the Parent Company's shares at a discounted price. The Group recognizes employee benefit expense over the holding period. The Group treats its ESOWN plan as option payable within a given period. These are accounted for similar to the methods outlined in PFRS 2. Dividends paid on the awards that have vested are deducted from equity while those paid on awards that are unvested are charged to profit or loss.

### Operating Segments

The Group is organized and managed separately according to geographical locations of businesses. The geographical segments are segregated as follows: Philippines, China, Europe, Mexico, Germany/UK, and USA/Japan/Singapore/IMI UK. These geographical businesses are the basis upon which the Group reports its operating segment information presented in Note 29.

### Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

### Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Post period events that provide additional information about the Group's financial position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post period events that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements when material.

---

## **4. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions**

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Uncertainty about these judgments, assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities affected in future periods.



### Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

#### *Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Group as lessee*

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., a change in business strategy, construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

The Group's leases consist mainly of land, production facilities and warehouses and office buildings (land and buildings). The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of land and buildings due to the significance of these assets to its operations. These leases have a lease term of more than one year and there will be a significant negative effect on the business if a replacement is not readily available.

#### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

- Identifying contracts with customers

Generally, a valid and approved manufacturing service agreement (MSA), scheduling agreement (SA), customer accepted quote, customer forecast, and/or customer purchase order or firm delivery schedule will be in place before the Group provides services or manufacture goods for the customers. The Group is not obligated to transfer any goods or provide services until the customer submits a purchase order or firm delivery schedule under the MSA or SA, respectively. The purchase order or firm delivery schedule creates the enforceable rights and obligations and is therefore evaluated together with the MSA or SA for revenue recognition in accordance with PFRS 15.

- Determining the timing of revenue recognition

The Group assessed that revenue from manufacturing of goods shall be recognized over time or point in time. For turnkey contracts wherein the products created have no alternative use to the Group and the Group has right to payment for performance completed to date including the related profit margin, in case of termination for reasons other than the Group's failure to perform as promised, revenue is recognized over time. For goods manufactured not covered by customer purchase orders or firm delivery schedule, revenues are recognized at a point in time. For consignment contracts, revenue is recognized over time as services are rendered since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group performs.

- Determining the method of measure of progress for revenue recognized over time

The Group measures progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation using an input method (i.e., costs incurred). Management believes that this method provides a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods or services to the customer because the Group provides integration service to produce a combined output and each item in the combined output may not transfer an equal amount of value to the customer.



*Product development costs*

Expenditures for the development of new products or production systems are recognized as intangible assets if such expenditures, with a high degree of certainty, will result in future economic benefits for the Group. The rules require stringent criteria to be met for these development expenditures to be recognized as assets such as determining technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset. Management assessed that it is able to meet the identifiability and separability criteria provided in PAS 38, *Intangible Assets*, on the premise that the projects involved are in separate locations from other existing lines and that each project arises from a contractual right between the Group and each customer. Moreover, management is able to demonstrate that the projects are in the advanced stage of development.

*Functional currency*

PAS 21, *Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, requires management to use its judgment to determine each entity's functional currency such that it most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the Group. In making this judgment, each entity within the Group considers the currency in which the sales prices for its goods and services are denominated and settled.

In 2021, the Group has determined that there was a change in functional currency for VIA GmbH and VIA Suzhou, wholly owned subsidiaries of VIA. In prior years, the functional currency of VIA GmbH and VIA Suzhou is Euro and RMB, respectively and both were changed to USD since majority of its sales and purchases are denominated in this currency.

*Onerous contracts – costs of fulfilling a contract*

When the Group assessed that it has contracts that are onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognized and measured as a provision. The Group defines an onerous contract as a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

The Group applies judgment in assessing loss-making projects and determining commitment period or non-cancellable period of the contract.

Further details are disclosed in Notes 18 and 22.

*Contingencies*

The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimates of the probable costs of the resolutions and assessments of these claims have been developed in consultation with outside counsels handling the defense in these matters and are based upon analyses of potential results. The Group currently does not believe that these proceedings and tax assessments will have a material effect on the Group's financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings.

Further details are disclosed in Note 34.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet dates that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The Group based its estimates and assumptions on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.





*Estimated Useful Lives (EUL) of Property, Plant, and Equipment (PPE)*

The Group estimates the useful lives of its PPE based on expected usage, wear and tear, and technological or commercial obsolescence. The Group reviews the EUL of PPE annually. If the result of the review indicates that the PPE will continue to be used for a period longer or shorter than the existing policy and practice, the EUL is revised. The change in EUL is accounted for prospectively (no restatement of prior periods) and applied to existing assets at the time of change and to future assets to be acquired in future periods. An increase in the EUL of PPE will result in lower depreciation since the carrying values of the PPE will be depreciated over the extended remaining lives.

In 2022, the Group has concluded its assessment that most of its production machineries and equipment were historically being used in operations for about ten (10) years which is beyond the EUL of seven (7) years. The review also disclosed that the repairs being incurred for these production machineries and equipment, after seven (7) years, remain to be low or not more than 50% of the annual depreciation. Because of this, the Group changed the EUL of production machineries and equipment from seven (7) to ten (10) years (see Note 10).

*Lease commitments - Group as lessee*

*Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency).

The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

*Fair value of the financial liabilities on put options*

The acquisition of VIA in 2016 and STI in 2017 included call and put options over the non-controlling interests. These options are considered when determining whether the entity has obtained control over the acquiree if in substance the entity already has access to the returns associated with that ownership interest. Management assessed that the options do not give the Group present access to the returns associated with the non-controlling interests in subsidiary and, therefore, accounted for the non-controlling interests under PFRS 10, while the financial liability was accounted for under PFRS 9 measured at the present value of the redemption amount, with a debit to a component of equity attributable to the parent.

Management assessed that the discounted, probability-weighted cash flow methodology is the appropriate model to derive the present value of the redemption amount. The key estimates and assumptions used in the valuation include impact of coronavirus pandemic, the current equity value of the acquiree, forecasted interest rate and probability of trigger events occurring. The equity value of VIA is determined using the discounted cash flow approach. The future cash flows are projected using the projected revenue growth rate of VIA. The discount rate represents the current market assessment of the risk specific to the acquiree, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the acquiree and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital. For STI, management used the market approach by approximating the EBITDA multiple taken from comparable companies of STI that are engaged in providing electronic services solutions to derive its current equity value. Management computed EBITDA as the difference of forecasted gross profit and selling and administrative expenses before depreciation and amortization.



Further details on the valuation of the put options are disclosed in Note 19.

*Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets*

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance, etc.).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., industry compounded annual growth rate) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The Group has considered the macroeconomic variables and loss rates in the computation of ECL. The changes in the gross carrying amount of receivables from the sales of the Group during the year did not materially affect the allowance for ECLs.

Further details on the expected credit loss are disclosed in Note 6.

*Estimating NRV of inventories*

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and NRV. This requires the Group to make an estimate of the inventories' estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, costs of completion and costs necessary to make a sale to determine the NRV. In the event that NRV is lower than cost, the decline is recognized as an expense. Further details on inventories are disclosed in Note 8.

*Depreciation and amortization*

The Group computes depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets with finite useful life on a straight-line basis over the assets' EUL. The EUL and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed annually to ensure that these are consistent with the expected pattern of the economic benefits from the assets. This requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected asset utilization from business plans and strategies, future technical developments and market behavior to determine the expected pattern of economic benefits from the assets. Changes in the EUL or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the depreciation and amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The depreciation and amortization expense on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives are recognized in profit or loss, in the expense category, consistent with the function of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Further details on property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and right-of-use assets are disclosed in Notes 10, 11, 12 and 30, respectively.

*Evaluation of impairment of nonfinancial assets*

The Group reviews property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, goodwill, intangible assets and deferred charges, for impairment of value. Except for the impairment for goodwill which is assessed at least annually, the impairment evaluation for the other nonfinancial assets includes considering certain indications of impairment such as significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in assets' market value, obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, significant underperformance



relative to expected historical or projected future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends.

The Group estimates the recoverable amount as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Group is required to make estimates and assumptions that may affect property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and deferred charges. For goodwill, this requires an estimation of the recoverable amount which is the fair value less costs to sell or value-in-use of the CGU to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating a value-in-use amount requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows for the cash generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of cash flows. Further details on property, plant and equipment, goodwill, intangible assets, deferred charges, and right-of-use assets are disclosed in Notes 10, 11, 12, 14 and 30, respectively. Details of the impairment loss recognized are disclosed in Notes 10, 12 and 24.

#### *Taxes*

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws and the amount and timing of future taxable profits. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience on previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences in interpretation may arise for a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the entities within the Group.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses can be utilized. Significant judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in Note 25.

#### *Retirement and other employee benefits*

The cost of defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits as well as the present value of defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, turnover rates, mortality rates, salary increase rates, and future retirement increases. Due to the complexity of the actuarial valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The turnover rate represents the proportion of the current plan members who will resign from service prior to their retirement date and hence, be entitled to resignation benefits instead of retirement benefits. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Salary increase rates and future retirement increases are based on expected future inflation rates.



The Group also estimates other short-term employee benefit obligations and expenses, including the cost of paid leaves based on historical leave availments of employees, subject to the Group's policies. These estimates may vary depending on the future changes in salaries, turn-over rates, mortality rates and actual experiences during the period.

Further details on retirement and other employee benefits are disclosed in Note 27.

*Onerous contracts – costs of fulfilling a contract*

The Group estimates the provision on onerous contract by determining the revenues less unavoidable costs during the commitment period based on financial budgets approved by management. In determining unavoidable costs, the Group excludes other non-directly related costs such as costs of wasted materials, labor inefficiencies and other costs of resources that were not reflected in the pricing of the contract.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision shall be the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. Because of the time value of money, provisions relating to cash outflows that arise soon after the reporting period are more onerous than those where cash outflows of the same amount arise later. Provisions are therefore discounted, where the effect is material.

The discount rate shall be a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The discount rate shall not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted. The Group assessed that the time value of money is not applicable in the determination of the current provision as the committed periods are normally not exceeding one year.

Further details on onerous contracts are disclosed in Notes 18 and 22.

---

## 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Cash on hand	<b>\$72,843</b>	\$73,706
Cash in banks	<b>91,515,980</b>	115,750,849
	<b>\$91,588,823</b>	\$115,824,555

Cash in banks earn interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents have maturities of varying periods of up to three months and earn interest at the respective cash equivalents rates.

Interest income earned from cash in banks and cash equivalents amounted to \$0.27 million in 2023, \$0.25 million in 2022 and \$0.30 million in 2021.

### Short-term Investments

Short-term investments amounting to \$11.42 million and \$8.50 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, pertain to money market placements made for varying periods of more than three months but less than one year and earn interest ranging from 5.3% to 5.5% per annum and 2.0% to 2.4% per annum in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Interest income earned from these investments amounted to \$1.76 million and \$0.42 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.



## 6. Receivables

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Trade (Note 16)	<b>\$263,993,264</b>	\$283,795,011
Nontrade	<b>16,590,926</b>	7,529,001
Due from related parties (Note 31)	<b>1,197,239</b>	2,530,315
Receivable from employees	<b>223,780</b>	310,056
Others	<b>6,058,958</b>	822,810
	<b>288,064,167</b>	294,987,193
Less allowance for ECLs	<b>665,960</b>	3,347,129
	<b>\$287,398,207</b>	\$291,640,064

### Trade

Trade receivables arise from manufacturing and other related services for electronic products and components and have credit terms averaging 70 days from invoice date.

### Nontrade

Nontrade receivables represent billings to customers for production and test equipment and all other charges agreed with the customers in carrying out business operations. These receivables have credit terms averaging 45 days from invoice date.

### Receivable from Employees

Receivable from employees mostly pertain to non-interest bearing short-term loans granted to the Group's employees which are collectible through salary deduction.

### Others

IMI UK provided GBP2,237,500 (\$2,850,575) of funding by way of unsecured loan to STIL in order that each Group Company shall be in a position to continue to be able to pay its trade creditors (the Interim Funding). IMI UK also recognized receivable from RCapital equivalent to the cash consideration on the sale amounting to GBP2,237,500 (\$2,850,575). For both the interim funding and the consideration, interest shall accrue daily (but shall not compound) at 5% per annum, repayable on the earlier of the date falling: (i) two years after the Completion Date; and (ii) five Business Days after the occurrence of a Trigger Event (the Interim Funding Repayment Date).

### Allowance for ECLs

Trade receivables, nontrade receivables and receivables from insurance with aggregate nominal value of \$0.67 million and \$3.35 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were individually assessed to be impaired and fully provided with allowance for doubtful accounts.

Movements in the allowance for ECLs are as follow:

	December 31, 2023		
	Trade	Nontrade	Total
At beginning of year	<b>\$3,303,461</b>	<b>\$43,668</b>	<b>\$3,347,129</b>
Provisions (reversals) (Note 22)	<b>596,318</b>	<b>(21,823)</b>	<b>574,495</b>
Written-off	<b>(2,841,082)</b>	<b>(9,685)</b>	<b>(2,850,767)</b>
Disposal of subsidiary	<b>(281,197)</b>	-	<b>(281,197)</b>
Foreign currency exchange difference	<b>(123,700)</b>	-	<b>(123,700)</b>
At end of year	<b>\$653,800</b>	<b>\$12,160</b>	<b>\$665,960</b>



	December 31, 2022			
	Trade	Nontrade	Receivable from Insurance	Total
At beginning of year	\$3,459,906	\$204,980	\$1,078,869	\$4,743,755
Provisions (Note 22)	604,726	(19,238)	-	585,488
Written-off	(628,458)	(103,886)	(1,117,057)	(1,849,401)
Foreign currency exchange difference	(132,713)	(38,188)	38,188	(132,713)
At end of year	\$3,303,461	\$43,668	\$-	\$3,347,129

Provisions form part of "Operating expenses" account and are included under "Facilities costs and others" (see Note 22).

## 7. Contract Balances

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Contract assets	\$53,055,666	\$67,138,029
Contract liabilities	2,748,320	7,406,803

Contract assets are initially recognized for revenue earned from manufacturing of goods as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the services. When goods are shipped or goods are received by the customer, depending on the corresponding agreement with the customers, the amounts recognized as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables. Payments are received from customers depending on the credit terms.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group did not recognize a provision for expected credit losses on contract assets.

Contract liabilities includes short-term advances received to render manufacturing services. The increase in contract liabilities was mainly due to higher advance payments received from new and existing customers.

The Group applied the practical expedient in PFRS 15 on the disclosure of information about the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations given that customer contracts have original expected duration of one year or less.

## 8. Inventories

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Raw materials and supplies	\$260,216,889	\$267,413,402
Work-in-process	6,950,956	7,995,649
Finished goods	11,696,249	5,984,042
	<b>278,864,094</b>	281,393,093
Less allowance for:		
Inventory obsolescence	\$10,062,010	\$12,601,131
Decline in value of inventories	283,934	294,710
	<b>10,345,944</b>	12,895,841
	<b>\$268,518,150</b>	\$268,497,252

The cost of the inventories carried at NRV amounted to \$28.36 million and \$27.60 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The amount of inventories recognized as an expense under "Cost of sales" account amounted to \$954.87 million in 2023, \$1,043.62 million in 2022, and \$932.39 million in 2021 (see Note 20).



Movements in the allowance for inventory obsolescence follows:

	2023	2022
At beginning of year	<b>\$12,601,131</b>	\$12,304,771
Provisions (Note 22)	<b>3,937,085</b>	2,225,263
Write-offs	<b>(626,684)</b>	(1,024,313)
Disposal of subsidiary	<b>(4,968,364)</b>	-
Foreign currency exchange difference	<b>(881,158)</b>	(904,590)
At end of year	<b>\$10,062,010</b>	\$12,601,131

Movements in the allowance for decline in value of inventories follow:

	2023	2022
At beginning of year	<b>\$294,710</b>	\$152,874
Provisions (reversal) (Note 22)	<b>(10,776)</b>	141,836
At end of year	<b>\$283,934</b>	\$294,710

The Group recognized gains from sale of materials and scrap amounting to \$0.06 million in 2023, \$0.03 million in 2022, and \$0.10 million in 2021 and write off of inventories in 2023 amounting to \$10.87 million. Gains from sale of materials and scrap and loss on write off of inventories are included under "Miscellaneous income (loss) - net" account in the consolidated statements of income (see Note 24).

## 9. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Input taxes	<b>\$11,468,501</b>	\$7,649,650
Tax credits	<b>7,910,900</b>	3,973,586
Advances to suppliers	<b>4,185,344</b>	4,911,642
Prepayments and deferred charges	<b>4,285,354</b>	8,341,278
Others	<b>1,177,515</b>	370,040
	<b>\$29,027,614</b>	\$25,246,196

### Input Taxes

This account includes input tax expected to be applied against output tax within 12 months from the balance sheet date. Input tax is recognized when an entity in the Group purchases goods or services from a supplier or vendor.

### Tax Credits

Tax credits represent recoverable taxes of IMI MX and BG such as VAT refundable and business tax and amounts withheld from income tax payments of the Parent Company and PSi.

### Advances to Suppliers

This account represents advance payments made to suppliers for purchase of direct materials.

### Prepayments and Deferred Charges

Prepayments include prepayments for rent, life and fire insurance and prepaid insurance for product liability and recall and directors and officers (D&O) liability insurance.



## 10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in this account follows:

	2023						
	Buildings and Improvements	Machineries and Facilities Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Tools and Instruments	Construction in Progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
At beginning of year	\$101,117,036	\$196,843,203	\$26,305,898	\$2,184,570	\$9,287,712	\$6,065,577	\$341,803,996
Additions	1,139,714	9,903,876	1,411,811	465,506	201,783	13,907,164	27,029,854
Disposals/retirement	(4,169)	(34,985,026)	(5,032,020)	(211,361)	(1,225,806)	-	(41,458,382)
Disposals through subsidiary sold	(3,437,083)	(10,683,386)	(345,678)	-	-	-	(14,466,147)
Transfers	449,760	15,011,502	368,020	53,731	(548,985)	(15,334,028)	-
Foreign currency exchange difference	1,525,801	(1,888,330)	274,333	164,657	462,969	(2,527)	536,903
At end of year	100,791,059	174,201,839	22,982,364	2,657,103	8,177,673	4,636,186	313,446,224
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
At beginning of year	51,549,544	115,744,321	20,055,321	1,405,458	4,121,448	-	192,876,092
Depreciation	4,692,601	19,005,888	2,147,323	439,891	151,655	-	26,437,358
Disposals/retirement	(1,772)	(34,363,493)	(5,027,168)	(193,443)	(1,206,803)	-	(40,792,679)
Disposals through subsidiary sold	(2,060,039)	(7,296,678)	(305,846)	-	-	-	(9,662,563)
Foreign currency exchange difference	409,083	(2,314,973)	106,665	102,383	(107,297)	-	(1,804,139)
At end of year	54,589,417	90,775,065	16,976,295	1,754,289	2,959,003	-	167,054,069
<b>Accumulated impairment losses</b>							
At beginning and end of year	-	2,819,267	-	-	-	-	2,819,267
Net Impairment loss (Notes 4 and 24)	-	4,698,152	-	-	-	-	4,698,152
Foreign currency exchange difference	-	65,321	-	-	-	-	65,321
At end of year	-	7,582,740	-	-	-	-	7,582,740
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$46,201,642</b>	<b>\$75,844,034</b>	<b>\$6,006,069</b>	<b>\$902,814</b>	<b>\$5,218,670</b>	<b>\$4,636,186</b>	<b>\$138,809,415</b>

	2022						
	Buildings and Improvements	Machineries and Facilities Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Tools and Instruments	Construction in Progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
At beginning of year	\$101,484,847	\$229,249,025	\$24,889,977	\$2,398,427	\$9,390,659	\$3,384,016	\$370,796,951
Additions	1,083,887	8,679,316	1,913,115	296,971	132,080	8,578,037	20,683,406
Disposals/retirement	(215,408)	(33,579,982)	(592,206)	(450,283)	(23,892)	(64,045)	(34,925,816)
Transfers	1,947,480	4,145,714	90,135	63,443	970	(6,247,742)	-
Foreign currency exchange difference	(3,183,770)	(11,650,870)	4,877	(123,988)	(212,105)	415,311	(14,750,545)
At end of year	101,117,036	196,843,203	26,305,898	2,184,570	9,287,712	6,065,577	341,803,996
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
At beginning of year	46,995,886	134,845,473	19,033,948	1,464,606	4,031,590	-	206,371,503
Depreciation	5,891,911	19,193,903	2,214,925	462,768	146,433	-	27,909,940
Disposals/retirement	(92,702)	(30,683,460)	(572,763)	(418,484)	(19,985)	-	(31,787,394)
Foreign currency exchange difference	(1,245,551)	(7,611,595)	(620,789)	(103,432)	(36,590)	-	(9,617,957)
At end of year	51,549,544	115,744,321	20,055,321	1,405,458	4,121,448	-	192,876,092
<b>Accumulated impairment losses</b>							
At beginning and end of year	-	2,458,082	-	-	-	-	2,458,082
Impairment loss (Notes 4 and 24)	-	361,185	-	-	-	-	361,185
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At end of year	-	2,819,267	-	-	-	-	2,819,267
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$49,567,492</b>	<b>\$78,279,615</b>	<b>\$6,250,577</b>	<b>\$779,112</b>	<b>\$5,166,264</b>	<b>\$6,065,577</b>	<b>\$146,108,637</b>

In 2023, the Group recognized a provision for impairment of certain assets amounting to \$5.05 million due to end of contract with certain customers and a reversal of provision for impairment loss amounting to \$0.36 million assessed as over-provision of certain assets which were initially booked in 2022 as impairment loss.

The Group decided to change the EUL of machineries from 7 to 10 years based on the expected asset utilization and pattern of economic benefits. The change, which was accounted for prospectively effective January 1, 2022, resulted in a decrease in depreciation expense of \$7.63 million in 2022. The assets affected will result to a lower depreciation expense annually over its remaining life.

Construction in progress pertains to the construction and development of manufacturing production lines of the Group. Construction in progress transferred to property, plant and equipment amounted to \$15.33 million and \$6.25 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Group recognized gains / (loss) from disposal and retirement of certain items of property, plant and equipment amounting to \$0.60 in 2023, (\$2.36 million) in 2022, and \$0.44 million in 2021 (see Note 24).





As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still being used by the Group amounted to \$173.88 million and \$218.88 million, respectively.

Depreciation expense included in “Cost of sales” and “Operating expenses” accounts follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of sales (Note 20)	<b>\$23,258,667</b>	\$25,611,371	\$35,982,278
Operating expenses (Note 21)	<b>3,178,691</b>	2,298,569	4,065,605
	<b>\$26,437,358</b>	\$27,909,940	\$40,047,883

The Group has no restrictions on its property, plant and equipment and none of these have been pledged as security for its obligations.

## 11. Goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations had been allocated to the following CGUs:

	2023	2022
STI	\$-	\$52,290,256
VIA	<b>30,245,585</b>	44,151,673
STEL	<b>38,225,186</b>	38,225,186
Parent Company	<b>1,097,776</b>	1,097,776
IMI CZ	<b>502,575</b>	482,949
	<b>\$70,071,122</b>	\$136,247,840

Movement in goodwill follows:

	2023	2022
<b>Cost</b>		
At beginning of year	<b>\$143,150,678</b>	\$152,336,719
Foreign currency exchange difference	<b>4,314,700</b>	(9,186,041)
At end of year	<b>147,465,378</b>	143,150,678
<b>Accumulated impairment loss</b>		
At beginning of year	<b>6,902,838</b>	6,902,838
Reversal from sale of STI (Notes 2 and 24)	<b>54,791,019</b>	-
Impairment loss (Note 24)	<b>15,700,399</b>	-
At end of year	<b>77,394,256</b>	6,902,838
	<b>\$70,071,122</b>	\$136,247,840

In 2023, The Group recognized loss of \$54.79 million related to the sale of STI (See Note 2) and partial impairment loss related to the goodwill on the acquisition of VIA of \$15.70 million (nil in 2022 and 2021).

### STI, VIA, STEL and IMI CZ

The recoverable amounts of these CGUs have been based on value-in-use calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five (5)-year period. The pre-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections follows:

	2023	2022
STI	-	11.57%
VIA	<b>12.01%</b>	19.71%
STEL	<b>13.37%</b>	13.51%
IMI CZ	<b>12.87%</b>	13.79%



Cash flows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using a growth rate of 1% to 3.47%, which does not exceed the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the area-specific electronics manufacturing services (EMS) industry, specifically on automotive, industrial equipment, consumer electronics and telecommunications segments.

*Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations*

The calculations of value-in-use for the CGUs are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Revenue - Revenue forecasts are management's best estimates considering factors such as industry CAGR, existing customer contracts and projections, historical experiences and other economic factors.
- Forecasted gross margins - Gross margins are based on the mix of business model arrangements with the customers. Significant assumptions include freight cost, labor costs and material costs.
- Overhead and administrative expenses - estimates are based on applicable inflation rates in the respective countries of the cash generating units considering expected future cost efficiencies and production facilities rationalization.
- Pre-tax discount rates - Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. This is also the benchmark used by management to assess operating performance. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital.

No impairment loss was assessed for STEL and IMI CZ in 2023, 2022 and 2021.

*Sensitivity to changes in assumptions*

Value in use calculation is sensitive to pre-tax discount rates and inflation rate. With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of VIA, STEL and IMI CZ, an increase in the pre-tax discount rate by more than 9.43%, 0.73% and 20.90%, respectively, would result to impairment of goodwill. In addition, an increase in inflation rate affecting overhead and administrative costs by more than 67.87%, 0.67% and 3.31% for VIA, STEL and IMI CZ, respectively, would also result to impairment.

Parent Company

The goodwill of the Parent Company pertains to its acquisition of M. Hansson Consulting, Inc. (MHCI) in 2006 and IMI USA in 2005. MHCI was subsequently merged to the Parent Company as testing and development department. IMI USA acts as direct support to the Group's customers by providing program management, customer service, engineering development and prototyping manufacturing services. IMI USA's expertise in product design and development particularly on the flip chip technology is being used across the Group in providing competitive solutions to customers. In 2023 2022 and 2021, the Group assessed the impairment based on value-in-use calculations using cash flow projections of the Parent Company from financial budgets approved by BOD covering a 5-year period.

The comparison of the recoverable amounts and the carrying amounts resulted to no impairment loss in 2023, 2022 and 2021.



## 12. Intangible Assets

Movements in this account are as follows:

	December 31, 2023					Total
	Customer Relationships	Unpatented Technology	Licenses	Intellectual Properties	Product Development Costs	
<b>Cost</b>						
At beginning of year	\$21,808,600	\$100,000	\$15,923,088	\$13,846,153	\$20,599,131	\$72,276,972
Additions	-	-	271,743	-	-	271,743
Foreign currency exchange difference	50,779	-	222,988	200,729	-	474,496
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>21,859,379</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>16,417,819</b>	<b>14,046,882</b>	<b>20,599,131</b>	<b>73,023,211</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>						
At beginning of year	21,808,600	100,000	12,455,527	12,522,039	14,078,307	60,964,473
Amortization	-	-	831,500	690,053	333,748	1,855,301
Foreign currency exchange difference	50,779	-	172,108	325,124	-	548,011
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>21,859,379</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>13,537,216</b>	<b>14,412,055</b>	<b>14,412,055</b>	<b>63,367,785</b>
<b>Accumulated impairment loss</b>						
At beginning of year	-	-	-	-	6,187,076	6,187,076
Impairment loss (Notes 4 and 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,187,076</b>	<b>6,187,076</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$509,666</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$3,468,350</b>

	December 31, 2022					Total
	Customer Relationships	Unpatented Technology	Licenses	Intellectual Properties	Product Development Costs	
<b>Cost</b>						
At beginning of year	\$21,670,211	\$100,000	\$16,364,902	\$13,908,257	\$20,599,131	\$72,642,501
Additions	-	-	506,538	-	-	506,538
Foreign currency exchange difference	138,389	-	(948,352)	(62,104)	-	(872,067)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>21,808,600</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>15,923,088</b>	<b>13,846,153</b>	<b>20,599,131</b>	<b>72,276,972</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>						
At beginning of year	\$21,541,528	\$100,000	\$12,430,828	\$11,268,936	\$11,792,396	\$57,133,688
Amortization	374,149	-	923,448	1,228,649	2,285,911	4,812,157
Foreign currency exchange difference	(107,077)	-	(898,749)	24,454	-	(981,372)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>21,808,600</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>12,455,527</b>	<b>12,522,039</b>	<b>14,078,307</b>	<b>60,964,473</b>
<b>Accumulated impairment loss</b>						
At beginning of year	-	-	-	-	4,582,234	4,582,234
Impairment loss (Notes 4 and 24)	-	-	-	-	1,604,842	1,604,842
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,187,076</b>	<b>6,187,076</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$3,467,561</b>	<b>\$1,324,114</b>	<b>\$333,748</b>	<b>\$5,125,423</b>

### Customer Relationships

Customer relationships pertain to STEL Group, IMI BG and VTS' contractual agreements with certain customers, which lay out the principal terms upon which the parties agree to undertake business. This was fully amortized in 2023.

### Licenses

This includes acquisitions of computer software, applications and modules.

### Intellectual Properties

The Group's intellectual properties (IPs) relate to the acquisition of VIA and VTS. VIA's intellectual properties pertain to display system optically bonded to a display region and enhanced liquid crystal display system and methods while VTS's IP relates to the transfer of the seller of the technology relevant to run the business.

### Product Development Costs

This includes capitalized costs arising from the development phase of certain projects which are still undergoing qualification.

Capitalized development costs amounting to \$1.60 million were impaired in 2022 due to end of life of business (see Note 4).



Research expenditure recognized as expense amounted to \$5.27 million, \$5.68 million, and \$7.70 million in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 21).

Amortization expense included in "Cost of sales" and "Operating expenses" accounts follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of sales (Note 20)	<b>\$541,829</b>	\$2,505,209	\$3,233,174
Operating expenses (Note 21)	<b>1,313,472</b>	2,306,948	4,165,844
	<b>\$1,855,301</b>	\$4,812,157	\$7,399,018

### 13. Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

The table below shows reconciliation of fair value measurements:

	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year	<b>\$1,829,432</b>	\$1,364,733
Change in fair value of quoted securities	<b>534,664</b>	464,699
Balance at end of year	<b>\$2,364,096</b>	\$1,829,432

The table below shows the movement of the other components of equity related to FVOCI:

	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year	<b>\$32,794</b>	(\$554,610)
Change in fair value of quoted securities	<b>534,664</b>	464,699
Foreign currency exchange difference	<b>(19,497)</b>	122,705
Balance at end of year	<b>\$547,961</b>	\$32,794

### 14. Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Deferred charges	<b>\$13,566,747</b>	\$12,286,431
Miscellaneous deposits	<b>3,213,241</b>	3,156,449
Pension asset - net (Note 27)	<b>219,459</b>	225,090
Others	<b>441,608</b>	644,176
	<b>\$17,441,055</b>	\$16,312,146

Deferred charges represent tooling items customized based on the specifications of the customers and to be repaid as part of the price of the manufactured items.

Miscellaneous deposits comprise of utilities and rent deposits.



---

**15. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses**

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Trade payables	<b>\$197,215,056</b>	\$212,112,883
Accrued expenses	<b>31,131,078</b>	37,704,785
Employee-related accruals and contributions	<b>21,873,706</b>	22,078,493
Nontrade payables	<b>20,604,921</b>	21,215,024
Taxes and government-related payables	<b>3,332,951</b>	3,075,974
Advances from customers	<b>8,358,806</b>	2,644,613
Accrued interest payable	<b>1,731,352</b>	1,646,532
Customer deposits	<b>1,972,337</b>	1,277,379
Due to related parties (Note 31)	<b>681,828</b>	18,958
	<b>\$286,902,035</b>	\$301,774,641

Trade Payables

Trade payables are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 90-day average terms.

Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist mainly of accruals for taxes, supplies, professional fees, utilities, insurance, and freight and brokerage.

Employee-Related Accruals

This account consists mainly accrued compensation and benefits including accrued salaries, leave credits and other employee benefits.

Nontrade Payables

This account consists of obligations related to outsourced manpower, logistics and freight forwarders, professional and service fees and other nontrade related payables. These payables are normally settled on 30 to 60-day terms.

Taxes and Government-related Payables

Taxes payable pertain to taxes due other than corporate income tax and remittances related to government agencies such as social security and insurance, housing fund and health insurance.

Advances from Customers

Advances from customers include financial liabilities pertaining to commercial agreements with certain customers. These advances are generally applied against related billings to customers.

Customer Deposits

Customer deposits pertain to advance payment from customers as manufacturing bond.

---

**16. Loans Payable**

This account consists of borrowings of the following entities:

	2023	2022
Parent Company	<b>\$157,000,000</b>	\$150,100,000
STEL	<b>15,869,831</b>	4,100,000
IMI CZ, VIA and STI	<b>36,877,098</b>	38,459,599
	<b>\$209,746,929</b>	\$192,659,599



Parent Company

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company has unsecured short-term loans aggregating to \$157.00 million and \$150.10 million, respectively, with maturities ranging from 30 to 120 days, and fixed annual interest rates ranging from in 6.25% to 7.71% in 2023, 4.37% to 5.36% in 2022, and 1.44% to 2.00% in 2021. From the total short-term loans of the Parent Company, \$70.00 million and \$60.70 million was payable to BPI as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 31).

The Parent Company incurred interest expense on its short-term loans amounting to \$9.82 million in 2023, \$4.75 million in 2022, and \$3.00 million in 2021 (see Note 23).

STEL

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, STEL has short-term loans aggregating to \$15.87 million and \$4.10 million, respectively, which are from existing revolving credit facilities with Singapore and China-based banks and bear annual interest rates ranging from 4.10% to 8.36% in 2023, 3.96% to 7.56% in 2022, and 3.02% to 3.10% in 2021, and have maturities of 31 to 364 days from the date of issue.

STEL incurred interest expense on short-term loans amounting to \$1.05 million in 2023, \$0.86 million in 2022, and \$1.08 million in 2021 (see Note 23).

IMI CZ, VIA & STI

The loans of VIA and STI were obtained from China, Germany and UK-based banks with terms ranging from 125 to 365 days and interest rates ranging from 3.40% to 3.90% in 2023, 1.82% to 4.00% in 2022 and 0.59% to 4.00% in 2021.

The loans of IMI CZ are clean loans from existing revolving credit facilities with Czech-based bank which bear annual interest based on 1-month EURIBOR or PRIBOR plus 1.20%.

IMI CZ, VIA and STI incurred interest expense on the short-term loan amounting to \$1.88 million, \$2.40 million and \$1.36 million in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 23).

---

**17. Long-Term Debt**

This account consists of borrowings of the following entities:

	2023	2022
Parent Company	<b>\$141,336,024</b>	\$146,182,491
VTS and IMI CZ	<b>5,362,150</b>	4,231,041
	<b>146,698,174</b>	150,413,532
Less current portion:		
Parent Company	<b>5,100,000</b>	1,500,000
VTS and IMI CZ	<b>1,384,519</b>	1,548,254
	<b>6,484,519</b>	3,048,254
Noncurrent portion	<b>\$140,213,655</b>	\$147,365,278

Parent Company

The long-term debts of the Parent Company were obtained from Philippine banks. The long-term debts have terms of three to five years, with principal payments payable annually, and remaining balance payable in full at maturity. These are subject to annual interest rate of 3.83% to 4.22% in 2023 and 2022. From the total long-term debts of the Parent Company, \$112.31million and \$116.89 million was payable to BPI as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 31).



Loan covenants related to the Parent Company's loans are as follows:

- The ratio of net debt to equity shall not exceed 1.75:1 with reference to the borrower's consolidated financial statements;
- Maintenance of debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.25:1 on the consolidated financial statements;
- Maintenance at all times of a current ratio of at least 1:1 on the consolidated financial statements;

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company has complied with all of the above-mentioned loan covenants.

The Parent Company incurred interest expense on its long-term loans amounting to \$5.97 million in 2023, \$4.93 million in 2022, and \$2.96 million in 2021 (see Note 23).

#### VTS and IMI CZ

VTS and IMI CZ have unsecured long-term loans with Japanese and Czech-based banks that are payable in regular monthly installments both with terms of five years. The VTS and IMI CZ loan has interest rates ranging from 0.80% to 2.31% per annum.

VTS and IMI CZ incurred interest expense on its long-term debt amounting to \$0.23 million, \$0.14 million and \$0.04 million in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 23).

---

## 18. Other Current Liabilities

This account consists of provision for onerous contracts amounting to \$1.52 million in 2023 and \$1.03 million in 2022 (see Notes 3, 4 and 22) which arises by obtaining the excess of the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract over the economic benefits expected to be received under it. In determining the provision, the Group considers the entire remaining commitment period under the contract, including the remaining revenue to be recognized for unsatisfied, or partially unsatisfied, performance obligations and the remaining costs to fulfil those performance obligations.

---

## 19. Equity

### Capital Stock

This account consists of:

	2023		2022		2021	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
<b>Authorized - ₪1 par value</b>						
Common	<b>2,250,000,000</b>		2,250,000,000		2,250,000,000	
Preferred	<b>200,000,000</b>		200,000,000		200,000,000	
<b>Issued - Common</b>						
At beginning of year	<b>2,193,425,374</b>	<b>\$42,719,224</b>	2,192,778,323	\$42,705,563	2,191,315,287	\$42,674,930
Issuances from ESOWN	<b>67,773</b>	<b>1,458</b>	647,051	13,661	1,463,036	30,633
At end of year*	<b>2,193,493,147</b>	<b>\$42,720,682</b>	2,193,425,374	\$42,719,224	2,192,778,323	\$42,705,563

\* Out of the total issued shares, 15,892,124 shares or \$1.01 million as of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 pertain to treasury shares.

As of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, there were 285, 284 and 283 registered common stockholders, respectively.

### Subscribed Capital Stock

Subscribed capital pertains to subscriptions relating to the ESOWN of the Group.



Details of this account follow:

	2023		2022		2021	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
At beginning of year	30,468,570	\$692,454	31,238,565	\$708,788	32,951,281	\$744,823
Issuances during the year - ESOWN	(67,773)	(1,458)	(647,051)	(13,661)	(1,463,036)	(30,633)
Forfeitures during the year - ESOWN	(77,527)	(1,685)	(122,944)	(2,673)	(249,680)	(5,402)
At end of year	30,323,270	\$689,311	30,468,570	\$692,454	31,238,565	\$708,788

#### Subscriptions Receivable

Details of this account follow:

	2023	2022	2021
At beginning of year	\$2,620,195	\$2,701,935	\$2,888,800
Forfeitures during the year	(21,067)	(36,254)	(44,286)
Refund/(collections) during the year	(23,051)	(45,486)	(142,579)
At end of year (Note 28)	\$2,576,077	\$2,620,195	\$2,701,935

#### Dividends

No dividend payment was declared to common shareholders in 2023 and 2022.

#### Retained Earnings

Accumulated net earnings of the subsidiaries amounting to \$75.54 million and \$176.87 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, are not available for dividend declaration. This accumulated net earnings of subsidiaries becomes available for dividend upon receipt of cash dividends from the investees.

The retained earnings are restricted to dividend declaration to the extent of the cost of treasury shares amounting to \$1.01 million.

In accordance with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, Annex 68-D, the Parent Company's retained earnings available for dividend declaration as of December 31, 2023 amounted to \$12.24 million.

#### Treasury Shares

In July 1999, the Company repurchased a total of 8,867,318 Class B common shares issued to a minority stockholder for a price ₱75.00 million.

#### Cumulative Translation Adjustments

This account pertains to cumulative translation adjustments of subsidiaries with functional currency other than the Group's presentation currency (see Note 2). Exchange differences arising from translation of foreign operations for the period ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 follows:

	2023	2022	2021
EU and MX	\$6,439,844	(\$8,405,817)	(\$12,785,609)
VIA and STI	3,900,254	(9,738,945)	(11,847,140)
STEL	(859,667)	(5,196,802)	1,335,547
Consolidation and eliminations	10,458,692	(10,996,363)	(2,618,629)
	\$19,939,123	(\$34,337,927)	(\$25,915,831)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent	\$18,654,807	(\$23,803,135)	(\$29,003,117)
Non-controlling interest	1,284,316	(10,534,792)	3,087,286
	\$19,939,123	(\$34,337,927)	(\$25,915,831)





As a result of divestment of STI, CTA in the amount of \$6.87 million was derecognized.

Non-controlling interest

Sale of subsidiary

In 2023, the Group sold its share in STI resulting to the derecognition of non-controlling interest related to STI amounting to \$8.38 million (see Note 2).

In August 2021, the Board of IMI Singapore, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Parent Company approved the full redemption of the outstanding RCPS amounting to \$70.0 million and paid the dividends that have accrued as of redemption date amounting to \$2.15 million.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio of debt-to-equity and net debt-to-equity. The Group considers bank borrowings in the determination of debt, which consist of loans payable and long-term bank debt. Net debt is equivalent to the total bank borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

	2023	2022
Loans payable	<b>\$209,746,929</b>	\$192,659,599
Long-term bank borrowings	<b>146,698,174</b>	150,413,532
Total bank debt	<b>356,445,103</b>	343,073,131
Less cash and cash equivalents	<b>91,588,823</b>	115,824,555
Net bank debt	<b>\$264,856,280</b>	\$227,248,576
Total Equity	<b>\$309,711,252</b>	\$415,283,856
Debt-to-equity ratio	<b>1.15:1</b>	0.83:1
Net debt-to-equity ratio	<b>0.86:1</b>	0.55:1

The Group is not subject to externally-imposed capital requirements.

---

**20. Cost of Sales**

This account consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Direct, indirect and other material-related costs (Note 8)	<b>\$954,874,394</b>	\$1,043,619,962	\$932,394,674
Direct labor, salaries, wages and employee benefits (Note 27)	<b>178,327,058</b>	175,021,942	188,179,409
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 10, 12 and 30)	<b>29,470,069</b>	34,250,332	46,431,467
Facilities costs and others (Note 22)	<b>42,481,955</b>	45,716,660	42,766,262
	<b>\$1,205,153,476</b>	\$1,298,608,896	\$1,209,771,812



## 21. Operating Expenses

This account consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Salaries, wages and employee benefits (Note 27)	<b>\$57,177,518</b>	\$58,804,816	\$61,950,473
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 10, 12 and 30)	<b>7,716,431</b>	7,606,067	11,891,409
Facilities costs and others (Note 22)	<b>47,770,417</b>	41,339,423	34,639,830
	<b>\$112,664,366</b>	\$107,750,306	\$108,481,712

The Group restructured its operations to respond to the decline in business activities. The cost of the restructuring in 2023 amounted to \$1.16 million.

## 22. Facilities Costs and Others - Net

This account consists of:

	Cost of Sales			Operating Expenses		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Utilities	<b>\$20,707,291</b>	\$23,465,974	\$19,098,985	<b>\$1,912,178</b>	\$2,145,489	\$1,692,556
Outsourced activities	<b>9,331,680</b>	10,509,065	9,737,817	<b>18,406,060</b>	14,694,883	14,206,768
Repairs and maintenance	<b>5,824,423</b>	6,171,663	6,220,292	<b>1,769,047</b>	908,797	1,495,487
Technology-related	<b>1,381,448</b>	1,654,064	2,524,353	<b>5,070,206</b>	4,843,938	2,073,278
Insurance	<b>2,191,557</b>	1,427,143	2,347,400	<b>4,872,304</b>	4,883,416	5,292,394
Government-related	<b>984,551</b>	1,156,872	1,577,684	<b>3,675,523</b>	3,011,828	3,342,392
Travel and transportation	<b>1,237,676</b>	808,041	524,157	<b>3,657,491</b>	2,914,180	1,234,769
Postal and communication	<b>202,862</b>	245,808	511,576	<b>520,604</b>	546,688	476,510
Promotional materials, representation and entertainment	<b>244,369</b>	156,194	71,283	<b>1,292,086</b>	1,121,341	907,893
Staff house	<b>58,130</b>	74,309	29,943	<b>90,421</b>	83,799	244,971
Membership fees	<b>10,295</b>	19,752	55,591	<b>151,318</b>	229,669	201,195
Provision (reversal of provision) for inventory obsolescence (Note 8)	-	-	-	<b>3,926,309</b>	2,367,099	211,766
Provision for ECLs (Note 6)	-	-	-	<b>574,495</b>	585,488	2,010,852
Provision for onerous contracts (Notes 4 and 18)	-	-	-	<b>487,971</b>	1,034,073	-
Others – net	<b>307,673</b>	27,775	67,181	<b>1,364,404</b>	1,968,735	1,248,999
	<b>\$42,481,955</b>	\$45,716,660	\$42,766,262	<b>\$47,770,417</b>	\$41,339,423	\$34,639,830

Others include sales commission, donations, small tools and instruments, spare parts, materials, office supplies, and copying expenses.

## 23. Interest Expense and Bank Charges

This account consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Interest expense on loans (Notes 16 and 17)	<b>\$18,946,956</b>	\$13,076,061	\$8,433,898
Interest on leases (Note 30)	<b>1,461,233</b>	932,077	1,349,772
Bank charges	<b>514,236</b>	578,565	731,254
Others	<b>177,561</b>	69,026	38,743
	<b>\$21,099,986</b>	\$14,655,729	\$10,553,667

Others include interest on employee housing and car loans in 2023, 2022, and 2021.



## 24. Miscellaneous Income (loss) - Net

Miscellaneous income (loss) - net consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Financial subsidies	<b>\$1,976,113</b>	\$2,599,524	\$2,817,097
Other income from customers	<b>1,045,366</b>	1,260,832	445,611
Gain on insurance claims	<b>11,968</b>	415,795	458,016
Sale of materials and scrap (Note 8)	<b>63,114</b>	26,916	96,459
Mark-to-market gain on put options (Note 19)	-	-	1,627,806
Loss on lease modifications Reversal (provision) of impairment on property, plant and equipment (Notes 4 and 10)	<b>(4,698,152)</b>	(361,185)	(159,630) 1,612,065
Reversal (provision) of impairment loss on product development cost (Notes 4 and 12)	-	(1,604,842)	636,456
Gain (loss) on sale and retirement of property, plant and equipment – net (Note 10)	<b>60,061</b>	(2,355,745)	438,498
Loss on disposal of subsidiary (Note 2)	<b>(81,108,320)</b>	-	-
Impairment loss on goodwill (Note 11)	<b>(15,700,399)</b>	-	-
Loss on write off of inventories (Note 8)	<b>(10,871,784)</b>	-	-
Other income (expense) – net	<b>54,946</b>	457,808	224,404
	<b>(\$109,167,087)</b>	\$439,103	\$8,196,782

Financial subsidies are comprised of special subsidy funds such as industrial, economic and technological development fund subsidies provided by the China government, amortization of the grant incentives received from the government of Serbia related to the new manufacturing facility. The balance of the Serbia grant incentive included under “Other noncurrent liabilities” account amounted to \$3.56 million and \$3.13 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Loss on disposal of subsidiary related to the sale of STI in 2023.

## 25. Income Tax

### Current Tax

#### *Parent Company*

The Parent Company is registered with PEZA and is entitled to certain incentives, which include ITH. As of December 31, 2023, there are three remaining project activities with ITH which will expire in 2027 and 2028. Under its PEZA registrations, the Parent Company’s projects and activities are subject to certain requirements and are entitled to certain incentives, which include, but are not limited to, ITH and tax and duty free importation of inventories and capital equipment.

The Company is allowed to continue to avail the incentives provided in the implementing Rules and Regulations of RA No. 11534 otherwise known as the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives Act (CREATE Law). Registered Business Enterprises (RBEs) currently availing of the 5% tax on gross income earned prior to the effectivity of CREATE Law shall be allowed to continue availing the tax



incentive for ten years. The Special Corporate Income Tax (SCIT) shall be equivalent to a tax rate of 5% based on the gross income earned (GIE), in lieu of all national and local taxes.

For projects as Ecozone Export Enterprise under Supplemental Agreements with PEZA dated 09 December 2019 which were granted an ITH prior to the effectivity of the Act and that are entitled to the 5% tax on gross income earned incentive after the ITH are allowed to use the ITH for the period specified in the terms and conditions of its registration and thereafter, avail of the 5% tax on gross income earned incentive, subject to the 10 year limit for both incentives.

#### *IMICD, IMISZ and STJX*

In accordance with the "Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China (PRC) for Enterprises with Foreign Investment and Foreign Enterprises", the subsidiaries in the PRC are entitled to full exemption from Enterprise Income Tax ("EIT") for the first two years and a 50% reduction in EIT for the next three years, commencing from the first profitable year after offsetting all tax losses carried forward from the previous five years.

STJX and IMISZ have been granted tax preference by the State Taxation Administration of the People's Republic of China for a period of 3 years (from 2023 to 2025) as the entities are operating in the high-technology industry. STJX and IMISZ are subjected to taxation at the statutory tax rate of 15% (2022: 15%) on its taxable income as reported in its financial statements, prepared in accordance with the accounting regulations in the PRC.

IMICD is subjected to taxation at the statutory tax rate of 15% (2022: 15%) on its taxable income as reported in the financial statement.

#### *Cooperatief*

Taxation is calculated on the reported pre-tax result, at the prevailing tax rate of 20% on the first €200,000 and 25% on the taxable amount exceeding €200,000, taking into account any losses carried forward from previous financial years (if applicable), tax-exempt items and nondeductible expenses, and using tax facilities.

#### *IMI BG*

Income taxes are calculated in accordance with Bulgarian legislation, and the effect of the current and deferred taxes is reported. The current tax is calculated based on the taxable income for tax purposes. The nominal tax rate is 10%.

#### *IMI NIS*

Taxable income is established on the basis of accounting profit. The applicable tax rate is 15%.

#### *IMI CZ*

Income tax due is calculated by multiplying the tax base by the rate as defined by the income tax law of Czech Republic. The tax base comprises the book income from operations, which is increased or decreased by permanently or temporarily tax-decreasing costs and tax-deductible revenues (for example, creation and recording of other provisions and allowances, entertainment expenses, difference between book and tax depreciations). The applicable tax rate is 19%.

#### *IMI MX*

The Mexican Income Tax Law (MITL) established a corporate income tax rate of 30% for fiscal years 2023, 2022 and 2021. The MITL established requirements and limits regarding certain deductions, including restrictions on the deductibility of payroll-related expenses that are considered tax-exempt for employees, contributions to create or increase pension fund reserves, and Mexican Social Security Institute dues that are paid by the company but should be paid by the employees. The MITL also establishes that certain payments made to related parties shall not be deductible if they do not meet certain requirements.



*IMI France*

Income tax is computed based on the income earned by the entity during the calendar year. Losses may be carried forward with no time limit. On certain conditions, losses may be carried back one year. The tax rate applicable is 33% based on net income.

*VIA and VTS*

VIA AG and GmbH are subject to corporate income tax and trade taxes in Germany. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the statutory German corporate income tax rate applicable to VIA AG is 15.0% plus solidarity surcharge of 5.5% thereon (15.82% in total). The municipal trade tax is 3.5% of the trade income.

For VIA's subsidiaries, VIA LLC (USA) a tax rate of 23.75% in 2023, 2022 and 2021, for VIA Suzhou (China) a tax rate of 25% for 2023, 2022 and 2021 and for VTS (Japan) a tax rate of 34.1% is applicable.

*PSi*

As a PEZA-registered entity, PSi is subject to a 5% tax on gross income less allowable deductions, as defined in R.A. No. 7916, as amended by R.A. No. 8748, in lieu of all national and local taxes, except real property tax on land being leased by PSi. The 5% tax on gross income shall be paid and remitted as follows: (a) 3% to the National Government; and (b) 2% to the treasurer's office of the municipality or city where the enterprise is located. Income from other income-producing activities that are not registered with PEZA is subject to RCIT rate of 30%.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, PSi has no PEZA-registered activities with ITH entitlement.

Deferred Tax

Recognized deferred taxes of the Group relate to the tax effects of the following:

	2023	2022
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>		
Lease liabilities	<b>\$2,036,654</b>	\$4,324,978
Net operating loss carry-over	-	749,310
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	<b>659,526</b>	348,052
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<b>111,881</b>	139,500
Fair value adjustment on property, plant and equipment arising from business combination	<b>315,417</b>	-
Others	<b>2,642,679</b>	1,598,268
	<b>\$5,766,157</b>	\$7,160,108
	2023	2022
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>		
Right-of-use asset	<b>\$600,792</b>	\$4,205,842
Fair value adjustment on property, plant and equipment arising from business combination	<b>1,513,265</b>	1,573,339
Contract assets	<b>143,995</b>	244,816
Unrealized foreign exchange gain on monetary assets – net	<b>31,360</b>	32,171
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	<b>30,137</b>	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<b>2,258</b>	-
Others	<b>31,344</b>	60,699
	<b>\$2,353,151</b>	\$6,116,867



Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset on per entity level and the net amount is reported in consolidated balance sheets as follows:

December 31, 2023				
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Total Deferred Tax Assets - net	Total Deferred Tax Liabilities - net
Parent Company	\$-	(\$121,627)	\$-	(\$121,627)
PSI	421,961	(425,661)	-	(3,700)
IMI BG and VIA	3,048,407	(708,001)	2,340,406	-
IMI CZ	135,282	-	135,282	-
IMI MX	339,942	(181,646)	158,296	-
STEL	1,601,045	(31,343)	1,601,045	(31,343)
Serbia	189,033	-	189,033	-
Consolidation	30,487	(884,873)	2,984	(857,370)
	<b>\$5,766,157</b>	<b>(\$2,353,151)</b>	<b>\$4,427,046</b>	<b>(\$1,014,040)</b>

December 31, 2022				
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Total Deferred Tax Assets - net	Total Deferred Tax Liabilities - net
Parent Company	\$-	(\$167,151)	\$-	(\$167,151)
PSI	408,823	(409,744)	-	(921)
IMI BG	741,963	(794,223)	-	(52,260)
IMI CZ	233,175	(49,182)	183,993	-
IMI MX	544,339	(404,234)	140,105	-
VIA and STI	4,054,916	(3,364,541)	690,375	-
STEL	987,197	(41,443)	987,197	(41,443)
Serbia	144,095	-	144,095	-
Consolidation	45,600	(886,349)	3,096	(843,845)
	<b>\$7,160,108</b>	<b>(\$6,116,867)</b>	<b>\$2,148,861</b>	<b>(\$1,105,620)</b>

Others pertain to the deferred tax liabilities resulting from the acquisition of IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries.

The movement in deferred taxes are impacted by the translation of the deferred taxes of the subsidiaries with functional currency other than the presentation currency of the Parent Company. The deferred taxes are translated using the closing rate as at balance sheet date and the exchange differences are recognized as part of the other comprehensive income and reported as separate component of equity.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized are as follows:

	2023	2022
Net operating loss carry-over	<b>\$92,587,503</b>	\$80,551,989
Accumulated impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	<b>2,819,266</b>	2,819,266
Excess of cost over NRV of inventories	<b>1,081,480</b>	417,786
Provisions	<b>581,909</b>	567,139
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<b>77,317</b>	34,733
	<b>\$97,147,475</b>	\$84,390,913

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be used.



As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries (see Note 19) and the related cumulative translation adjustments since the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled by the Group and management does not expect the reversal of the temporary differences in the foreseeable future.

As of December 31, 2023, the entities operating in the Philippines has incurred NOLCO in taxable year 2020 and 2021 which can be claimed as deduction from the regular taxable income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years pursuant to the Bayanihan to Recover As One Act. However, the NOLCO incurred in taxable year 2022 can be carried over as a deduction from gross income for the next three consecutive years. The extension to five years is no longer applicable, as follows:

Year Incurred	Availment Period	Amount	Applied/Expired	Unapplied
2023	2024 to 2026	\$17,604,458	\$-	\$17,604,458
2022	2023 to 2025	23,764,143	-	23,764,143
2021	2022 to 2026	14,809,729	-	14,809,729
2020	2021 to 2025	8,581,594	-	8,581,594
		<b>\$64,759,924</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$64,759,924</b>

For the carry-over losses of certain entities within the Group, this expires between three to ten years from the date incurred depending on the jurisdiction the entity is operating.

Year Incurred	Amount	Applied/Expired	Unapplied
2023	\$8,331,415	\$-	\$8,331,415
2022	5,227,605	-	5,227,605
2021	10,480,752	-	10,480,752
2020	11,015,123	-	11,015,123
2019	9,404,108	-	9,404,108
2018 and prior	23,872,971	-	23,872,971
	<b>\$68,331,974</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$68,331,974</b>

The tax on income from foreign subsidiaries was derived by aggregating the effective income tax for each national jurisdiction.

The reconciliation of the statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate of the Group follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Statutory income tax	<b>(25.00%)</b>	(25.00%)	(25.00%)
Tax effects of:			
Nondeductible expenses and movement in unrecognized deferred taxes	<b>50.73%</b>	12.39%	34.29%
Income subject to minimum corporate income tax	<b>0.038%</b>	0.244%	0.129%
Income subject to gross income tax	<b>1.41%</b>	23.63%	12.50%
Difference in tax jurisdiction	<b>(31.20%)</b>	(82.47%)	(59.51%)
Interest income subjected to final tax	<b>0.004%</b>	0.029%	0.002%
Provision for income tax	<b>(4.02%)</b>	(71.18%)	(37.59%)

The Group is subject to Pillar Two rules and has applied the temporary exception issued by the IASB in May 2023 from the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in PAS 12. Accordingly, the Group neither recognizes nor discloses information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted in certain



jurisdictions where the Group operates. However, the legislation will not be effective before 31 December 2023 and as such, there is no current tax impact for the year ended December 31, 2023. Based on the Group's Country-by-Country Report ("CbCR") for FY2023, the Group may have potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes on profits earned in the following countries, namely: IMI Bulgaria and IMI NIS Serbia, where the expected Pillar Two effective tax rate is likely to be lower than 15%. However, the potential exposure, if any, to Pillar Two income taxes is currently not known or reasonably estimable until the 2024 financial data becomes available and after carrying out the full impact assessment when the Pillar Two rules are already in effect.

## 26. Loss per Share

The following table presents information necessary to calculate EPS on net loss attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company:

	2023	2022	2021
Net loss attributable to equity holders of Parent Company	<b>(\$109,194,757)</b>	<b>(\$6,756,929)</b>	(\$10,564,571)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	<b>2,207,956,596</b>	<b>2,208,004,253</b>	2,208,146,264
Basic and diluted EPS	<b>(\$0.049)</b>	<b>(\$0.003)</b>	(\$0.005)

As of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Group has no dilutive potential common shares.

## 27. Personnel Costs

Details of salaries, wages, and employee benefits follow:

	2023	2022	2021
Salaries, wages and benefits	<b>\$202,039,871</b>	\$199,313,442	\$217,544,067
Government related contributions	<b>12,599,886</b>	10,654,788	10,271,628
Retirement expense under defined contribution plans	<b>8,575,737</b>	8,161,495	8,714,491
Net retirement expense under defined benefit plans	<b>1,873,003</b>	2,218,249	2,286,783
Others	<b>10,416,079</b>	13,478,784	11,312,913
	<b>\$235,504,576</b>	\$233,826,758	\$250,129,882

Others include expenses such as subcontracting costs, employee social and recreation, employee awards and recognition, trainings and seminars, labor union expenses, and uniforms.

Salaries, wages, and employee benefits are allocated as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of sales (Note 20)	<b>\$178,327,058</b>	\$175,021,942	\$188,179,409
Operating expenses (Note 21)	<b>57,177,518</b>	58,804,816	61,950,473
	<b>\$235,504,576</b>	\$233,826,758	\$250,129,882

### Defined Benefit Plans

The Parent Company, IMI BG, IMI Serbia, and PSi have defined benefit plans covering substantially all of their employees. The latest actuarial valuations were made on December 31, 2023.





The plan is administered by local banks as trustees. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the investment direction of the assets. It defines the investment strategy as often as necessary, at least annually, especially in the case of significant market developments or changes to the structure of the plan participants. When defining the investment strategy, it takes into account the plan's objectives, benefit obligations and risk capacity. The investment strategy is defined in the form of a long-term target structure (investment policy). The Board of Trustees delegates the implementation of the investment policy in accordance with the investment strategy, as well as various principles and objectives to an Investment Committee, which also consists of members of the Board of Trustees, and the Treasurer. The Treasurer oversees the entire investment process.

The defined benefit plans of the Parent Company, STIPH and PSi meet the minimum retirement benefit specified under R.A. No. 7641, *Retirement Pay Law*, while IMI BG and IMI Serbia are in accordance with the labour legislation and the Collective Labour Contract.

The Group has net retirement liabilities attributable to the following:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Parent Company	<b>\$6,391,640</b>	\$4,225,271
IMI BG	<b>2,381,158</b>	1,910,386
PSi	<b>(219,459)</b>	(225,090)
STI	<b>–</b>	856,149
IMI Serbia	<b>54,062</b>	20,946
	<b>\$8,607,401</b>	\$6,787,662



Parent Company, IMI BG, IMI Serbia, STI and PSi

Changes in net retirement liabilities of the Parent Company, IMI BG, IMI Serbia, STI and PSi's defined benefit plans are as follows:

	2023													
	Net Retirement Expense					Remeasurements								
	January 1	Current Service Cost	Net Interest	Subtotal	Separation and Benefits Paid	Return on Plan Assets (Excluding Amount Included in Net Interest)	Actuarial Changes Due to Experience Adjustments	Actuarial Changes Due to Demographic Assumptions	Actuarial Changes Arising from Changes in Financial Assumptions	Subtotal	Actual Contribution	Disposal of subsidiary	Foreign Currency Exchange Difference	December 31
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$19,916,370	\$1,539,599	\$1,272,417	\$2,812,016	(\$1,800,582)	\$-	\$694,907	\$-	\$1,380,975	\$2,075,882	\$-	(\$969,011)	\$192,880	\$22,227,555
Fair value of plan assets	(13,128,708)	-	(939,013)	(939,013)	-	540,438	-	-	-	540,438	-	-	(92,871)	(13,620,154)
Net retirement liabilities	\$6,787,662	\$1,539,599	\$333,404	\$1,873,003	(1,800,582)	\$540,438	\$694,907	\$-	\$1,380,975	\$2,616,320	\$-	(969,011)	\$100,009	\$8,607,401

	2022													
	Net Retirement Expense					Remeasurements								
	January 1	Current Service Cost	Net Interest	Loss on Curtailments and Settlements	Subtotal	Separation and Benefits Paid	Return on Plan Assets (Excluding Amount Included in Net Interest)	Actuarial Changes Due to Experience Adjustments	Actuarial Changes Due to Demographic Assumptions	Actuarial Changes Arising from Changes in Financial Assumptions	Subtotal	Actual Contribution	Foreign Currency Exchange Difference	December 31
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$24,662,688	\$1,861,195	\$1,048,689	\$-	\$2,909,884	(\$2,262,643)	\$-	\$79,571	\$-	(\$3,648,842)	(\$3,569,271)	\$-	(\$1,824,288)	\$19,916,370
Fair value of plan assets	(14,607,146)	-	(691,635)	-	(691,635)	-	931,270	-	-	-	931,270	-	1,238,803	(13,128,708)
Net retirement liabilities	\$10,055,542	\$1,861,195	\$357,054	\$-	\$2,218,249	(\$2,262,643)	\$931,270	\$79,571	\$-	(\$3,648,842)	(\$2,638,001)	\$-	(\$585,485)	\$6,787,662

The maximum economic benefit available is a contribution of expected refunds from the plans and reductions in future contributions.



The net retirement asset and net retirement liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 follows:

	2023	2022
Net pension liabilities	<b>\$8,826,860</b>	\$7,012,752
Net pension asset	<b>219,459</b>	225,090
	<b>\$8,607,401</b>	\$6,787,662

The net pension asset is included in "Other Noncurrent Assets" (see Note 14).

The distribution of the plan assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 follows:

	2023	2022
Government securities	<b>\$7,558,908</b>	\$6,898,768
Equities	<b>2,500,942</b>	999,271
Corporate bonds	<b>1,217,638</b>	947,265
Trust funds	<b>450,751</b>	2,627,167
Mutual funds	<b>1,043,700</b>	602,953
Investment properties	<b>421,923</b>	1,003,732
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>990</b>	1,865
Others	<b>425,302</b>	47,687
	<b>\$13,620,154</b>	\$13,128,708

The plan assets include corporate bonds and deposit instruments of related parties, primarily AC, Ayala Land, Inc. (ALI), AC Energy (ACEN) and Bank of the Philippine Islands (BPI). As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the fair value of these plan assets amounted to \$0.82 million and \$2.93 million, respectively.

The plan assets pertain to diverse investments and do not have any concentration risk.

The overall investment policy and strategy of the Group's defined benefit plans are guided by the objective of achieving an investment return which, together with contributions, ensures that there will be sufficient assets to pay retirement benefits as they fall due while also mitigating the various risk of the plans.

The Group expects to contribute \$3.26 million to the defined benefit plans for 2024.

The actual return (loss) of plan assets amounted to \$0.54 million, \$0.93 million and \$0.16 million in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The average duration of net retirement liabilities ranges from 9.44 to 18.04 years as of December 31, 2023 and 9.11 to 18.33 years as of December 31, 2022.

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Less than one year	<b>\$2,797,499</b>	\$2,444,184
More than one year to five years	<b>10,116,471</b>	9,400,759
More than five years to ten years	<b>12,766,596</b>	11,327,781
More than ten years to fifteen years	<b>13,722,895</b>	13,982,186
More than fifteen years	<b>47,135,610</b>	46,836,131
	<b>\$86,539,071</b>	\$83,991,041



*Principal actuarial assumptions*

The principal actuarial assumptions used to determine retirement benefits are shown below:

	2023	2022	2021
Discount rate	<b>4.03% - 6.25%</b>	1.80% - 7.35%	0.34% - 5.19%
Salary increase rate	<b>4.00% - 8.50%</b>	4.00% - 7.50%	3.00% - 6.50%

The sensitivity analysis per entity below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the net retirement liabilities as of the end of the balance sheet date, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

Actuarial Assumption	Increase/Decrease in Actuarial Assumption	Effect on Net Retirement Liability	
		2023	2022
Discount rate	+1%	<b>(\$1,511,077)</b>	(\$1,245,286)
	-1%	<b>1,591,261</b>	1,359,093
Salary increase rate	+1%	<b>1,735,981</b>	1,497,069
	-1%	<b>(1,661,656)</b>	(1,386,536)

The mortality rate in 2023 and 2022 is based on the 2017 Philippine Intercompany Mortality Table for the Parent Company and PSi. Meanwhile, IMI BG used the table for mortality and average life continuance population in the period 2017-2019 from National Statistical Institute (of Bulgaria) for 2023 and 2022. IMI Serbia used the 2012 table of mortality published by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia for 2023 and 2022.

The net retirement expense of the Parent Company, IMI BG, Serbia, STIPH and PSi under the defined benefit plans is allocated as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of sales	<b>\$1,149,805</b>	\$1,400,104	\$1,541,183
Operating expenses	<b>723,198</b>	818,145	745,600
	<b>\$1,873,003</b>	\$2,218,249	\$2,286,783

Defined Contribution Plans

The Parent Company's subsidiaries, excluding PSi, STIPH, IMI BG, and IMI Serbia, participate in their respective national retirement schemes which are considered as defined contribution plans. The retirement expense of these subsidiaries is allocated as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of sales	<b>\$7,686,567</b>	\$7,162,887	\$6,942,099
Operating expenses	<b>889,170</b>	998,608	1,772,392
	<b>\$8,575,737</b>	\$8,161,495	\$8,714,491

---

## 28. Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOWN)

The Group has an ESOWN, which is a privilege extended to the Group's eligible managers and staff whereby the Group allocates up to 10% of its authorized capital stock for subscription by said personnel under certain terms and conditions stipulated in the ESOWN.

The key features of the plan are as follows:

- The subscription price per share shall be based on the average closing price at the PSE for 20 consecutive trading days with a discount to be determined by the Parent Company's Compensation Committee.



- Term of payment is eight years reckoned from the date of subscription:

Initial payment	2.5%
1 <sup>st</sup> Anniversary	5.0%
2 <sup>nd</sup> Anniversary	7.5%
3 <sup>rd</sup> Anniversary	10.0%
Over the remaining years	75.0% balance

- Holding period:

40%	after one (1) year from subscription date
30%	after two (2) years from subscription date
30%	after three (3) years from subscription date

Movements in the number of shares outstanding under ESOWN in 2023, 2022 and 2021 follow:

	2023		2022		2021	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
At beginning of year	137,004,327	₱6.60	137,127,271	₱6.61	137,376,951	₱6.61
Forfeitures	(77,527)	12.50	(122,944)	13.56	(249,680)	8.19
At end of year	136,926,800	₱6.60	137,004,327	₱6.60	137,127,271	₱6.61

The balance of the subscriptions receivable amounted to \$2.58 million, \$2.62 million and \$2.70 million as of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 19).

There is no share option expense recognized in 2023, 2022 and 2021.

## 29. Segment Information

Management monitors operating results per geographical area for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. It evaluates the segment performance based on gross revenue, interest income and expense and net income before and after tax of its major manufacturing sites. The Parent Company and PSi are combined under Philippine segment, STEL Group is categorized under China segment, IMI BG, IMI CZ and IMI Serbia are combined under Europe based on the industry segment and customers served, IMI Mexico is presented under Mexico segment, VIA and STI are combined under Germany/UK segment representing non-wholly owned subsidiaries, IMI USA, IMI Japan, IMI UK and IMI Singapore/ROHQ are combined being the holding and support facilities for strategic management, research and development, engineering development and sales and marketing.

Prior period information is consistent with the current year basis of segmentation.

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries generally account for inter-segment revenue and transfers as if the revenue and transfers were to third parties at current market prices. These transactions are accounted for in accordance with PFRS.

Intersegment revenues, cost of sales, and operating expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

The amount of segment assets and liabilities are based on measurement principles that are similar with those used in measuring assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position which is in accordance with PFRS.



The following tables present revenue and profit information regarding the Group's geographical segments per legal entity's location for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021:

December 31, 2023	Philippines		China	Europe	Mexico	UK	USA/ Japan /Singapore / IMI UK	Consolidation and Eliminations	Total
	Parent Company	PSi							
Revenue from contracts with customers:									
Third party	\$257,678,074	\$4,515,281	\$249,689,473	\$566,838,277	\$153,446,320	\$70,845,741	\$22,646,874	\$-	\$1,325,660,040
Intersegment	17,219,876	-	20,806,936	16,671,948	3,001,409	-	4,012,124	(61,712,293)	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	\$274,897,950	\$4,515,281	\$270,496,409	\$583,510,225	\$156,447,729	\$70,845,741	\$26,658,998	(\$61,712,293)	\$1,325,660,040
Segment interest income	\$3,909,415	\$5,538	\$3,399,448	\$2,847,901	\$-	\$188	\$7,326,495	(15,243,895)	\$2,245,090
Segment interest expense	\$16,501,172	\$741,574	\$3,322,109	\$4,240,009	\$4,337,471	\$3,621,051	\$1,759,279	(13,422,679)	\$21,099,986
Segment profit (loss) before income tax	\$8,779,880	(1,182,742)	\$12,302,712	(16,387,306)	(15,097,742)	(91,895,676)	\$4,892,434	(21,527,971)	(120,116,411)
Segment provision for income tax	(1,732,584)	(8,163)	(326,733)	(2,715,028)	18,190	(45,001)	724	(21,374)	(4,829,969)
Segment profit (loss) after income tax	\$7,047,296	(\$1,190,905)	\$11,975,979	(19,102,334)	(\$15,079,552)	(\$91,940,677)	\$4,893,158	(21,549,345)	(\$124,946,380)
Net income (loss) attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	\$7,047,296	(\$1,190,905)	\$11,975,979	(\$5,251,986)	(\$15,079,552)	(\$90,039,402)	\$4,893,158	(\$21,549,345)	(\$109,194,757)

December 31, 2022	Philippines		China	Europe	Mexico	Germany/UK	USA/ Japan /Singapore / IMI UK	Consolidation and Eliminations	Total
	Parent Company	PSi							
Revenue from contracts with customers:									
Third party	\$269,655,708	\$6,557,402	\$283,932,415	\$352,300,670	\$150,534,635	\$297,588,382	\$48,447,300	\$-	\$1,409,016,512
Intersegment	50,125,736	-	23,772,053	4,542,223	459,663	-	5,483,354	(84,383,029)	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	\$319,781,444	\$6,557,402	\$307,704,468	\$356,842,893	\$150,994,298	\$297,588,382	\$53,930,654	(\$84,383,029)	\$1,409,016,512
Segment interest income	\$1,591,268	\$1,212	\$1,465,437	\$547,284	\$-	\$434,907	\$4,654,960	(\$8,027,167)	\$667,901
Segment interest expense	\$9,841,723	\$747,502	\$1,930,219	\$1,318,245	\$1,847,183	\$4,730,946	\$1,125,913	(\$6,886,002)	\$14,655,729
Segment profit (loss) before income tax	\$5,580,360	\$92,994	\$8,990,932	\$10,476,172	(\$5,177,489)	(\$23,061,688)	(\$111,857)	(\$5,763,853)	(\$8,974,429)
Segment provision for income tax	(2,227,731)	(91,326)	(859,601)	(1,106,508)	(36,854)	(2,057,119)	38,277	(47,061)	(6,387,923)
Segment profit (loss) after income tax	\$3,352,629	\$1,668	\$8,131,331	\$9,369,664	(\$5,214,343)	(\$25,118,807)	(\$73,580)	(\$5,810,914)	(\$15,362,352)
Net income (loss) attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	\$3,352,629	\$1,668	\$8,131,331	\$9,369,664	(\$5,214,343)	(\$16,513,384)	(\$73,580)	(\$5,810,914)	(\$6,756,929)



December 31, 2021	Philippines		China	Europe	Mexico	Germany/UK	USA/ Japan /Singapore / IMI UK	Consolidation and Eliminations	Total
	Parent Company	PSi							
Revenue from contracts with customers:									
Third party	\$233,428,675	\$13,714,787	\$258,277,936	\$305,717,889	\$133,832,494	\$296,024,668	\$59,593,749	\$-	\$1,300,590,198
Intersegment	50,581,813	-	31,365,369	4,998,599	1,049,769	-	5,282,467	(\$93,278,017)	-
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>\$284,010,488</b>	<b>\$13,714,787</b>	<b>\$289,643,305</b>	<b>\$310,716,488</b>	<b>\$134,882,263</b>	<b>\$296,024,668</b>	<b>\$64,876,216</b>	<b>(\$93,278,017)</b>	<b>\$1,300,590,198</b>
Segment interest income	\$950,758	\$652	\$1,270,905	\$513,146	\$-	\$-	\$4,846,479	(\$7,281,401)	\$300,539
Segment interest expense	\$6,266,701	\$773,815	\$2,261,917	\$1,129,139	\$1,548,283	\$3,527,386	\$984,016	(\$5,937,590)	\$10,553,667
Segment profit (loss) before income tax	\$2,046,952	(\$2,293,748)	\$5,718,922	\$14,566,566	(\$4,182,872)	(\$23,451,345)	(\$511,591)	(\$6,214,354)	(\$14,321,470)
Segment provision for income tax	(1,615,774)	(117,135)	(744,376)	(1,294,576)	24,985	(1,846,231)	(1,670)	210,728	(5,384,049)
<b>Segment profit (loss) after income tax</b>	<b>\$431,178</b>	<b>(\$2,410,883)</b>	<b>\$4,974,546</b>	<b>\$13,271,990</b>	<b>(\$4,157,887)</b>	<b>(\$25,297,576)</b>	<b>(\$513,261)</b>	<b>(\$6,003,626)</b>	<b>(\$19,705,519)</b>
Net income (loss) attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company	\$431,178	(\$2,410,883)	\$4,974,546	\$13,271,990	(\$4,157,887)	(\$16,610,400)	(\$513,261)	(\$5,549,854)	(\$10,564,)



The following table presents segment assets of the Group's geographical segments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Philippines		China	Europe	Mexico	UK	USA/ Japan/ Singapore	Consolidation and Eliminations	Total
	Parent Company	PSi							
2023	\$613,005,264	\$3,350,414	\$208,516,055	\$442,923,311	\$129,413,417	\$5,961,447	\$302,486,991	(711,921,789)	\$993,735,110
	Philippines		China	Europe	Mexico	Germany /UK	USA/ Japan/ Singapore	Consolidation and Eliminations	Total
2022	\$612,148,519	\$5,162,866	\$228,514,351	\$295,338,592	\$105,924,441	\$261,134,473	\$433,447,826	(837,786,675)	\$1,103,884,393

Investments in subsidiaries and intersegment receivables amounting to \$447.58 million and \$326.58 million as of December 31, 2023, respectively, and 462.90 million and \$408.22 million as of December 31, 2022, respectively are eliminated in consolidation.

Goodwill arising from the acquisitions as disclosed in Note 11, are recognized at consolidated level for both years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

#### Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenues from contracts with customers are further disaggregated by type, customer's nationality, market segment and timing of revenue recognition, as management believes it best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

The following table presents revenue by type:

	2023	2022
Manufacturing of goods	\$1,321,928,473	\$1,405,402,031
Non-recurring engineering services	3,731,567	3,614,481
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$1,325,660,040	\$1,409,016,512

The following table presents revenue from contracts with customers per timing of revenue recognition for each reportable segment:

	2023		Total
	Revenue recognized over time	Revenue recognized at point in time	
Philippines			
Parent Company	\$257,678,074	\$-	\$257,678,074
PSi	4,515,281	-	4,515,281
China	249,689,473	-	249,689,473
Europe	565,353,570	1,484,707	566,838,277
Mexico	151,438,240	2,008,080	153,446,320
UK	70,845,741	-	70,845,741
USA/Japan/Singapore	19,524,182	3,122,692	22,646,874
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$1,319,044,561	\$6,615,479	\$1,325,660,040





	2022		Total
	Revenue recognized over time	Revenue recognized at point in time	
Philippines			
Parent Company	\$269,655,708	\$-	\$269,655,708
PSi	6,557,402	-	6,557,402
China	283,932,415	-	283,932,415
Europe	350,367,766	1,932,904	352,300,670
Mexico	149,067,584	1,467,051	150,534,635
Germany/UK	297,588,382	-	297,588,382
USA/Japan/Singapore	46,966,878	1,480,422	48,447,300
Revenue from contracts with customers	\$1,404,136,135	\$4,880,377	\$1,409,016,512

The following table presents revenues from external customers based on customer's nationality:

	2023	2022	2021
Europe	<b>\$921,147,611</b>	\$940,205,928	\$775,010,938
America	<b>181,507,047</b>	175,174,834	184,955,706
Japan	<b>57,307,924</b>	70,436,636	77,943,575
Rest of Asia/Others	<b>165,697,458</b>	223,199,114	262,679,979
	<b>\$1,325,660,040</b>	\$1,409,016,512	\$1,300,590,198

Revenues are attributed to countries on the basis of the customer's location. The current top customer accounts for 12.31%, 10.68% and 8.97% of the Group's total revenue in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The following table presents revenues per market segment:

	2023	2022	2021
Automotive	<b>\$799,383,005</b>	\$748,133,702	\$648,027,420
Industrial	<b>389,778,376</b>	476,146,759	413,898,749
Consumer	<b>33,593,002</b>	71,740,418	82,371,007
Telecommunication	<b>30,321,101</b>	37,895,276	52,342,497
Aerospace/defense	<b>36,165,083</b>	39,953,992	54,329,773
Medical	<b>23,204,347</b>	23,005,325	28,798,655
Multiple market/others	<b>13,215,126</b>	12,141,040	20,822,097
	<b>\$1,325,660,040</b>	\$1,409,016,512	\$1,300,590,198

The following table presents noncurrent assets based on their physical location:

	2023	2022
Europe*	<b>\$110,875,447</b>	\$190,694,116
America**	<b>31,387,166</b>	30,502,194
Rest of Asia/Others	<b>86,231,840</b>	85,551,938
	<b>\$228,494,453</b>	\$306,748,248

\*Pertains to Europe, Germany and UK

\*\*Pertains to Mexico and USA

Noncurrent assets include property, plant and equipment, goodwill, intangible assets and right of use assets.



The following table presents the depreciation and amortization expense based on their physical location:

	2023	2022	2021
Europe*	\$15,761,151	\$15,815,549	\$23,211,315
America**	5,862,792	6,871,681	7,215,748
Rest of Asia/Others	15,562,557	19,169,169	27,895,813
	<b>\$37,186,500</b>	<b>\$41,856,399</b>	<b>\$58,322,876</b>

\*Pertains to Europe, Germany and UK

\*\*Pertains to Mexico and USA

### 30. Lease Commitments

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets presented under non-current assets, and the movements during the period:

	2023	2022
As at January 1, 2023	\$19,266,348	\$28,457,787
Additions	10,898,575	1,099,695
Deductions	(2,940,608)	–
Amortization expense	(8,893,841)	(9,134,302)
Loss on lease modifications	(41,049)	–
Disposal through subsidiary sold	(2,854,555)	–
Cumulative translation adjustment	710,696	(1,156,832)
As at December 31, 2023	<b>\$16,145,566</b>	<b>\$19,266,348</b>

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the Group's lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2023	2022
As at January 1, 2023	\$19,937,666	\$31,220,799
Additions	10,898,575	1,156,394
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,461,233	932,077
Rental payments	(9,804,620)	(11,571,267)
Waived rentals	(41,049)	(56,698)
Disposal through subsidiary sold	(3,344,661)	–
Cumulative translation adjustment	(303,389)	(1,743,639)
As at December 31, 2023	<b>\$18,803,755</b>	<b>\$19,937,666</b>
Current	<b>\$8,252,108</b>	<b>\$7,067,675</b>
Noncurrent	<b>\$10,551,647</b>	<b>\$12,869,991</b>

The following are the amounts recognized in consolidated statements of income:

	2023	2022	2021
Amortization expense of right-of-use assets (Notes 20 and 21)	\$8,893,841	\$9,134,302	\$10,875,975
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 23)	1,461,233	932,077	1,349,772
Expense related to short-term leases and low-value assets	1,356,812	619,764	1,265,975
	<b>\$11,711,886</b>	<b>\$10,686,143</b>	<b>\$13,491,722</b>

The Group's lease agreements have terms of fixed payments and there are no variable payment provisions.



The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with Group's business needs. Management exercises significant judgment in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised (see Note 4).

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 follow:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
Within one year	<b>\$8,482,824</b>	\$5,660,158
After one year but not more than two years	<b>5,133,061</b>	5,283,763
After two years but not more than three years	<b>2,986,827</b>	3,093,442
After three years but not more than four years	<b>2,936,224</b>	1,493,346
After four years but not more than five years	<b>558,242</b>	1,028,240
More than five years	-	4,202,209
	<b>\$20,097,178</b>	\$20,761,158

#### Lease Commitments

##### *Parent Company*

In 2023, the Parent Company entered into a lease agreement for the use of a warehouse building located in Laguna. The non-cancellable lease is for a period of five years and four months from September 1, 2023 to August 31, 2028.

The Parent Company entered into an amended lease contract with AREIT INC., formerly owned by Technopark Land, Inc. (TLI), an affiliate, for the lease of parcels of land situated at the Special Export Processing Zone, Laguna Technopark, Biñan, Laguna. The lease contract which expired on December 31, 2022 was extended by another five years up to 2027 subject to new lease rates beginning 2023 based on market with annual escalation of five percent beginning January 1, 2024 until the end of the lease term.

The Parent Company (Lessee) has existing agreement involving the lease of residential house and lots located in Sta. Rosa, Laguna covering a period of five years from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2025.

##### *IMI Singapore and STEL Group*

STEL Group have various operating lease agreements on office premises, plant and equipment, leasehold building and improvement, and motor vehicles. These non-cancellable lease contracts have lease terms of between two to eight years. There are no lease commitments for IMI Singapore.

In 2017, IMI SZ entered into a lease agreement on its manufacturing facility covering a period of six years from May 2017 to May 2023. The lease premise is a five-floor building with 29,340 square meters located in an industrial park in Pingshan district of Shenzhen. In 2020, IMI SZ executed a renewal of lease agreement for its 30,430 square meters plant in Kuichong. The coverage of the lease is from November 2019 to November 2022, the contract was extended up to November 2023. In 2022, IMI SZ entered a two-year lease agreement effective July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2024, for a dormitory located in Pingshan.

In 2017, STJX extended its existing lease agreement up to 2027 with Jiaxing Economic Development Zone Investment and Development Group Co., Ltd to use as its manufacturing facility located in He Ping Street, Jiaxing.

On November 2020, IMI CD entered a five-year lease agreement effective January 2021 to January 2026, for its electronic production, office and staff accommodation. The lease premises is a three-floor building and a dormitory located at Xindu district, Chengdu City. In September 2022, IMI CD entered a three-year non-cancellable lease, effective October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2025, located at Xindu district, Chengdu City to serve as their external warehouse.



*IMI BG*

IMI BG have lease agreements related to office and warehouse building rent with lease terms of five years. These leases have renewal options.

*IMI CZ*

IMI CZ have various operating lease agreements in respect of its company cars with lease terms of four to five years.

*IMI MX*

IMI MX have various lease agreements related to building and automobiles used in operation with lease terms of three to five years.

*PSi*

PSi leases its plant facilities, office spaces and other facilities in Calamba, Laguna from Centereach Resources, Inc. (CRI), an unrelated entity with a term of four years. The operating lease agreements expired in 2022 and were no longer renewed. PSi transferred its operations and office in Laguna Technopark Inc., Binan, Laguna.

*VIA Group*

VIA Group has lease contracts for various items of office, plant and vehicles used in its operations. Leases of office and plant have lease terms between 3 and 18 years, while motor vehicles generally have lease terms of 3 years. VIA's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. For certain leases, VIA is restricted from entering into any sub-lease agreements. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. VIA Group also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. VIA Group applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

*STI*

STI have various lease agreements in respect of manufacturing facilities, office premises and vehicles both in the UK and Philippines. These non-cancellable lease contracts have remaining non-cancellable lease terms of between three to fifty years. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into these leases.

*IMI Japan*

IMI Japan entered a two-year lease of office premises which matured in 2012 with automatic renewal unless prior notice of termination is given to the lessor.

*IMI USA*

On June 5, 2020, IMI USA entered into a fourth amendment to a standard industrial commercial single tenant lease contract for an extended term of five years commencing from November 1, 2020 to October 31, 2025 for the lease of office premises. The lease contract contains provisions including, but not limited to, an escalation rate of 3% per year and early termination penalties and an option to extend the lease up to two years.

---

### 31. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence which include affiliates. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

The Group, in its regular conduct of business, has entered into transactions with subsidiaries, affiliate, and other related parties principally consisting of advances, loans and reimbursement of expenses. Sales and purchases of goods and services as well as other income and expenses to and from related parties are made at normal commercial prices and terms.



Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties

The Group has a Related Party Transactions (RPT) Committee that evaluates and governs related party transactions. Prior to finalization of any related party agreement, the management shall report for review and approval to the RPT Committee all new and proposed significant related party transaction above the threshold set by the RPT Committee.

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash unless otherwise stated. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Group has not recorded any impairment on receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. Impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the markets in which the related parties operate.

In the ordinary course of business, the Group transacts with its related parties. The transactions and balances of accounts with related parties follow:

- Transactions with BPI, an affiliate

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group maintains current and savings accounts and short-term investments with BPI amounting to \$0.97 million and \$2.17 million, respectively.

Total interest income earned from investments with BPI amounted to \$0.003 million, \$0.003 million and \$0.001 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Group has an outstanding short term and long-term loans from BPI amounting to \$182.31 million and \$177.59 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Total interest accrued for the loan payable to BPI amounted to \$9.06 million, \$5.78 million and \$1.36 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

- Outstanding balances of the Group's related party transactions with its affiliates follow:

	Receivables		Payables	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
KTM Asia Motor Manufacturing Inc. (KAMMI)	\$988,479	\$2,444,570	\$-	\$-
Merlin Solar Technologies (Phils.) Inc. (MSTPI)	208,760	85,745	-	-
AC Industrials Technology Inc. (AC Industrials)	-	-	46,904	-
Ayala Corporation (AC)	-	-	596,737	-
HMC, Inc. (HMCI)	-	-	17,658	-
BPI	-	-	7,698	10,458
Innove Communication, Inc. (ICI)	-	-	12,831	7,383
Globe Telecom, Inc. (GTI)	-	-	-	1,117
	<b>\$1,197,239</b>	<b>\$2,530,315</b>	<b>\$681,828</b>	<b>\$18,958</b>

- Transaction with KAMMI and MSTPI pertains to trade related receivables.
- Transaction with AC and ACI pertains to management fee on corporate and support services.
- Payable to BPI pertain to employee related transactions.
- Payables to ICI pertain to building rental, leased lines, internet connections and ATM connections.
- Payable to HMCI pertain to provision of health services.
- Payables to GTI pertain to billings for software and WiFi connections. These are due and demandable.



- Revenue/income and expenses from the Group's affiliates follow:

	Revenue/Income			Expenses		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
KAMMI	\$2,437,678	\$5,012,496	\$1,511,811	\$-	\$-	\$-
MSTPI	122,961	135,821	882,121	-	-	-
AC Industrials	-	-	49,868	46,807	-	-
BPI	2,567	2,999	1,396	41,352	38,914	-
AREIT	-	-	-	1,473,220	1,444,719	1,512,012
Laguna Water (LAWC)	-	-	-	1,189,047	1,071,846	1,035,751
AC	-	-	-	670,643	536,818	641,891
AG Legal	-	-	-	23,250	57,730	113,269
ICI	-	-	-	217,156	310,287	185,239
HMCI	-	-	-	194,305	-	-
GTI	-	-	-	98,915	117,306	160,840
	<b>\$2,563,206</b>	<b>\$5,151,316</b>	<b>\$2,445,196</b>	<b>\$3,954,695</b>	<b>\$3,577,620</b>	<b>\$3,649,002</b>

Revenue/income from its affiliates pertains to the following transactions:

- Revenues from KAMMI and MSTPI pertain to subcontracting services related to registered activities.
- Revenues from AC Industrials represent recoveries for the provision of corporate and support services.
- Interest income earned from investments with BPI.

Expenses incurred from related party transactions include:

- Administrative services charged by AC related to certain transactions.
- Rental expense from the lease contract between the Parent Company and AREIT (Formerly with TLI).
- Water allocation charged by LAWC.
- Building rental, leased lines, internet connections and ATM connections with ICI.
- Health services from HMCI.
- Consultations on legal matters and assistance on regulatory and legal requirements from AG Legal.
- Billings for cellphone charges and WiFi connections with GTI.
- Staff house rent expenses paid with BPI.

- Revenue, income and expenses eliminated at the Group level follow:

- Intercompany revenues and income mainly pertain to billings of IMI USA and IMI Japan to IMI Singapore, trade related transactions from certain customers and interest income of the Parent Company, IMI Singapore and STSN for loans granted to Psi, IMI MX, STI and IMI CZ.
- Expenses incurred from related party transactions include interest expense of PSi, IMI MX, STI and IMI CZ from loans granted by the Parent Company, IMI Singapore and STSN and trade related transactions from certain customers.
- Dividend income of the Parent Company was declared by IMI Singapore amounting to \$24.60 million and \$4.57 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

#### Guarantees and Commitments

IMI BG has agreed to provide continuing operational, investment and financial assistance to the facilities of C-Con GmbH ("C-Con"), a related party and an entity under common control of AC Industrials, for C-Con will duly and timely perform all required obligations under contracts to be entered into with a particular customer. In case of C-Con's failure to perform its contractual obligations under the contract including but not limited to failure to perform due to C-Con's insolvency ("Breach"), IMI BG will indemnify and hold harmless the customer from any and all costs, liabilities, damages, losses, and reasonable amount of actually-incurred out of pocket expenses (including court costs and legal expenses) of the customer occasioned by or arising from such Breach. As consideration for extending said guarantee, IMI BG will be charging C-Con a guarantee fee



equivalent to two (2%) of the revenue for the projects won using or relying upon IMI BG's guarantee. Additionally, IMI BG's guarantee to C-Con is backstopped by AC Industrials (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., another related party of IMI BG. The specific project for which the guarantee was issued never materialized and the guarantee has not taken into effect to date. C-Con ceased to be a related party after the divestment by AC Industrials on August 18, 2023.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Group

Compensation of key management personnel by benefit type follows:

	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	<b>\$6,091,130</b>	\$6,450,787
Post-employment benefits	<b>867,215</b>	724,073
	<b>\$6,958,345</b>	\$7,174,860

**32. Fair Values of Financial Instruments**

Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities where the Carrying Amounts Approximate Fair Values

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or are short-term in nature which consist of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, receivables, accounts payables and accrued expenses, contract liabilities, current portion of lease liabilities, loans payable, current portion of long-term debt and other current liabilities are assumed to have carrying amounts approximating their fair values.

Below are the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are either carried at fair value or where the carrying amounts do not approximate fair values as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Carrying Amounts		Fair Values	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Financial assets at FVOCI	<b>\$2,364,096</b>	\$1,829,432	<b>\$2,364,096</b>	\$1,829,432
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt	<b>\$140,213,655</b>	\$147,365,278	<b>\$144,909,080</b>	\$136,209,707
	<b>\$140,213,655</b>	\$147,365,278	<b>\$144,909,080</b>	\$136,209,707

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Financial assets at FVOCI pertain to investments in club shares. Fair value is based on the most recent selling price of the club shares.

Noncurrent portion of long-term debt - The fair value of long-term debt is estimated by using the discounted cash flow method using the current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings, with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued. The discount rates used for 2023 and 2022 ranged from 1.05% to 4.99% and from 1.83% to 4.30%, respectively.



Fair Value Hierarchy

The following tables provide the fair value hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2023			Total
	Fair Value Measurement Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
<b>Assets measured at fair value:</b>				
Financial assets at FVOCI	\$-	\$2,364,096	\$-	\$2,364,096
<b>Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:</b>				
Long-term debt	\$-	\$-	\$144,909,080	\$144,909,080
	\$-	\$-	\$144,909,080	\$144,909,080

	December 31, 2022			Total
	Fair Value Measurement Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
<b>Assets measured at fair value:</b>				
Financial assets at FVOCI	\$-	\$1,829,432	\$-	\$1,829,432
<b>Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:</b>				
Long-term debt	\$-	\$-	\$136,209,707	\$136,209,707
	\$-	\$-	\$136,209,707	\$136,209,707

The Group's policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

### 33. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments, composed of loans payable, long-term debt and other financial liabilities, were issued primarily to raise financing for the Group's operations. The Group has various financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, receivables and accounts payable and accrued expenses which arise directly from its operations.

The main purpose of the Group's financial instruments is to fund its operational and capital expenditures. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and foreign currency risk. The Group also enters into currency forwards to manage the currency risk arising from its operations and financial instruments.

The Group's risk management policies are summarized below:

Interest Rate Risk

The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to its short-term and long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debt.





The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before income tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting income.

Increase/Decrease in Basis Points	Effect on Net Loss before Tax	
	2023	2022
+100	<b>(\$2,178,962)</b>	(\$2,143,904)
-100	<b>\$2,178,962</b>	2,143,904

The following table shows the information about the Group's debt as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 that are exposed to interest rate risk presented by maturity profile:

	2023	2022
Within one year	<b>\$70,634,080</b>	\$67,025,099
One to five years	<b>147,262,150</b>	147,365,278
	<b>\$217,896,230</b>	\$214,390,377

#### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk relates primarily to its short-term and long-term obligations. The Group seeks to manage its liquidity profile to be able to finance its capital expenditures and operations. The Group maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed sufficient to finance its operations. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Group regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. To cover financing requirements, the Group intends to use internally-generated funds and loan facilities with local and foreign banks. Surplus funds are placed with reputable banks.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	2023				Total
	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	
<b>Accounts payable and accrued expenses:</b>					
Trade payables	\$-	\$197,215,056	\$-	\$-	\$197,215,056
Employee-related accruals and contributions	-	21,873,706	-	-	21,873,706
Accrued expenses*	-	31,131,078	-	-	31,131,078
Nontrade payables	-	20,604,921	-	-	20,604,921
Accrued interest payable	-	1,731,352	-	-	1,731,352
Due to related parties	-	681,828	-	-	681,828
<b>Contract liabilities</b>	-	2,748,320	-	-	2,748,320
Other current liabilities	-	1,032	1,523,795	-	1,524,827
Loans payable	-	182,615,096	28,666,325	-	211,281,421
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	8,252,108	-	8,252,108
Current portion of long-term debt	-	3,197,375	8,714,478	-	11,911,853
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities	-	-	-	10,551,647	10,551,647
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt**	-	-	-	148,349,969	148,349,969
	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$461,799,764</b>	<b>\$ 47,156,706</b>	<b>\$163,227,959</b>	<b>\$667,858,086</b>

\* Excluding statutory payables.

\*\* Including future interest payments.



	2022				Total
	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses:					
Trade payables	\$-	\$212,112,883	\$-	\$-	\$212,112,883
Employee-related accruals and contributions	-	22,078,493	-	-	22,078,493
Accrued expenses*	-	37,704,785	-	-	37,704,785
Nontrade payables	-	21,215,024	-	-	21,215,024
Accrued interest payable	-	1,646,532	-	-	1,646,532
Due to related parties	-	18,958	-	-	18,958
Contract liabilities	-	7,406,803	-	-	7,406,803
Other current liabilities	-	992	1,034,209	-	1,035,201
Loans payable	-	116,182,727	78,031,609	-	194,214,336
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	5,660,158	-	5,660,158
Current portion of long-term debt	-	-	9,485,852	-	9,485,852
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities	-	-	-	15,101,000	15,101,000
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt**	-	-	-	147,137,895	147,137,895
	\$-	\$418,367,197	\$94,211,828	\$162,238,895	\$674,817,920

\* Excluding statutory payables.

\*\* Including future interest payments.

The financial liabilities in the above tables are gross undiscounted cash flows and these amounts are to be settled through cash and cash equivalents. Furthermore, liquid assets such as cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables, and available credit lines are used by the Group to manage liquidity.

#### Credit lines

The Group has credit lines with different financing institutions as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, as follows:

Financial Institution / Currency	2023		2022	
	Credit Limit	Available Credit Line	Credit Limit	Available Credit Line
Local:				
USD	132,000,000	9,000,000	132,000,000	9,300,000
PHP	800,000,000	403,835,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
Foreign:				
USD	104,500,000	42,359,387	99,000,000	71,600,000
JPY	800,000,000	650,850,000	800,000,000	518,830,000
Singapore Dollar (SGD)	16,000,000	1,535,000	21,000,000	16,742,770
EUR	15,800,000	14,226,789	8,657,435	5,666,843
GBP	-	-	5,000,000	2,159,680
CZK	-	-	50,000,000	-

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group's counterparties to its financial assets will fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Group's major credit risk exposure relates primarily to its holdings of cash and cash equivalents and receivables from customers and other third parties. Credit risk management involves dealing with institutions for which credit limits have been established. The treasury policy sets credit limits for each counterparty. The Group trades only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. The Group has a well-defined credit policy and established credit procedures. The Group extends credit to its customers consistent with sound credit practices and industry standards. The Group deals only with reputable, competent and reliable customers who pass the Group's credit standards. The credit evaluation reflects the customer's overall credit strength based on key financial and credit characteristics such as financial stability, operations, focus market and trade references. All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The Group defines a financial asset as in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. Such internal or external information includes discontinuance of orders, financial difficulty or insolvency, probable bankruptcy or other financial reorganization. Actual historical experience shows low defaulted accounts which were also substantially recovered subsequently resulting to insignificant write-offs.



The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 is the carrying amounts of the financial assets. The Group's maximum exposure for cash and cash equivalents excludes the carrying amount of cash on hand.

The Group has 24% and 19% of trade receivables relating to three major customers as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the aging analysis of receivables, contract assets and miscellaneous deposits follows:

	2023						
	Total	Current	Days Past Due				
			<30 Days	30-60 Days	60-90 Days	90-120 Days	>120 Days
Receivables:							
Trade	\$263,993,264	\$209,479,593	\$29,531,821	\$8,138,296	\$4,955,965	\$1,143,199	\$10,744,390
Nontrade	16,590,926	15,437,369	725,781	79,284	156,299	129,190	63,003
Receivable from employees	223,780	208,595	15,185	-	-	-	-
Due from related parties	1,197,239	68,424	177,691	86,794	226,900	129,674	507,756
Others	6,058,958	6,058,958	-	-	-	-	-
Contract assets	53,055,666	53,055,666	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous deposits	3,213,241	3,213,241	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>\$344,333,074</b>	<b>\$287,521,846</b>	<b>\$30,450,478</b>	<b>\$8,304,374</b>	<b>\$5,339,164</b>	<b>\$1,402,063</b>	<b>\$11,315,149</b>
Expected credit loss	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$665,960
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%

	2022						
	Total	Current	Days Past Due				
			<30 Days	30-60 Days	60-90 Days	90-120 Days	>120 Days
Receivables:							
Trade	\$283,795,011	\$212,103,423	\$39,344,922	\$11,431,696	\$8,588,534	\$2,101,894	\$10,224,542
Nontrade	7,529,001	6,375,444	725,781	79,284	156,299	129,190	63,003
Receivable from employees	310,056	268,359	41,697	-	-	-	-
Due from related parties	2,530,315	145,578	427,885	476,974	296,265	417,857	765,756
Others	822,810	822,810	-	-	-	-	-
Contract assets	67,138,029	67,138,029	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous deposits	3,156,449	3,156,449	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>\$365,281,671</b>	<b>\$290,010,092</b>	<b>\$40,540,285</b>	<b>\$11,987,954</b>	<b>\$9,041,098</b>	<b>\$2,648,941</b>	<b>\$11,053,301</b>
Expected credit loss	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$3,347,129
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customers with similar loss patterns. Given the loss patterns of customers and the Group's credit policy, the expected credit loss recognized for the period ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 represents specifically identified impaired financial assets.

The following table summarizes the credit quality of the Group's financial assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	December 31, 2023					
	Neither Past Due nor Impaired				Past Due or Individually Impaired	
	Minimal Risk	Average Risk	Fairly High Risk	High Risk		Total
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$103,008,823	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$103,008,823
Receivables:						
Trade	84,225,866	93,291,793	11,753,994	20,207,940	54,513,671	263,993,264
Nontrade	2,988,940	12,308,549	15,442	124,438	1,153,557	16,590,926
Receivable from employees	-	223,780	-	-	-	223,780
Due from related parties	-	58,624	-	9,800	1,128,815	1,197,239
Others	-	6,058,958	-	-	-	6,058,958
Financial assets at FVOCI	2,364,096	-	-	-	-	2,364,096
Miscellaneous deposits	3,213,241	-	-	-	-	3,213,241
	<b>\$195,800,966</b>	<b>\$111,941,704</b>	<b>\$11,769,436</b>	<b>\$20,342,178</b>	<b>\$56,796,043</b>	<b>\$396,650,327</b>



	December 31, 2022				Past Due or Individually Impaired	Total
	Minimal Risk	Average Risk	Fairly High Risk	High Risk		
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$124,324,165	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$124,324,165
Receivables:						
Trade	85,280,871	93,012,305	10,507,911	23,302,336	71,691,588	283,795,011
Nontrade	60,277	6,014,111	225,921	75,135	1,153,557	7,529,001
Receivable from employees	-	310,056	-	-	-	310,056
Due from related parties	-	127,582	4,963	13,033	2,384,737	2,530,315
Others	-	822,810	-	-	-	822,810
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,829,432	-	-	-	-	1,829,432
Miscellaneous deposits	3,156,449	-	-	-	-	3,156,449
	<b>\$214,651,194</b>	<b>\$100,286,864</b>	<b>\$10,738,795</b>	<b>\$23,390,504</b>	<b>\$75,229,882</b>	<b>\$424,297,239</b>

The Group classifies credit quality as follows:

Minimal Risk - Credit can proceed with favorable credit terms; can offer term of 15 to maximum of 45 days.

Average Risk - Credit can proceed normally; can extend term of 15 to maximum of 30 days.

Fairly High Risk - Credit could be extended under a confirmed and irrevocable LC and subject to semi-annual review for possible upgrade.

High Risk - Transaction should be under advance payment or confirmed and irrevocable Stand-By LC; subject to quarterly review for possible upgrade after one year.

#### Foreign Currency Risk

The Group's foreign exchange risk results primarily from movements of the functional currency of each legal entity against other currencies. As a result of significant transactions denominated in RMB, PHP and EUR the consolidated statements of income can be affected significantly by movements in the USD versus these currencies. In 2023 and 2022, the Group entered into currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations.

The Group also has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from sales or purchases denominated in other than the Group's functional currency. Approximately 51% and 48% of the Group's sales for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and 53% and 53% of costs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, are denominated in currencies other than USD.

The Group manages its foreign exchange exposure risk by matching, as far as possible, receipts and payments in each individual currency. Foreign currency is converted into the relevant domestic currency as and when the management deems necessary. The unhedged exposure is reviewed and monitored closely on an ongoing basis and management will consider hedging any material exposure where appropriate.

Information on the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities and their USD equivalent follows:

#### *Renminbi (RMB)*

	2023		2022	
	In USD	In RMB	In USD	In RMB
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,947,777	RMB 13,795,521	\$255,404	RMB1,778,784
Receivables	9,389,369	66,502,083	13,244,212	92,240,641
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(9,888,866)	(70,039,872)	(14,606,522)	(101,728,582)
Net foreign currency-denominated assets (liabilities)	\$1,448,280	RMB10,257,732	(\$1,106,906)	(RMB7,709,157)



**Philippine Peso (₱)**

	2023		2022	
	In USD	In PHP	In USD	In PHP
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,004,584	₱55,623,830	\$1,044,085	₱58,212,959
Receivables	1,345,465	74,498,404	1,249,406	69,660,655
Miscellaneous deposits	655,805	36,311,942	649,932	36,236,942
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(10,403,845)	(576,060,904)	(10,348,754)	(576,994,759)
Net retirement liabilities	(11,814,529)	(654,170,479)	(4,313,259)	(240,485,773)
Net foreign currency-denominated liabilities	<b>(\$19,212,520)</b>	<b>(₱1,063,797,207)</b>	<b>(\$11,718,590)</b>	<b>(₱653,369,976)</b>

**Euro (€)**

	2023		2022	
	In USD	In EUR	In USD	In EUR
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,922,215	€1,737,674	\$3,081,643	€2,899,005
Receivables	24,355,149	22,016,949	15,552,641	14,630,894
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(33,141,647)	(29,959,905)	(17,664,812)	(16,617,885)
Net foreign currency-denominated assets (liabilities)	<b>(\$6,864,283)</b>	<b>(€6,205,282)</b>	<b>\$969,472</b>	<b>€912,014</b>

Information on the Group's USD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities of the Parent Company's subsidiaries with functional currencies other than USD and which is also affected by movements of USD compared with their respective functional currencies as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 follows:

	2023			
	In USD	In EUR	In RMB	In GBP
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 41,540,515	€35,078,290	RMB19,384,715	£-
Receivables	11,445,713	2,718,881	59,764,440	-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(43,236,874)	(21,149,375)	(119,701,444)	(2,308,396)
Net foreign currency-denominated assets (liabilities)	<b>\$9,749,354</b>	<b>€16,647,796</b>	<b>(RMB40,552,289)</b>	<b>(£2,306,373)</b>

\*The USD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated using EUR0.9040 for \$1, RMB7.0827 for \$1 and GBP0.7849 for \$1.

	2022			
	In USD	In EUR	In RMB	In GBP
Cash and cash equivalents	\$49,310,604	€44,058,395	RMB7,834,990	£1,122,183
Receivables	27,715,193	15,359,324	23,266,044	6,681,848
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(56,242,289)	(20,222,625)	(133,058,500)	(12,986,272)
Net foreign currency-denominated assets (liabilities)	<b>\$20,783,508</b>	<b>€39,195,094</b>	<b>(RMB101,957,466)</b>	<b>(£5,182,241)</b>

\*The USD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated using EUR0.9407 for \$1, RMB6.9646 for \$1 and GBP0.8303 for \$1.

**Sensitivity Analysis**

The following tables demonstrate sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the USD exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before income tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The reasonably possible change was computed based on one year average historical movement of exchange rates between the USD and other currencies.



There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting income. The increase in USD rate as against other currencies demonstrates weaker functional currency while the decrease represents stronger USD value.

Currency	Increase/Decrease in USD Rate	Effect on Net Income before Tax	
		2023	2022
RMB	+1%	<b>(\$19,899)</b>	\$10,595
	-1%	<b>\$19,899</b>	(10,595)
PHP	+1%	<b>123,838</b>	110,305
	-1%	<b>(123,838)</b>	(110,305)
EUR	+1%	<b>99,421</b>	6,365
	-1%	<b>(99,421)</b>	(6,365)
USD*	+1%	<b>164,326</b>	98,736
	-1%	<b>(169,673)</b>	(98,391)

\*The USD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated using EUR0.9040 for \$1 and RMB7.0827 for \$1.

### 34. Contingencies

As of December 31, 2023, the Group is a party to legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of its operations. Certain employees have filed illegal dismissal cases before the National Labor Relations Commission against IMI when the latter terminated their services due to violation of company rules and regulations such as acts of dishonesty, and excessive unauthorized absences. These cases are at various stages including appeal.



In the opinion of management and its legal counsel, the eventual liability under these lawsuits or claims, if any, will not have a material or adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations. The information usually required by PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, is not disclosed on the ground that it can be expected to prejudice the outcome of these lawsuits, claims and assessments.

### 35. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

The following table shows the reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Cash Flows						Non-cash Changes				2023
	2022	Availment/ Collection	Settlement/ Payment	Reclass	Addition	Forfeitures	Accretion of interest expense	Disposal of subsidiary	Waived rentals	Foreign currency translation	
Loans payable (Note 16)	\$192,659,599	\$21,927,157	(\$3,946,145)	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	(2,306,057)	\$-	\$1,412,375	\$209,746,929
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 17)	3,048,254	-	(1,762,003)	5,053,317	-	-	-	-	-	144,951	6,484,519
Long-term debt (Note 17)	147,365,278	2,584,350	(4,846,467)	(5,053,317)	-	-	-	-	-	163,811	140,213,655
Lease liabilities (Note 30)	19,937,666	-	(9,804,620)	-	10,898,575	-	1,461,233	(3,344,661)	(41,049)	(303,389)	18,803,755
Other noncurrent liabilities	5,473,950	460,495	-	-	-	-	-	(1,102,874)	-	915,139	5,746,710
Subscriptions receivable	(2,620,195)	23,051	-	-	-	21,067	-	-	-	-	(2,576,077)
	<b>\$365,864,552</b>	<b>\$24,995,053</b>	<b>\$20,359,235</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$10,898,575</b>	<b>\$21,067</b>	<b>\$1,461,233</b>	<b>(\$6,753,592)</b>	<b>(\$41,049)</b>	<b>\$2,332,887</b>	<b>\$378,419,491</b>

	Cash Flows						Non-cash Changes				2022
	2021	Availment/ Collection	Settlement/ Payment	Reclass	Addition	Forfeitures	Accretion of interest expense	Lease modification	Waived rentals	Foreign currency translation	
Loans payable (Note 16)	\$165,772,031	\$53,445,670	(\$23,499,829)	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	(\$3,058,273)	\$192,659,599
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 17)	1,805,008	-	(1,855,198)	3,248,072	-	-	-	-	-	(149,628)	3,048,254
Long-term debt (Note 17)	149,678,652	3,249,410	(2,233,137)	(3,248,072)	-	-	-	-	-	(81,575)	147,365,278
Lease liabilities (Note 30)	31,220,799	-	(11,571,267)	-	1,156,394	-	932,077	-	(56,698)	(1,743,639)	19,937,666
Other noncurrent liabilities	5,047,260	1,318,426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(891,736)	5,473,950
Subscriptions receivable	(2,701,935)	45,486	-	-	-	36,254	-	-	-	-	(2,620,195)
	<b>\$350,821,815</b>	<b>\$58,058,992</b>	<b>(\$39,159,431)</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$1,156,394</b>	<b>\$36,254</b>	<b>\$932,077</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>(\$56,698)</b>	<b>(\$5,924,851)</b>	<b>\$365,864,552</b>

Most of the loans are from existing revolving credit lines.



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors  
Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.  
North Science Avenue  
Laguna Technopark  
Biñan, Laguna

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 and have issued our report thereon dated April 1, 2024. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to the Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Group's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, and are not part of the basic consolidated financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, except for the effects and the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion on the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements paragraph section of our report, fairly state, in all material respects, the financial information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

*Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia*

Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 90787

Tax Identification No. 162-410-623

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-074-2023, October 23, 2023, valid until October 22, 2026

PTR No. 10082027, January 6, 2024, Makati City

April 1, 2024





## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors  
Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.  
North Science Avenue  
Laguna Technopark  
Biñan, Laguna

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023, and have issued our report thereon dated April 1, 2024. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplementary Schedule on Financial Soundness Indicators, including their definitions, formulas, calculation, and their appropriateness or usefulness to the intended users, are the responsibility of the Company's management. These financial soundness indicators are not measures of operating performance defined by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. This schedule is presented for the purpose of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS. The components of these financial soundness indicators have been traced to the Group's consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 and except for the effects and the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion on the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements paragraph section of our report, no material exceptions were noted.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

*Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia*

Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 90787

Tax Identification No. 162-410-623

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-074-2023, October 23, 2023, valid until October 22, 2026

PTR No. 10082027, January 6, 2024, Makati City

April 1, 2024



**EXHIBIT 2**

**Supplementary Schedules**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors  
Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.  
North Science Avenue  
Laguna Technopark  
Biñan, Laguna

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the consolidated financial statements Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 and have issued our report thereon dated April 1, 2024. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The schedules listed in the Index to the Supplementary Schedules are the responsibility of the Group's management. These schedules are presented for purposes of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, and are not part of the basic consolidated financial statements. These schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, except for the effects and the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion on the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements paragraph section of our report, fairly state, in all material respects, the financial information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

*Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia*

Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 90787

Tax Identification No. 162-410-623

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-074-2023, October 23, 2023, valid until October 22, 2026

PTR No. 10082027, January 6, 2024, Makati City

April 1, 2024



**Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries**  
**Schedule A. Financial Assets**  
**December 31, 2023**

Name of issuing entity and association of each issue	Number of shares or principal amount of bonds and notes	Amount shown in the balance sheet	Valued based on market quotation at end of reporting period	Income received and accrued
<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>				
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

**Schedule B. Amounts Receivable from Directors, Officers, Employees, Related Parties and Principal Stockholders (Other than Related Parties)**

**December 31, 2023**

*(in U.S. Dollars)*

<b>Name and designation of debtor</b>	<b>Balance at beginning of period</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Amounts collected</b>	<b>Amounts written off</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Not current</b>	<b>Balance at end of period</b>
Receivables from Employees:							
Various Officers and Employees*	310,056	7,530,349	(7,616,625)	-	223,780	-	223,780
<b>Total</b>	<b>310,056</b>	<b>7,530,349</b>	<b>(7,616,625)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223,780</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223,780</b>

\* Consist of receivables from approximately more than 2,000 Officers and Employees.

**Integrated Microelectronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

**Schedule C. Amounts Receivable from Related Parties which are Eliminated during the Consolidation of Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2023**

*(in U.S. Dollars)*

Name and designation of debtor	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Amounts collected	Amounts written off	Current	Balance at end of period
<b>Accounts receivable -trade</b>						
IMI Cooperatief Subsidiaries	3,465,643	332,762	3,537,738	-	260,667	260,667
STI	2,269	-	2,269	-	-	-
IMI International (Singapore) Pte Ltd.	39,260,540	7,065,237	39,483,394	-	6,842,383	6,842,383
STEL Group	4,586,541	15,670	4,115,548	-	486,662	486,662
PSi Technologies Inc.	912,206	2,684	111,793	-	803,098	803,098
IMI USA	7,092	-	-	-	7,092	7,092
IMI Japan	29,957	-	-	-	29,957	29,957
<b>Accounts receivable -nontrade</b>	-				-	-
IMI Cooperatief Subsidiaries	5,096,413	1,928,390	967,119	-	6,057,684	6,057,684
STEL Group	473,517	3,375,909	349,947	-	3,499,479	3,499,479
PSi Technologies Inc.	3,863,228	1,083,726	1,733,817	-	3,213,137	3,213,137
IMI UK	71,392	1,932	71,392	-	1,932	1,932
IMI International (Singapore) Pte Ltd.	2,837,021	25,193,076	6,349,178	-	21,680,918	21,680,918
IMI International ROHQ	-	-	-	-	-	-
IMI USA	103,184	88,343	4,121	-	187,406	187,406
IMI Japan	1,002,740	2,474	19,651	-	985,563	985,563
<b>Due From</b>						
IMI Cooperatief Subsidiaries	5,420,240	25,672	700,000	-	4,745,911	4,745,911
IMI International (Singapore) Pte Ltd.	98,875,212	20,806,080	-	-	119,681,292	119,681,292
STEL Group	23,700,000	5,845,304	1,909,210	-	27,636,094	27,636,094
IMI USA	250,000	-	-	-	250,000	250,000
IMI Japan	823	-	-	-	823	823
IMI UK	1,771	2,856,169	7,328	-	2,850,612	2,850,612
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,959,787</b>	<b>68,623,428</b>	<b>59,362,505</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>199,220,711</b>	<b>199,220,711</b>

**Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries**  
**Schedule D. Long-Term Debt**  
**December 31, 2023**  
*(in U.S. Dollars)*

Title of Issue and type of obligation	Amount authorized by indenture	Amount shown under caption "Current portion of long-term debt" in related balance sheet	Amount shown under caption "Long-term debt" in related balance sheet	Remarks
Clean loan (Parent Company)	141,336,024	5,100,000	136,236,024	Please see Note 17 of the Audited Financial Statement
Long-term debt from Czech and Japan Bank	5,362,150	1,384,519	3,977,631	
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,698,173</b>	<b>6,484,519</b>	<b>140,213,655</b>	

**Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries**  
**Schedule E. Indebtedness to Related Parties**  
**December 31, 2023**  
*(in U.S. Dollars)*

*Indebtedness to Related Parties (Long-term Loans from Related Companies)*

<b>Name of Related Party</b>	<b>Balance at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>Balance at End of Period</b>
<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>		

*Related party payables eliminated during consolidation:*

<b>Name of Related Party</b>	<b>Balance at Beginning of Period</b>	<b>Balance at End of Period</b>
<b>Accounts Payable - Trade</b>		
Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd.	5,862,050	3,882,872
PSi Technologies Inc.	6,278	-
IMI USA	15,132	3,590
IMI Cooperatief Subsidiaries	18,280	32,274
<b>Accounts Payable - Nontrade</b>		
Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd.	30,103	778,741
IMI USA	-	2,892
IMI Cooperatief Subsidiaries	4,650	14,551
<b>Due To</b>		
Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd.	897,131	2,839,272
IMI International (Singapore) Pte Ltd.	36,585	49,412
IMI International ROHQ	-	-
PSi Technologies Inc.	103,750	93
IMI Japan	447,889	450,106
IMI USA	138,975	133,588
IMI Cooperatief Subsidiaries	59,535	77,356
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,620,358</b>	<b>8,264,748</b>

Note 1. These related party liabilities are payable on demand.



**Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries**  
**Schedule F. Guarantees of Securities of Other Issuers**  
**December 31, 2023**  
*(in U.S. Dollars)*

Name of issuing entity of securities guaranteed by the company for which this statement is filed	Title of issue of each class of securities guaranteed	Total amount guaranteed and outstanding	Amount owned by person for which this statement if filed	Nature of Guarantee
<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>				
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-

Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Schedule G. Capital Stock  
December 31, 2023

Title of Issue	Number of Shares Authorized	Number of shares issued and outstanding as shown under related balance sheet caption	Number of shares reserved for options, warrants, conversion and other rights	Number of shares held by related parties	Directors, officers and employees	Others
Common Stocks	2,250,000,000	2,223,816,417				
Less: Treasury Shares		(15,892,224)				
<b>Common shares</b>	<b>2,250,000,000</b>	<b>2,207,924,193</b>	30,323,270		42,229,548	2,135,371,375

**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**FINANCIAL RATIOS**  
**December 31, 2023**

Ratios	Formula	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
(i) Current ratio	Current assets / Current Liabilities	<b>1.43</b>	1.51
(ii) Quick / Acid ratio	Current assets less inventories, contract assets and other current assets/Current liabilities	<b>0.75</b>	0.81
(iii) Solvency ratio	Total Assets / Total Liabilities	<b>1.45</b>	1.60
(iv) Debt ratio	Total Debt / Total Assets	<b>0.36</b>	0.31
(v) Debt-to-Equity ratio	Bank debts (loans and trust receipts payable and long-term debt) / Total Equity	<b>1.15</b>	0.83
(vi) Assets-to-Equity ratio	Total Assets / Total Equity	<b>3.21</b>	2.66
(vii) Interest rate coverage ratio	Earnings before interest and taxes / Interest Expense	<b>-4.80</b>	0.34
(viii) Profitability ratios			
GP margin	Gross Profit / Revenues	<b>9.1%</b>	7.8%
Net profit margin	Net Income after Tax / Revenues	<b>-8.2%</b>	-0.5%
EBITDA margin	EBITDA / Revenues	<b>3.6%</b>	3.3%
Return on assets	Net Income after Tax / Total Asset	<b>-11.0%</b>	-0.6%
Return on equity	Net Income after Tax / Average equity attributable to parent	<b>-33.3%</b>	-1.7%

(in US\$'000)

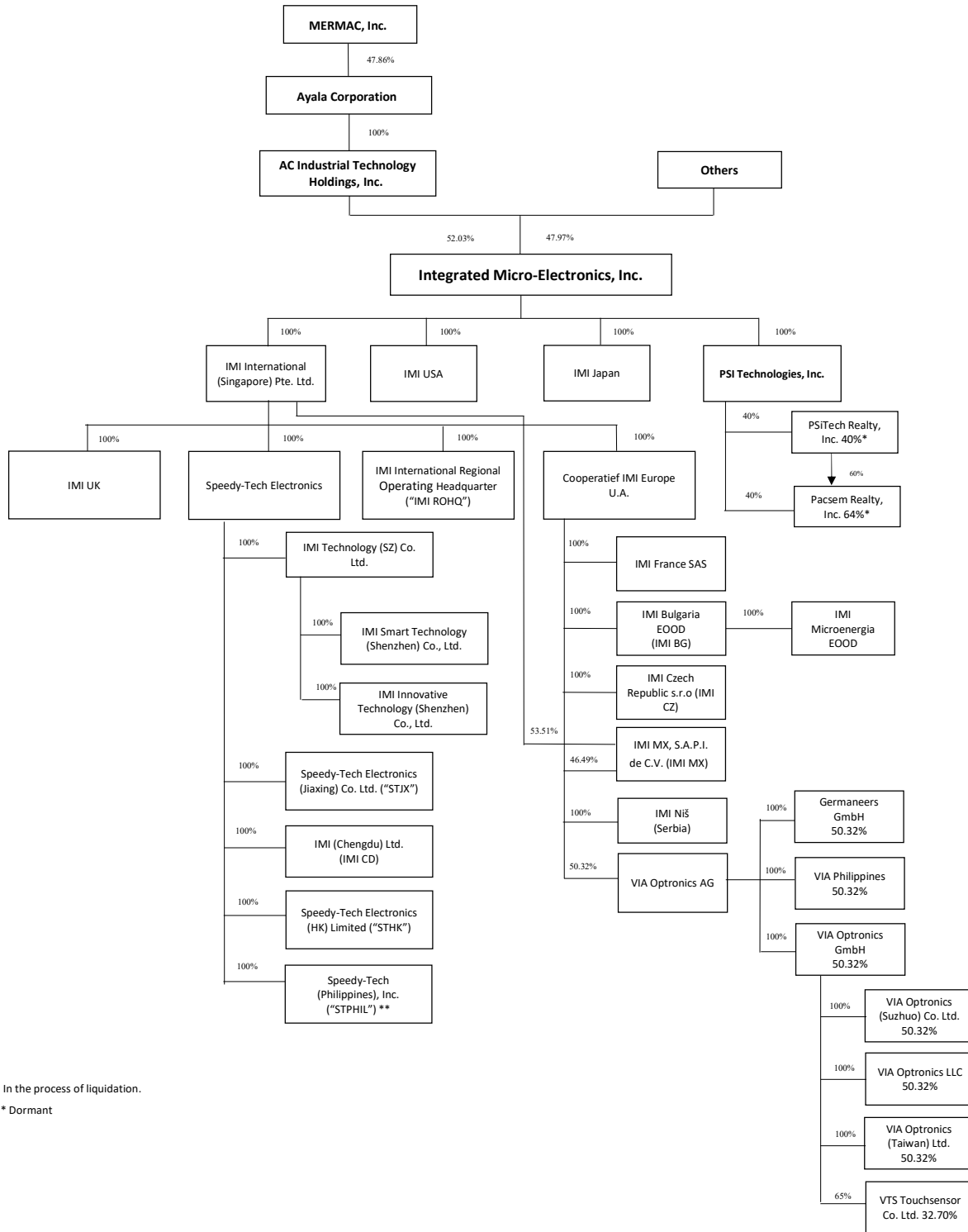
	Dec 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2022
Current Assets	741,008	776,846
Current Liabilities	517,671	514,773
Total Assets	993,735	1,103,884
Bank Debts	356,445	343,073
Total Liabilities	684,024	688,601
Total Equity	309,711	415,284
Average equity Attributable to parent	327,568	390,954
Revenues	1,325,660	1,409,017
Gross Profit	120,507	110,408
Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	(109,195)	(6,757)
Earnings before interest and taxes	(101,262)	5,013
Interest expense	21,100	14,656
EBITDA	47,337	47,099

**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC**  
**RECONCILIATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2023**

(in U.S. Dollars)

<b>Unappropriated retained earnings, beginning</b>		<b>\$5,120,154</b>
<b>Add: Net income actually earned/realized during the year</b>	7,047,296	
Net income during the year closed to Retained Earnings		
Less: Non-actual/unrealized income, net of tax		
Equity in net income of associate/joint venture		
Unrealized foreign exchange loss - net (except those attributable to cash and cash equivalents)	69,426	-
Fair value adjustment (M2M gains)		-
Fair value adjustment of Investment Property resulting to gain		-
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP-gain		-
Other unrealized gains or adjustments to the retained earnings as a result of certain transactions accounted for under the PFRS		-
Subtotal	<u>69,426</u>	<u>7,116,722</u>
Add: Non-actual losses		
Depreciation on revaluation increment (after tax)		-
Adjustment due to deviation from PFRS/GAAP – loss		-
Loss on fair value adjustment of investment property (after tax)		-
Subtotal	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net income actually earned during the year</b>		<b>7,116,722</b>
Add (less):		
Dividend declarations during the year		-
Appropriations of Retained Earnings during the period		-
Reversals of appropriations		-
Effects of prior period adjustments		-
Treasury shares		-
<b>TOTAL RETAINED EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR DIVIDEND DECLARATION, END</b>		<b>\$12,236,876</b>

**Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.  
as of December 31, 2023**



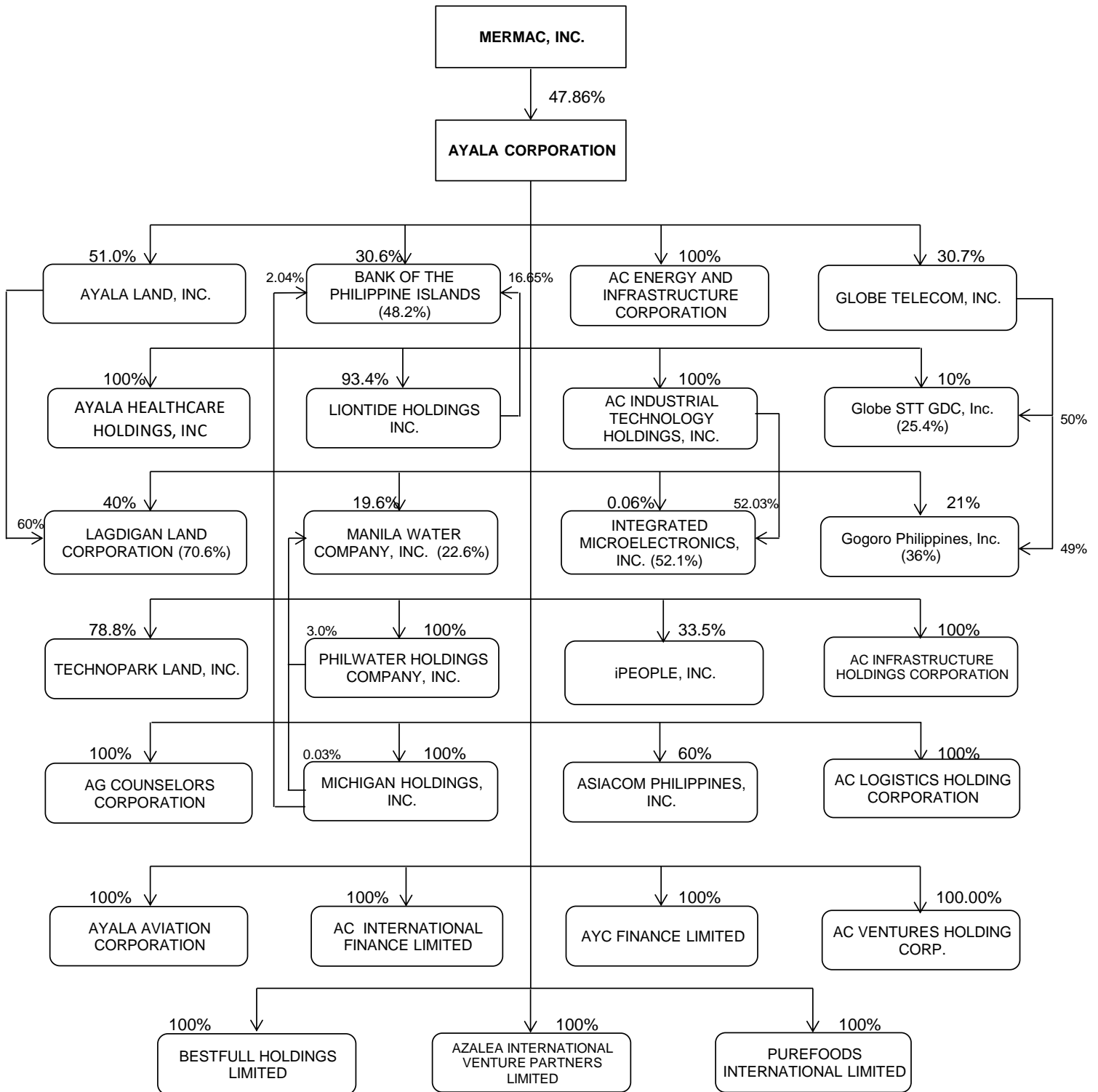
\* In the process of liquidation.

\*\* Dormant

# AYALA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Map of Relationships of the Companies within the Group

As of December 31, 2023



### Legend:

% of ownership appearing outside the box - direct % of economic ownership

% of ownership appearing inside the box - effective % of economic ownership

**EXHIBIT 3**

**2023 Audited Annual Financial Statements,  
IMI International (Singapore) Pte Ltd**

Company Registration No. 200502337G

IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Annual Financial Statements  
31 December 2023





**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.**

**Index**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Directors' statement	1
Independent auditor's report	3
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Cash flow statement	9
Notes to the financial statements	10

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Directors' statement**

---

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

**Opinion of the directors**

In the opinion of the directors,

- (i) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due as the immediate holding company has agreed to provide continuing financial support to the Company as is necessary to enable it to continue its operations and meet its liabilities as and when they fall due for the next 12 months from the date of the financial statements.

**Directors**

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Arthur R. Tan  
Chng Poh Guan  
Jerome Su Tan

**Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures**

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

**Directors' interests in shares and debentures**

The following directors, who held office at the end of the financial year, had, according to the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967, an interest in shares of the Company and its related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) as stated below:

	<b>Indirect interest</b>	
	<b>At the beginning of financial year</b>	<b>At the end of financial year</b>
<b>Ultimate holding company</b> <b>Ayala Corporation</b> <u>Ordinary shares of 1 Peso each</u>		
Arthur R. Tan	419,182	446,098

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Directors' statement**

---

**Directors' interests in shares and debentures (cont'd)**

	<b>Direct interest</b>	
	<b>At the beginning of financial year</b>	<b>At the end of financial year</b>
<b>Immediate holding company</b>		
<b>Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.</b>		
<u>Ordinary shares of 1 Peso each</u>		
Arthur R. Tan	1,955,452	1,955,452
<u>Employee Stock Ownership Plan</u>		
Arthur R. Tan	19,268,100	19,268,100
Jerome Su Tan	2,884,733	2,884,733

Except as disclosed in this statement, no other director who held office at the end of the financial year had an interest in any shares, share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning, or at the end of the financial year.

**Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOWN")**

The Employee Stock Ownership Plan is a privilege given to eligible employees of immediate holding company, Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. whereby it allocates up to 10% of its authorised capital stock for subscription by said personnel under certain terms and conditions stipulated in the plan. The term of payment is eight years for all subscriptions from same grant, reckoned from date of subscription. Full settlement of the subscription is allowed after the holding period as follow: (1) 40% after 1 year from subscription date (2) 30% after 2 years from subscription date and (3) 30% after 3 years from subscription date.

**Auditor**

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the board of directors,



Arthur R. Tan  
Director



Jerome Su Tan  
Director

Singapore

15 March 2024

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.**

**Independent auditor's report  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

**Independent auditor's report to the member of IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.**

**Report on the audit of the financial statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement of the Company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Other information**

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises the Directors' statement as set out on pages 1 to 2.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.**

**Independent auditor's report  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

**Independent auditor's report to the member of IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.**

**Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.**

**Independent auditor's report  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

**Independent auditor's report to the member of IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.**

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)**

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

**Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.



Ernst & Young LLP  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants  
Singapore  
15 March 2024

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Statement of comprehensive income  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Revenue	4	19,729	46,967
Cost of sales		(17,049)	(43,705)
<b>Gross profit</b>		2,680	3,262
Other operating expense	5	(98,664)	(1,957)
Administrative expenses		(6,963)	(6,616)
Finance costs	6	(1,740)	(1,099)
<b>Loss before taxation</b>	7	(104,687)	(6,410)
Income tax credit	9	–	–
<b>Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to owner of the Company</b>		(104,687)	(6,410)

*The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Balance sheet  
As at 31 December 2023**

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investment in subsidiaries	10	215,765	215,765
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	11	79,048	196,961
Cash and cash equivalents	12	3,470	3,137
		82,518	200,098
<b>Total assets</b>		298,283	415,863
<b>Current liability</b>			
Trade and other payables	13	125,466	149,716
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>		(42,948)	50,382
<b>Non-current liability</b>			
Loan from immediate holding company	13	35,957	–
<b>Total liabilities</b>		161,423	149,716
<b>Net assets</b>		136,860	266,147
<b>Equity attributable to owner of the Company</b>			
Share capital	14	104,839	104,839
Redeemable preference shares	15	119,119	119,119
(Accumulated losses)/reserves	16	(87,098)	42,189
<b>Total equity</b>		136,860	266,147

*The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*



**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Statement of changes in equity  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

	Share capital (Note 14) \$'000	Redeemable preference shares (Note 15) \$'000	Capital contribution reserves (Note 16a) \$'000	(Accumulated losses)/ revenue reserves (Note 16b) \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>At 1 January 2022</b>	104,839	119,119	5,524	47,642	277,124
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	(6,410)	(6,410)
<u>Distribution to owners</u>					
Dividends on ordinary shares (Note 22)	–	–	–	(2,000)	(2,000)
Dividends on Class B redeemable cumulative preference shares (Note 22)	–	–	–	(2,567)	(2,567)
<b>At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023</b>	104,839	119,119	5,524	36,665	266,147
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	(104,687)	(104,687)
<u>Distribution to owners</u>					
Dividends on ordinary shares (Note 22)	–	–	–	(21,613)	(21,613)
Dividends on Class B redeemable cumulative preference shares (Note 22)	–	–	–	(2,987)	(2,987)
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	104,839	119,119	5,524	(92,622)	136,860

*The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Cash flow statement  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Loss before tax		(104,687)	(6,410)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of motor vehicles	7	–	13
Finance costs	6	1,740	1,099
Interest income	5	(7,325)	(4,655)
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss, net	5	(1,684)	4,115
Dividend income	5	(16,586)	(9,500)
Impairment loss on loan to a related company	5	29,415	–
Impairment loss on investment in a subsidiary	10	–	11,755
Write-off of loan to a subsidiary	5	93,908	–
<b>Operating cash flows before changes in working capital</b>			
		(5,219)	(3,583)
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		9,564	(29,283)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(9,655)	27,206
<b>Cash flows used in operations</b>			
Finance costs paid		(5,310)	(5,660)
		(9)	(10)
<b>Net cash flows used in operating activities</b>			
		(5,319)	(5,670)
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Interest received from bank deposits	5	52	7
Proceeds from sale of motor vehicles		–	30
Dividend received from subsidiaries	5	16,586	9,500
Increase in loan to subsidiaries		(5,668)	(11,269)
Decrease/(increase) in amount due from subsidiaries, net		249	(2,361)
<b>Net cash flows generated from/(used in) investing activities</b>			
		11,219	(4,093)
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Decrease in amount due to immediate holding company (non-trade), net	13	(9)	(2,078)
(Decrease)/increase in amount due to related companies (non-trade), net	13	(958)	345
Increase in loan from immediate holding company	13	20,000	9,000
Dividends on preference shares	22	(2,987)	(2,567)
Dividends on ordinary shares	22	(21,613)	(2,000)
<b>Net cash flows (used in)/generated from financing activities</b>			
		(5,567)	2,700
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
		333	(7,063)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			
		3,137	10,200
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>			
	13	3,470	3,137

*The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*

## **IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.**

### **Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

#### **1. Corporate information**

IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore with a Philippine Regional Operating Headquarters. IMI International ROHQ ("ROHQ") established in the Republic of the Philippines.

The immediate holding company is Integrated Micro-Electronics Inc. ("IMI") which is incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines and listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange ("PSE"). IMI is a subsidiary of AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc. ("AC Industrials"), also a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ayala Corporation ("AC"), a corporation incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines and listed in the PSE.

The registered office of the Company is located at 1 Harbourfront Avenue #14-07, Keppel Bay Tower, Singapore 098632 and its principal place of business is located at Speedy-Tech Industrial Building, 20 Kian Teck Lane, Singapore 627854.

The Company is an investment holding company and serves as an administrative, communications and coordinating center for its affiliates and subsidiaries. The Company is also engaged in the provision of Electronic Manufacturing Services and Power Electronics solutions to Original Equipment Manufacturer ("OEM") customers in the consumer electronics, computer peripherals/IT, industrial equipment, telecommunications and medical devices sectors. Other activities include sourcing and procurement of raw materials, suppliers and provision of customer services.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements.

#### **2. Material accounting policy information**

##### **2.1 *Basis of preparation***

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs").

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD or \$) and all values in the tables are rounded to the nearest thousand (\$'000), except when otherwise indicated.

Pursuant to Singapore Financial Reporting Standards No. 110, Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company need not prepare consolidated financial statements as the Company is itself a wholly-owned subsidiary of Integrated Micro-Electronics Inc., which prepared one set of consolidated financial statements incorporating the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. The registered office of Integrated Micro-Electronics Inc. is North Science Avenue, Laguna Technopark, Binan, Laguna.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.2 Changes in accounting policies**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The adoption of these standards did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

**2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective**

The Company has not adopted the following relevant standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective:

<b>Description</b>	<b>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</b>
Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Non-current Liabilities with Covenants</i>	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 7: <i>Supplier Finance Arrangement</i>	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 116: <i>Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i>	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 21: <i>Lack of Exchangeability</i>	1 January 2025
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28: <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Date to be determined

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards and amendments above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

**2.4 Foreign currency**

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

**Transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)**

**2.5 Subsidiaries**

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Company. The Company controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

In the Company's balance sheet, investment in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

**2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as revaluation increase.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.7 Financial instruments****(a) Financial assets***Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

*Subsequent measurement**Investments in debt instruments*

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

*De-recognition*

A financial asset is de-recognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

**(b) Financial liabilities***Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.7 Financial instruments (cont'd)****(b) Financial liabilities (cont'd)***Subsequent measurement*

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

*De-recognition*

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On de-recognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

**2.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**2.9 Impairment of financial assets**

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and financial guarantee contracts. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before considering any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.10 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**2.11 Employee benefits****(a) Defined contribution plans**

The Company participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF) scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. These contributions are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

**(b) Defined benefit plans**

IMI maintains a defined benefit plan covering substantially all of its employees, including the employees of the Company. IMI allocates pension expense to the Company according to IMI's best estimate based on the prevailing basic pay of the employees, including the employees of the Company. The plan is a funded, non-contributory pension plan administered by a Board of Trustees. Pension expense is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries. Actuarial valuations are conducted with sufficient regularity, with the option to accelerate when significant changes to underlying assumptions occur. Pension cost includes current service cost, interest cost, expected return on any plan assets, actuarial gains and losses, past service cost and the effect of any curtailment or settlement.

A portion of the actuarial gains and losses is recognised as income or expense if the cumulative unrecognised actuarial gains and losses at the end of the previous reporting period exceeded the greater of 10% of the present value of the defined benefit obligation or 10% of the fair value of the plan assets. These gains and losses are recognised over the expected average remaining working lives of employees participating in the plan.



**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.11 Employee benefits (cont'd)****(b) Defined benefit plans (cont'd)**

Past service costs, if any, are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the changes to the pension plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The net pension asset recognised in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is the lower of: (a) the fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs that shall be recognised in later periods; or (b) the total of any cumulative unrecognised net actuarial loss and past service cost and the present value of any economic benefit available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. If there is no minimum funding requirement, an entity shall determine the economic benefit available as a reduction in future contributions as the lower of: (a) the surplus in the plan; and (b) the present value of the future service cost to the entity, excluding any part of the future cost that will be borne by employees, for each year over the shorter of the expected life of the plan and the expected life of the entity.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using risk-free interest rates of government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability or applying a single weighted average discount rate that reflects the estimated timing and amount of benefit payments.

**(c) Employee leave entitlement**

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they are accrued to the employees. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

**(d) Equity-settled transactions**

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees was measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which the share options are granted. In valuing the share options, no account was taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the company ('market conditions'), if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions was recognised, together with a corresponding increase in the employee share option reserve, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('the vesting date').

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately.

Since the scheme was cancelled after the vesting period, share option reserves representing the cumulative share option expense recognised was retained as part of equity.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.12 Revenue**

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

The Company is in the business providing electronic manufacturing and other related services to various customers as well as providing administrative, communications and coordination center for its affiliates and subsidiaries. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

**(a) Manufacturing services**

The Company provides manufacturing services in accordance with the customer's specifications. The Company promises to provide a combined performance obligation comprised of non-distinct goods or services, which include issuance of materials to production, assembly, testing and packaging.

Contracts with customers are generally classified as turnkey or consignment. In a turnkey contract, the Company procures the materials and provides the assembly services to the customer. In a consignment contract, the Company only provides assembly services to the customer. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the goods are delivered to the customer and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

**(b) Rendering of services**

Revenue is recognised when the related services have been rendered.

**(c) Interest income**

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

**(d) Dividend income**

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.13 Taxes****(a) Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

**(b) Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

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

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

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

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.13 Taxes (cont'd)****(b) Deferred tax (cont'd)**

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

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

**2.14 Share capital and share issuance expenses**

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares and redeemable preference shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

**2.15 Contingencies**

A contingent liability is:

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
  - (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
  - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the balance sheet of the Company, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.16 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the balance sheet and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

Government grant shall be recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants related to income may be presented as a credit in profit or loss or are deducted in reporting the related expenses.

**2.17 Climate-related matters**

The Company considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the group due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Company believes its business model and products will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Company is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

**3.1 Judgments made in applying accounting policies**

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has not made any significant judgement that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

**3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

***Impairment of investment in subsidiaries***

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the forecast for the next five years. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

The carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period is disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****4. Revenue**

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
<b>Major revenue stream</b>		
Manufacturing services	19,729	46,967
<b>Timing of transfer of goods or services</b>		
At a point in time	19,729	46,967

**5. Other operating expense**

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Unrealised exchange gain/(loss), net	1,684	(4,115)
Realised exchange (loss)/gain, net	(936)	65
Miscellaneous expense	–	(307)
Impairment loss on investment in a subsidiary	–	(11,755)
Write-off of loan to a subsidiary	(93,908)	–
Impairment loss on loan to a related company	(29,415)	–
Interest income from:		
- Loans to subsidiaries and a related party	7,273	4,648
- Bank deposits	52	7
Dividend income from subsidiaries	16,586	9,500
	(98,664)	(1,957)

**6. Finance costs**

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Interest expense on loan from immediate holding company	1,731	1,089
Bank charges	9	10
	1,740	1,099

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****7. Loss before tax**

The following items have been included in arriving at loss before tax:

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Employee benefits expense (Note 8)	3,198	4,092
Professional fees	1,542	263
Depreciation of motor vehicles	–	13
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales	17,049	43,705

**8. Employee benefits expense**

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Wages, salaries and bonuses	3,164	4,061
Central Provident Fund/pension contributions	34	31
	<b>3,198</b>	<b>4,092</b>

**9. Income tax credit**

ROHQ derives income in the Philippines by charging service fees to IMI, the immediate holding company. It is subject to the following tax rules, amongst others:

- Its taxable income is taxed at 25%. Remittances to the Company are subject to the ROHQ profit tax of 15%;
- It is exempted from all kinds of local taxes, fees or charges, except real property tax on land improvements and equipment tax;
- The importation of equipment and materials for training and conferences which are needed and used solely for its functions, and which are not available locally, are tax and duty free, subject to the approval of the Board of Investments; and
- The compensation of the employees of the Headquarters is subject to the regular income tax rates in accordance with the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion ("TRAIN") law.



**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****9. Income tax credit (cont'd)*****Relationship between tax credit and accounting loss***

A reconciliation between the tax credit and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Loss before tax	(104,687)	(6,410)
Tax credit at the applicable statutory tax rate of 17% (2022: 17%)	(17,797)	(1,090)
Adjustments:		
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	21,872	3,588
Income not subject to tax	(4,155)	(2,453)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	81	–
Utilisation of unrecognised deferred tax assets	–	(122)
Effect of differences in tax rates in other country where Company operates	(1)	77
Tax credit recognised in profit or loss	–	–

***Relationship between tax credit and accounting loss***

At the balance sheet date, the Company has unused tax losses of approximately US\$2,776,000 (2022: US\$2,299,000) that are available for offset against future taxable profits of the Company, for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of its recoverability.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****10. Investment in subsidiaries**

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost		
At 1 January	215,765	227,520
Impairment loss	–	(11,755)
At 31 December	<u>215,765</u>	<u>215,765</u>

In 2023, the Company carried out a review of the recoverable amount of the investment in IMI Mexico, S.A.P.I de C.V. as there were indicators of impairment. The recoverable amount based on its value in use calculation is higher than the cost of investment.

In 2022, the recoverable amount based on its value in use calculation is lower than the cost of investment. Therefore, impairment loss of US\$11,754,903 was made in 2022 representing the write-down of the investment to the recoverable amount was recognised in “other operating expenses” line item of profit or loss.

The recoverable amount based on its value in use calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period.

The key assumptions used to extrapolate the cash flow projections beyond the five-year period are as follows:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Terminal growth rate	1%	1%
Discount rate	13.9%	13.5%

Details of subsidiaries are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Effective equity interest held by the Company	
			2023 %	2022 %
<b><i>Held by the Company</i></b>				
Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd ("STEL")*	Singapore	Provision of electronic manufacturing service and manufacturing of Power Electronics, marketing and procurement	100	100
Cooperatief IMI Europe U.A. ("Cooperatief")**	Netherlands	Provision of material needs of its members, pursuant to agreements concluded with its members in respect of the business that it carries on or procures to be carried on for the benefit of its members	100	100

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****10. Investment in subsidiaries (cont'd)**

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Effective equity interest held by the Company	
			2023 %	2022 %
<b>Held by the Company (cont'd)</b>				
Integrated Micro-Electronics UK Limited ("IMI UK") #	United Kingdom	Investment holding	100	100
IMI Mexico, S.A.P.I de C.V. ("IMI MX") #	Mexico	Manufacture and sale of electronic components and plastic injection moulding primarily for the automotive and household industries	54	54
<b>Held through STEL:</b>				
Speedy-Tech Electronics (HK) Limited ("STHK") #	Hong Kong	Procurement, marketing and supply chain services	100	100
Speedy-Tech (Philippines) Inc. ("STPHIL") ®	Philippines	Provision of electronic manufacturing service and manufacturing of Power Electronics, marketing and procurement (dormant)	100	100
Speedy-Tech Electronics (Jiaxing) Co. Ltd. ("STJX") #	People's Republic of China	Provision of electronic manufacturing service and manufacturing of Power Electronics, marketing and procurement	100	100
IMI (Chengdu) Ltd. ("IMICD") #	People's Republic of China	Provision of electronic manufacturing services and manufacture of Power Electronics, marketing and procurement	100	100
IMI Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. ("IMISZ") #	People's Republic of China	Provision of electronic manufacturing services and manufacture of Power Electronics, marketing, procurement and research and development	100	100
IMI Smart Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd ("IMIST") #	People's Republic of China	Provision of electronic manufacturing services and manufacture of Power Electronics, marketing, procurement and research and development	100	100
IMI Innovative Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. ("IMIIT") ®	People's Republic of China	Provision of electronic manufacturing services and manufacture of Power Electronics, marketing, procurement and research and development	100	100
Speedy-Tech Electronics Inc.*	United States of America	Marketing, liaison and support services (dormant)	100	100

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****10. Investment in subsidiaries (cont'd)**

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Effective equity interest held by the Company	
			2023 %	2022 %
<b><i>Held through Cooperatief:</i></b>				
IMI Bulgaria EOOD ("IMI BG") #	Bulgaria	Production of electronic modules for domestic goods and automobile manufacturing	100	100
IMI Microenergja EOOD #	Bulgaria	Supply of water, refurbishment and infrastructure maintenance activities	100	100
IMI Czech Republic s.r.o ("IMI CZ") #	Czech Republic	Installation and repairs of products and equipment of consumer electronics; purchase of goods for the purpose of resale thereof, and sale of goods; leasing of real property, residential and non-residential premises without provision of other than basic services ensuring proper operation of the real property, residential and non-residential premises	100	100
IMI Mexico, S.A.P.I de C.V. ("IMI MX") #	Mexico	Manufacture and sale of electronic components and plastic injection moulding primarily for the automotive and household industries	46	46
IMI d.o.o. Niš # **	Serbia	Production of electronic modules for domestic goods and automobile manufacturing	100	100
IMI France SAS @	France	Employer of executives in Europe and Mexico subsidiaries	100	100
VIA Optronics AG ©	Germany	Holding company of VIA Optronics Group	50	50
VIA Optronics GmbH ©	Germany	Manufactures enhanced display solutions and provides optical bonding solutions	50	50
VIA Optronics Suzhou Co. Ltd. (VIA Suzhou) ©	People's Republic of China	Manufactures enhanced display solutions and provides optical bonding solutions	50	50
VIA Optronics LLC (VIA LLC) ©	USA	Manufactures enhanced display solutions and provides optical bonding solutions	50	50

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****10. Investment in subsidiaries (cont'd)**

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Effective equity interest held by the Company	
			2023 %	2022 %
<b><i>Held through Cooperatief (cont'd):</i></b>				
VTS-Touchsensor Co., Ltd. ("VTS") ©	Japan	Provides optical bonding solutions	50	50
VIA Optronics Taiwan Ltd. ©	Taiwan	Sales Office	50	50
VIA Optronics (Philippines), Inc. ©	Philippines	Design and Development of Camera Solutions	50	50
Germaneers GmbH	Germany	Provides solutions for high-end original equipment manufacturers	50	50
<b><i>Held through IMI UK :</i></b>				
Surface Technology International Enterprises Ltd (STI) # ©	United Kingdom	Provides a complete set of electronics design and manufacturing solutions in both PCBA and full box build manufacturing	–	80
STI Limited # ©	United Kingdom	Provides a complete set of electronics design and manufacturing solutions in both PCBA and full box build manufacturing	–	80
STI Asia Ltd. ^ ©	Philippines	Provides a complete set of electronics design and manufacturing solutions in both PCBA and full box build manufacturing (Dormant)	–	80
STI Supplychain Ltd. ^ ©	United Kingdom	Provides a complete set of electronics design and manufacturing solutions in both PCBA and full box build manufacturing (Dormant)	–	80
STI Philippines Inc. # ©	Philippines	Provides a complete set of electronics design and manufacturing solutions in both PCBA and full box build manufacturing	–	80
ST Intercept # ©	Philippines	Manufacturing of electronic components (Dormant)	–	80

\* Audited by Ernst & Young LLP, Singapore.

# Audited by member firms of Ernst & Young Global in the respective countries.

\*\* No audit is required by the law of its country of incorporation.

@ Audited by Cauchy-Chaumont & Associates in France.

© Audited by PWC

® The Company is a dormant company.

^ The Company is in the process of liquidation

Ⓢ These companies were sold on 31 October 2023

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****11. Trade and other receivables**

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
<b>Trade receivables:</b>		
- Third parties	10,848	39,072
<b>Other receivables:</b>		
Deposits	3	3
Third parties	18,659	–
Due from a related company (non-trade)	750	–
Due from subsidiaries (non-trade)	18,079	18,327
Due from immediate holding company (non-trade)	116	99
Loan to subsidiaries	30,435	110,625
Loan to a related company	29,415	28,678
Sales tax receivables, net	158	157
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total trade and other receivables	108,463	196,961
Impairment losses	(29,415)	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net trade and other receivables	79,048	196,961
Less: Sales tax receivables, net	(158)	(157)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	3,470	3,137
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	82,360	199,941

Trade receivables (receivables from contracts with customers) are non-interest bearing and are generally on 45 to 75 days' credit terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Amounts due from a related company, subsidiaries and immediate holding company are non-trade, unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

Loan to subsidiaries is unsecured, with an interest rate of 3.1% to 7.2% (2022: 3.1% to 8.3%) per annum with some loans subject to monthly repricing, repayable in 2023 and to be settled in cash. During 2023, the Company has written-off its loan to subsidiaries amounting to \$93,908,000 in connection with the sales of STI shares by IMIUK.

Loan to a related company is unsecured, with an interest rate ranging from 2.7% to 3.9% (2022: 2.7% to 3.9%) per annum, repayable in 2023 or until such time the Borrower has sufficient cash available to pay. During 2023, the Company has fully impaired its loan to PSI Technologies, Inc. amounting to \$29,415,231.

Trade and other receivables are denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December are as follows:

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
British Pound	–	34,749
Singapore Dollar	3	3

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****11. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)**Expected credit loss

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses computed based on lifetime ECL was as follows:

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
At 1 January	–	–
Impairment loss on loan to a related company	29,415	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December	29,415	–
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**12. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Cash and bank balances	3,470	3,137
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December are as follows:

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Singapore Dollar	156	137
Philippine Peso	55	54
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****13. Trade and other payables**

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
<b>Non-current</b>		
Loan from immediate holding company	35,957	–
<b>Current</b>		
<u>Trade payables:</u>		
- Immediate holding company	5,089	39,219
- Subsidiaries	5,805	2,696
	10,894	41,915
<u>Other payables:</u>		
Other payables	1,976	1,297
Accrued operating expenses	465	325
Due to immediate holding company (non-trade)	82,099	61,742
Due to subsidiaries (non-trade)	395	379
Due to related companies (non-trade)	263	474
Loan from immediate holding company	29,374	43,584
Total trade and other payable	125,466	149,716
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	161,423	149,716

Amounts due to immediate holding company (trade and non-trade) and subsidiaries (trade and non-trade) are unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

Amounts due to related companies (non-trade) relate to global expenses incurred on behalf of the company's subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

Loans from immediate holding company are unsecured, with an interest rate ranging from 2.70% to 3.86% (2022: 2.70% to 8.26%) per annum, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.

Non-current loans from immediate holding company are unsecured, with an interest rate ranging from 5.97% to 6.83% (2022: Nil) per annum subject to monthly repricing. These loans are repayable in 2028 and 2033 amounting to \$15,766,000 and \$20,191,000 respectively (2022: Nil) and to be settled in cash.

Accrued operating expenses include accruals for salaries and benefits such as leave credits and bonuses, and professional fees.



**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****13. Trade and other payables (cont'd)**

Included in trade and other payables are the following amounts denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December:

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Singapore Dollar	241	1,150
Japanese Yen	263	253
Euro	395	379
British Pound	127	–

A reconciliation arising from the Company's financing activities is as follows:

	<b>1</b>		<b>Non-cash change</b>			<b>31</b>
	<b>January</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>Accretion</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>Reclassification</b>	<b>December</b>
	<b>2023</b>	<b>flows</b>	<b>of interest</b>	<b>exchange</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>2023</b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Amount due to immediate holding company (non-trade)	61,643	(9)	–	–	20,349	81,983
Amount due to related companies (non-trade)	474	(208)	–	(3)	–	263
Amount due from related companies (non-trade)	–	(750)	–	–	–	(750)
Loan from immediate holding company (current and non-current)	43,584	20,000	1,731	–	16	66,331

\*This is related to reclassification of amount due to immediate holding company from trade to non-trade in nature.

	<b>1 January</b>		<b>Non-cash change</b>		<b>31 December</b>
	<b>2022</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>Accretion of</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>2022</b>
	\$'000	<b>flows</b>	<b>interest</b>	<b>exchange</b>	<b>2022</b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Amount due to immediate holding company (non-trade), net	63,721	(2,078)	–	–	61,643
Amount due to related companies (non-trade)	110	345	–	19	474
Loan from immediate holding company (current and non-current)	33,494	9,000	1,089	1	43,584

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****14. Share capital**

	2023		2022	
	No. of Shares '000	\$'000	No. of Shares '000	\$'000
<b>Issued and fully paid ordinary shares</b>				
At 1 January and 31 December	137,338	104,839	137,338	104,839

The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction. The ordinary shares have no par value.

**15. Redeemable preference shares**

	2023		2022	
	No. of Shares '000	\$'000	No. of Shares '000	\$'000
<b>Issued and fully paid Class A redeemable preference shares</b>				
At 1 January and 31 December	108,227	79,119	108,227	79,119
<b>Issued and fully paid Class B redeemable preference shares</b>				
At 1 January and 31 December	55,300	40,000	55,300	40,000

In 2019, there were 137,926,000 redeemable cumulative preference shares ("Class B RCPS") issued to and fully paid by AC Industrials (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., a subsidiary of AC Industrials. The shares were issued at S\$1 each and translated to total amounts of US\$100,000,000 with preferential rights over all existing classes of shares in the capital of the Company.

In 2020, the Company redeemed 41,313,000 shares equivalent to US\$30,000,000 (2020: 41,313,000 shares equivalent to US\$30,000,000) which were issued to AC Industrials (Singapore) Pte Ltd in 2019 as redeemable cumulative preference shares ("Class B RCPS").

In 2021, IMI purchased the remaining Class B of RCPS 55,300,000 shares equivalent to US\$ 40,000,000 from AC Industrials (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

There is no conversion option to the shareholders to convert the Class B RCPS or Class A RPS into ordinary shares of the Company and there is no redemption date for the Class B RCPS or Class A RPS. The shareholders are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. Dividend rights for Class B RCPS are cumulative but non-cumulative for Class A RPS. The shareholders have no voting rights unless the resolution in question varies the rights attached to the Class B RCPS or Class A RPS or is for the winding-up of the Company.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****16. Reserves****(a) Capital contribution reserves**

Capital contribution reserves are made up of the difference between the fair value and the subscription price of the share of the immediate holding company's Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOWN") granted to employees of the Company.

**(b) (Accumulated losses)/revenue reserves**

Revenue reserves of the Company are available for distribution as dividends.

**17. Related party transactions****(a) Sale and purchase of goods and services**

In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following significant transactions between the Company and related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Purchase from immediate holding company	(13,508)	(38,800)
Purchase from subsidiaries	(5,816)	(7,060)
Rental of office premises from a subsidiary	(31)	(31)

**(b) Compensation of key management personnel**

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	1,201	1,027
Pension and post-employment medical benefits	34	31
<b>Total compensation entitled to key management personnel</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,058</b>
<i>Comprise amounts entitled to:</i>		
• Directors of the Company	673	633
• Other key management personnel	562	425
	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,058</b>

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****18. Commitments*****Lease commitments***

The Company has no lease contracts that have not yet commenced as at 31 December 2023.

**19. Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Company's operations. The Company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations.

It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the Company's policy that no trading in derivative financial instruments shall be undertaken.

***Foreign currency risk***

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk from revenues generated and cost incurred in foreign currencies, principally in Philippine Peso ("PHP"), Singapore Dollar ("SGD"), Japanese Yen ("JPY"), British Pound ("GBP") and Euro ("EUR"). The Company does not enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge against its foreign exchange risk resulting from sale and purchase transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company manages its foreign exchange exposure risk by matching, as far as possible, receipts and payments in each individual currency. Foreign currency is converted into the relevant domestic currency as and when the management deems necessary. The unhedged exposure is reviewed and monitored closely on an ongoing basis and management will consider to hedge any material exposure where appropriate.

***Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk***

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in PHP, SGD, JPY, GBP and EUR exchange rates (against USD), with all other variables held constant, of the Company's (loss)/profit before tax.

		<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
		<b>Loss before tax decrease/ (increase)</b>	<b>Profit before tax increase/ (decrease)</b>
PHP	– strengthened 1% (2022: 1%)	(1)	1
	– weakened 1% (2022: 1%)	1	(1)
SGD	– strengthened 1% (2022: 1%)	1	10
	– weakened 1% (2022: 1%)	(1)	(10)
JPY	– strengthened 1% (2022: 1%)	3	3
	– weakened 1% (2022: 1%)	(3)	(3)
GBP	– strengthened 1% (2022: 1%)	(1)	347
	– weakened 1% (2022: 1%)	1	(347)
EUR	– strengthened 1% (2022: 1%)	4	4
	– weakened 1% (2022: 1%)	(4)	(4)

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****19. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)*****Liquidity risk***

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

In the management of liquidity risk, the Company monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the directors to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on the contractual undiscounted payments.

<b>2023</b>	<b>One year or less \$'000</b>	<b>Two to five years \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>			
Trade and other payables (excluding loans)	96,092	–	96,092
Loans from immediate holding company	32,315	42,569	74,884
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	128,407	42,569	170,976
<b>2022</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>			
Trade and other payables (excluding loans)	106,132	–	106,132
Loans from immediate holding company	45,315	–	45,315
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	151,447	–	151,447

***Credit risk***

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Company trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. For transactions that do not occur in the country of the relevant operating unit, the Company does not offer credit terms without the approval of the Head of Credit Control.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****19. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)*****Credit risk (cont'd)****Trade receivables*

The Company has determined the default event on financial asset to be when there are information indicating that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. Such information includes discontinuance of orders, financial difficulty or insolvency, probable bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation. The Company's historical information shows low defaulted accounts which were also substantially recovered subsequently, resulting in insignificant write-offs.

The Company provides for lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables using a provision matrix. The provision rates are determined based on the Company's historical observed default rates analysed in accordance to days past due. Historically, the Company did not incur any bad debt.

The expected credit losses also incorporate forward looking information. The Company uses compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of the worldwide Electronics Assembly Market for Electronics Products Forecast being published annually by New Venture Research Corp. (NVR) as forward-looking estimate. Based on the assessment, the Company has concluded a forward-looking default rate of zero.

Hence, the lifetime expected credit loss will have no impact on the Company's trade receivables.

Summarised below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Company's trade receivables:

	<b>&lt; 30 days past due \$'000</b>	<b>&gt; 30 days past due \$'000</b>	<b>&gt; 60 days past due \$'000</b>	<b>&gt; 90 days past due \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>2023</b>					
Carrying amount	1,925	1,990	235	4,238	8,388
<b>2022</b>					
Carrying amount	4,136	1,862	1,516	416	7,930

The Company does not have loss allowance movement of trade receivables.

*Exposure to credit risk*

At the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheet.

*Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired*

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Company. Cash and cash equivalents that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**19. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)*****Credit risk (cont'd)****Other receivables and loan to the holding company*

The Company assessed the latest performance and financial position of the counterparties, adjusted for the future outlook of the industry in which the counterparties operate in, and concluded that there has been no significant increase in the credit risk since the initial recognition of the financial assets. Accordingly, the Company measured the impairment loss allowance using 12-month ECL and determined that the ECL is insignificant.

**20. Fair value of financial instruments****(a) Fair value hierarchy**

The Company categories fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date,
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Company does not have financial instruments carried at above levels of fair value hierarchy.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

**(b) Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value**

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

*Trade receivables and trade payables*

The carrying amounts of these receivables and payables approximate their fair values as they are subject to normal trade credit terms.

*Bank balances, short-term receivables, short-term borrowings and other current liabilities*

The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the relatively short period to maturity of these instruments.

**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****20. Fair value of financial instruments (cont'd)**

- (b) ***Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value (cont'd)***

*Long-term borrowing*

The carrying amount of non-current loan from immediate holding company approximate their fair values as they are subject to interest rates close to market rate of interests for similar arrangements with financial institutions.

The Company does not have any financial instruments that are carried at fair value or any financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not reasonable approximation of fair value.

**21. Capital management**

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholder, return capital to shareholder or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the financial years ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade and other payables (Note 14)	161,423	149,716
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	(3,470)	(3,137)
Net debt	<u>157,953</u>	<u>146,579</u>
Equity attributable to equity holder of the Company	<u>136,860</u>	<u>266,147</u>
Total capital	<u>136,860</u>	<u>266,147</u>
Capital and net debt	<u>294,813</u>	<u>412,726</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>54%</u>	<u>36%</u>



**IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**22. Dividends**

	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
<b>Declared and paid during the financial year</b>		
<i>Dividend on ordinary shares:</i>		
- Interim exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2023: 15.74 cents (2022: 1.46 cents) per share	21,613	2,000
<i>Dividend on Class B redeemable preference shares</i>		
- Interim exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2023: 5.40 cents (2022: 4.64 cents) per share	2,987	2,567
	<hr/> 24,600	<hr/> 4,567 <hr/>

**23. Authorisation of financial statements for issue**

The financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 15 March 2024.

**EXHIBIT 4**

**2023 Audited Annual Financial Statements,  
Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd and its subsidiaries**

Company Registration No. 198502018H

Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Annual Financial Statements  
31 December 2023



## Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries

### Index

---

	<b>Page</b>
Directors' statement	1
Independent auditor's report	3
Statements of comprehensive income	6
Balance sheets	7
Statements of changes in equity	8
Consolidated cash flow statement	11
Notes to the financial statements	12

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Directors' statement**

---

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited consolidated financial statements of Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") and the statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

**Opinion of the directors**

In the opinion of the directors,

- (a) the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet and statement of changes in equity of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and the financial performance and changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

**Directors**

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Arthur R. Tan  
Chng Poh Guan  
Mary Ann Natividad  
Jerome Su Tan

**Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures**

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

**Directors' interests in shares and debentures**

The following directors, who held office at the end of the financial year, had, according to the register of directors' shareholdings, required to be kept under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967, an interest in shares of the Company and related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) as stated below:

	<b>Indirect interest</b>	
	<b>At the beginning of financial year</b>	<b>At the end of financial year</b>
<b>Ultimate holding company</b>		
<b>Ayala Corporation</b>		
<u>Ordinary shares of 1 Peso each</u>		
Arthur R. Tan	446,098	446,098

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Directors' statement**

---

**Directors' interests in shares and debentures (cont'd)**

	<b>Direct interest</b>	
	<b>At the beginning of financial year</b>	<b>At the end of financial year</b>
<b>Intermediate holding company</b>		
<b>Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.</b>		
<u>Ordinary shares of 1 Peso each</u>		
Arthur R. Tan	1,955,452	1,955,452
Mary Ann Natividad	75,204	75,204
<u>Employee Stock Ownership Plan</u>		
Arthur R. Tan	19,268,100	19,268,100
Jerome Su Tan	2,884,733	2,884,733
Mary Ann Natividad	806,935	806,935
<u>Held through Philippine Central Depository, Inc. (PCD)</u>		
Mary Ann Natividad	553,101	553,101

Except as disclosed in this statement, no director who held office at the end of the financial year had an interest in shares, share options, warrants or debentures of the Company, or of related corporations, either at the beginning of the financial year or at the end of the financial year.

**Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOWN")**

The Employee Stock Ownership Plan is a privilege given to eligible employees of intermediate holding company, Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. whereby it allocates up to 10% of its authorised capital stock for subscription by said personnel under certain terms and conditions stipulated in the plan. The term of payment is eight years for all subscriptions from same grant, reckoned from date of subscription. Full settlement of the subscription is allowed after the holding period as follow: (1) 40% after 1 year from subscription date (2) 30% after 2 years from subscription date and (3) 30% after 3 years from subscription date.

**Auditors**

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment as auditor.

On behalf of the board of directors,

*Arthur R. Tan*

Arthur R. Tan  
Director

*Jerome Su Tan*

Jerome Su Tan  
Director

Singapore  
13 March 2024

## **Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries**

### **Independent auditor's report For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

#### **Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd.**

### **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group"), which comprise the balance sheets of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2023, the statements of comprehensive income and statements of changes in equity of the Group and the Company and consolidated cash flow statement of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet, statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and the financial performance and changes in equity of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Other Information**

Management is responsible for other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement as set up from page 1 to 2.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries**

### **Independent auditor's report For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

#### **Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd.**

---

#### **Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.



**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries**

**Independent auditor's report  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

**Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd.**

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (cont'd)**

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors 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.

**Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The logo for Ernst & Young LLP, featuring the company name in a blue, cursive script font.

Ernst & Young LLP  
Public Accountants and  
Chartered Accountants  
Singapore  
13 March 2024

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Statements of comprehensive income  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

	Note	Group		Company	
		2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
<b>Revenue</b>	4	265,396	307,704	63,873	77,230
Cost of sales		(236,079)	(278,632)	(61,059)	(73,865)
Gross profit		29,317	29,072	2,814	3,365
Other operating income	5	5,695	4,024	16,339	2,738
Administrative expenses		(19,387)	(56,107)	(4,560)	(38,379)
Finance costs	8	(3,322)	(1,930)	(2,841)	(1,414)
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>	7	12,303	(24,941)	11,752	(33,690)
Income tax expense	9	(327)	(879)	(3)	(24)
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>		11,976	(25,820)	11,749	(33,714)
<b>Other comprehensive loss</b>					
<b>Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</b>					
Foreign currency translation		(860)	(5,193)	–	–
<b>Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax</b>		(860)	(5,193)	–	–
<b>Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to owner of the Company</b>		11,116	(31,013)	11,749	(33,714)

*The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Balance sheets  
As at 31 December 2023**

	Note	Group		Company	
		2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Property, plant and equipment	10	18,740	20,737	44	66
Rights-of-use assets	17	4,908	4,744	684	1,367
Prepayments	15	146	349	–	–
Deferred charges		2,805	5,590	–	–
Investment in subsidiaries	11	–	–	41,635	41,635
Deferred tax assets	19	1,570	946	–	–
		28,169	32,366	42,363	43,068
<b>Current assets</b>					
Inventories	12	38,082	33,355	314	661
Deferred charges		2,661	2,182	–	–
Trade and other receivables	13	97,101	81,146	62,607	45,228
Prepayments	14	264	263	35	14
Contract assets	4	8,679	10,381	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents	15	33,978	34,824	7,363	10,131
		180,765	162,151	70,319	56,034
<b>Total assets</b>		208,934	194,517	112,682	99,102
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables	16	110,157	107,010	49,237	46,061
Tax payable		904	566	–	–
Borrowings	18	19,427	6,370	15,244	3,814
Deferred grants	20	153	128	–	–
		130,641	114,074	64,481	49,875
<b>Net current assets</b>		50,124	48,077	5,838	6,159
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Deferred grants	20	120	159	–	–
Borrowings	18	1,468	2,695	–	775
		1,588	2,854	–	775
<b>Total liabilities</b>		132,229	116,928	64,481	50,650
<b>Net assets</b>		76,705	77,589	48,201	48,452
<b>Equity attributable to owner of the Company</b>					
Share capital	21	26,872	26,872	26,872	26,872
Reserves	22	49,833	50,717	21,329	21,580
<b>Total equity</b>		76,705	77,589	48,201	48,452
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		208,934	194,517	112,682	99,102

*The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries**

**Statements of changes in equity  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Share capital (Note 22) \$'000</b>	<b>Revaluation reserve (Note 23a) \$'000</b>	<b>Capital reserve (Note 23a) \$'000</b>	<b>Restricted reserves (Note 23b) \$'000</b>	<b>Share option reserve (Note 23c) \$'000</b>	<b>Capital contribution reserves (Note 23d) \$'000</b>	<b>Foreign currency translation reserve (Note 23e) \$'000</b>	<b>Revenue reserves (Note 23f) \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>Opening balance as at 1 January 2022</b>	26,872	1,810	247	13,583	743	2,749	4,345	67,753	118,102
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(25,820)	(25,820)
<b>Other comprehensive loss</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5,193)	–	(5,193)
Foreign currency translation	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5,193)	(25,820)	(31,013)
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5,193)	(25,820)	(31,013)
<b>Distributions to owners</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(9,500)	(9,500)
Dividends on ordinary shares (Note 27)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(9,500)	(9,500)
<b>Total distributions to owners</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(9,500)	(9,500)
<b>Others</b>	–	–	–	722	–	–	–	(722)	–
Transfer to restricted reserves	–	–	–	722	–	–	–	(722)	–
<b>Total others</b>	–	–	–	722	–	–	–	(722)	–
<b>Closing balance as at 31 December 2022</b>	26,872	1,810	247	14,305	743	2,749	(848)	31,711	77,589

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries**

**Statements of changes in equity  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Share capital (Note 22) \$'000</b>	<b>Revaluation reserve (Note 23a) \$'000</b>	<b>Capital reserve (Note 23a) \$'000</b>	<b>Restricted reserves (Note 23b) \$'000</b>	<b>Share option reserve (Note 23c) \$'000</b>	<b>Capital contribution reserves (Note 23d) \$'000</b>	<b>Foreign currency translation reserve (Note 23e) \$'000</b>	<b>Revenue reserves (Note 23f) \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>Opening balance as at 1 January 2023</b>	26,872	1,810	247	14,305	743	2,749	(848)	31,711	77,589
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,976	11,976
<b>Other comprehensive loss</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	(860)	–	(860)
Foreign currency translation	–	–	–	–	–	–	(860)	–	(860)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	(860)	11,976	11,116
<b>Distributions to owners</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(12,000)	(12,000)
Dividends on ordinary shares (Note 27)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(12,000)	(12,000)
<b>Total distributions to owners</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(12,000)	(12,000)
<b>Others</b>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer to restricted reserves	–	–	–	958	–	–	–	(958)	–
<b>Total others</b>	–	–	–	958	–	–	–	(958)	–
<b>Closing balance as at 31 December 2023</b>	26,872	1,810	247	15,263	743	2,749	(1,708)	30,729	76,705

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Statements of changes in equity  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Share capital (Note 22) \$'000</b>	<b>Share option reserve (Note 23c) \$'000</b>	<b>Capital contribution reserves (Note 23d) \$'000</b>	<b>Revenue reserves (Note 23f) \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>At 1 January 2022</b>	26,872	743	2,263	61,788	91,666
Loss for the year, representing total comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	(33,714)	(33,714)
Dividends on ordinary shares, representing total distributions to owners (Note 27)	–	–	–	(9,500)	(9,500)
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	26,872	743	2,263	18,574	48,452
<b>At 1 January 2023</b>	26,872	743	2,263	18,574	48,452
Profit for the year, representing total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	11,749	11,749
Dividends on ordinary shares, representing total distributions to owners (Note 27)	–	–	–	(12,000)	(12,000)
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	26,872	743	2,263	18,323	48,201

*The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Consolidated cash flow statement  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

	Note	Group	
		2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
<b>Operating activities</b>			
Profit/(loss) before tax		12,303	(24,941)
Adjustments:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	4,234	4,984
Amortisation of intangible assets		–	57
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	17	2,844	3,841
Impairment loss on amount due from related companies (non-trade)	13	–	33,951
Lease modification	17	21	–
Amortisation of deferred grants	20	(170)	(176)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5	(26)	(3)
Write-down of inventories, net	12	1,059	1,286
Write off of property, plant and equipment	10	7	1
Finance costs	8	3,322	1,930
Interest income	5	(3,399)	(1,466)
Unrealised exchange loss	7	1,189	1,403
<b>Operating cash flows before changes in working capital</b>		<b>21,384</b>	<b>20,867</b>
Changes in working capital:			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(5,786)	1,132
Decrease in trade and other receivables		1,656	3,546
Decrease/(increase) in contract assets		1,702	(676)
Increase in prepayments		(1)	(37)
Increase in trade and other payables		1,642	715
<b>Cash flows generated from operations</b>		<b>20,597</b>	<b>25,547</b>
Interest received	5	3,399	1,466
Finance costs paid		(3,100)	(1,593)
Income taxes paid		(607)	(544)
<b>Net cash flows generated from operating activities</b>		<b>20,289</b>	<b>24,876</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		75	207
Net cash outflow on purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(2,388)	(2,039)
Proceeds from government grants	20	156	–
Increase in amount due from related companies (non-trade), net	18	(16,380)	(3,111)
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>(18,537)</b>	<b>(4,943)</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Dividend paid	27	(12,000)	(9,500)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	17	(3,156)	(4,078)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	17	(222)	(311)
Proceeds from/(repayment of) short-term bank loans	18	11,770	(18,000)
Increase in amount due to intermediate holding company (non-trade), net	18	1,360	20,476
Decrease in amount due to immediate holding company (non-trade)	18	–	(3,318)
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>		<b>(2,248)</b>	<b>(14,731)</b>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(496)	5,202
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(350)	(1,353)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		34,824	30,975
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 15)</b>		<b>33,978</b>	<b>34,824</b>

*The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.*

## Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries

### Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

---

#### 1. Corporate information

Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. (the Company) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. The registered office of the Company is located at 1 Harbourfront Avenue #14-07, Keppel Bay Tower, Singapore 098632 and its principal place of business is at Speedy-Tech Industrial Building, 20 Kian Teck Lane, Singapore 627854.

Its immediate holding company is IMI International (Singapore) Pte Ltd, a company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore. Its intermediate holding company and ultimate holding company is Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. ("IMI") and Ayala Corporation ("AC"), corporation incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines and listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange. Related companies refer to the Ayala Corporation group of companies.

The Group is principally engaged in the provision of Electronic Manufacturing Services and Power Electronics solutions to Original Equipment Manufacturer ("OEM") customers in the consumer electronics, computer peripherals/IT, industrial equipment, telecommunications and medical devices sectors. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements.

#### 2. Material accounting policy information

##### 2.1 *Basis of preparation*

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheet, statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD or \$) and all values in the tables are rounded to the nearest thousand (\$'000), except when otherwise indicated.

##### 2.2 *Changes in accounting policies*

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Group has adopted all the new and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The adoption of these standards did not have material effect on the financial performance or position of the Group and the Company.



## Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries

### Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

---

#### 2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

##### 2.3 *Standards issued but not yet effective*

The Group has not adopted the following relevant standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</i>
Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 1: <i>Non-current Liabilities with Covenants</i>	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 7: <i>Supplier Finance Arrangement</i>	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 116: <i>Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i>	1 January 2024
Amendments to FRS 21: <i>Lack of Exchangeability</i>	1 January 2025
Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28: <i>Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>	Date to be determined

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

##### 2.4 *Basis of consolidation and business combinations*

###### (a) *Basis of consolidation*

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Company. Consistent accounting policies are applied to like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

## Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries

### Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

---

#### 2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

##### 2.4 Basis of consolidation and business combinations (cont'd)

###### (a) Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when controls is lost;
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;
- Reclassifies the Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

###### (b) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognised in profit or loss.

The Group elects for each individual business combination, whether non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation, is recognised on the acquisition date at fair value, or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other components of non-controlling interests are measured at their acquisition date fair value, unless another measurement basis is required by another FRS.

Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. In instances where the latter amount exceeds the former, the excess is recognised as gain on bargain purchase in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.5 Foreign currency**

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

**(a) Transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

**(b) Consolidated financial statements**

For consolidation purpose, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into USD at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period and their profit or loss are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

**2.6 Property, plant and equipment**

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. The revaluation surplus included in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of an asset is transferred directly to retained earnings on retirement or disposal of the asset.

## Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries

### Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

---

## 2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

### 2.6 *Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)*

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and is computed on a straight-line basis with a residual value of 0% to 10% over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Electronics equipment and computer software	3 to 5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years
Tools and equipment	2 to 5 years
Leasehold building and improvements	5 to 30 years (over the term of lease)
EMC testing facility	3 to 10 years
Renovation	3 to 5 years

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

### 2.7 *Leases*

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

#### As lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities representing the obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

#### (a) *Right-of-use assets*

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term, as follows:

Plant and equipment	2 to 8 years
Office equipment	2 to 6 years
Leasehold building and improvement	4 to 6 years
Motor vehicle	2 to 3 years

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.7 Leases (cont'd)**As lessee (cont'd)**(a) Right-of-use assets (cont'd)**

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.9.

**(b) Lease liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

**(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in income in surplus or deficit due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as income in the period in which they are earned.

## Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries

### Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

---

#### 2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

##### 2.8 *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss, except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### 2.9 *Subsidiaries*

A subsidiary is an investee that is controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

##### 2.10 *Financial instruments*

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

###### (a) *Financial assets*

###### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.10 Financial instruments (cont'd)****(a) Financial assets (cont'd)****Initial recognition and measurement (cont'd)**

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

**Subsequent measurement****Investments in debt instruments**

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The financial assets of the Group consist of financial assets at amortised cost.

***Amortised cost***

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through amortisation process.

**Derecognition**

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

**(b) Financial liabilities****Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

**Subsequent measurement**

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.10 Financial instruments (cont'd)****(b) Financial liabilities (cont'd)****Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

**2.11 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and fixed deposits that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts that form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

**2.12 Impairment of financial assets**

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and financial guarantee contracts. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before considering any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.



**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.13 Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials – purchase costs on a weighted average basis;
- Finished goods and work-in-progress – costs of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. These costs are assigned as a weighted average basis.

Where necessary, allowance is provided for damaged, obsolete and slow moving items to adjust the carrying value of inventories to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

**2.14 Deferred charges**

Deferred charges are recognised when the Group incurred expenses but the benefits are not expected to be realized in a short-term basis. These are normally chargeable to the customers as part of the selling price of the manufactured items.

**2.15 Interest bearing loans and borrowings**

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

**2.16 Borrowings costs**

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

**2.17 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

## Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries

### Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

---

#### 2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

##### 2.18 *Employee benefits*

###### *Defined contribution plans*

The Group participates in the national pension schemes as defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations.

###### Singapore

The Singapore companies in the Group make contributions to the Central Provident Fund (CPF) scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution scheme. Contributions to CPF scheme are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

###### People's Republic of China

The subsidiaries incorporated and operating in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") are required to provide certain staff pension benefits to their employees under existing PRC regulations, a defined contribution scheme. Pension contributions are provided at rates stipulated by PRC regulations and are contributed to a pension fund managed by government agencies, which are responsible for administering these amounts for the subsidiaries' employees. Contributions to this defined contribution scheme are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

###### Hong Kong

The subsidiary in Hong Kong participates in the defined Provident Fund, a defined contribution scheme. The subsidiary and its employees make monthly contributions to the scheme at 5% of the employees' earnings as defined under the Mandatory Provident Fund legislation. Contributions to this defined contribution scheme are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

###### *Employee leave entitlement*

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised as a liability when they accrue to the employees. The estimated liability for leave is recognised for services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

###### *Equity-settled transactions*

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees was measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which the share options are granted. In valuing the share options, no account was taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the company ('market conditions'), if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions was recognised, together with a corresponding increase in the employee share option reserve, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('the vesting date').

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately.

Since the scheme was cancelled after the vesting period, share option reserves representing the cumulative share option expense recognised was retained as part of equity.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.19 Revenue**

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

The Group is in the business of providing electronic manufacturing and other related services to various customers. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

**(a) Manufacturing services**

The Group provides manufacturing services in accordance with the customer's specifications. The Group promises to provide a combined performance obligation comprised of non-distinct goods or services, which include issuance of materials to production, assembly, testing and packaging.

Contracts with customers are generally classified as turnkey or consignment. In a turnkey contract, the Group procures the materials and provides the assembly services to the customer. In a consignment contract, the Group only provides assembly services to the customer.

For turnkey contracts, revenue is recognised over time since the products created have no alternative use to the Group and the Group has right to payment for performance completed to date including the related profit margin, in case of termination for reasons other than the Group's failure to perform as promised.

For consignment contracts, revenue is recognised over time as services are rendered since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group performs.

***Variable consideration***

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

***Significant financing component***

The Group's contracts with its customers are short-term in nature. Using the practical expedient in FRS 115, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration of the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.19 Revenue (cont'd)****(a) Manufacturing services (cont'd)***Contract balances*

A contract asset is recognised when the Group has performed under the contract but has not yet billed the customer. Conversely, a contract liability is recognised when the Group has not yet performed under the contract but has received advanced payments from the customer. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights to consideration become unconditional. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue as the Group performs under the contract.

**(b) Tooling**

Non-recurring engineering charges and tooling (NREs) are recognised at a point in time as the criteria for over time recognition is not met. This is based on the assessment that while the Group has no alternative use for these NREs, either due to customization or restrictions by the customer, there is no assurance or relevant experience that the Group has enforceable right to payment or can recover the cost, plus reasonable margin, in case of contract termination. Revenue is recognised upon customer acceptance of the NREs.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., customer options that provide material rights to customers, warranties). In determining the transaction price, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

**(c) Interest income**

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

**(d) Rental income**

Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis. The aggregate cost of incentives provided to lessees is recognised as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

**(e) Dividend income**

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.20 Taxes****(a) Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

**(b) Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

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

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

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

## Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries

### Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

---

## 2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)

### 2.20 Taxes (cont'd)

#### (b) *Deferred tax (cont'd)*

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

#### (c) *Sales tax*

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

### 2.21 *Share capital and share issuance expenses*

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

### 2.22 *Contingencies*

A contingent liability is:

- (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or
- (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
  - (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
  - (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.22 Contingencies (cont'd)**

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised on the balance sheet of the Group, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

**2.23 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred capital grant on the balance sheet and is amortised to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments.

Government grant shall be recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants related to income may be presented as a credit in profit or loss or are deducted in reporting the related expenses.

**2.24 Climate-related matters**

The Group considers climate-related matters in estimates and assumptions, where appropriate. This assessment includes a wide range of possible impacts on the group due to both physical and transition risks. Even though the Group believes its business model and products will still be viable after the transition to a low-carbon economy, climate-related matters increase the uncertainty in estimates and assumptions underpinning several items in the financial statements. Even though climate-related risks might not currently have a significant impact on measurement, the Group is closely monitoring relevant changes and developments, such as new climate-related legislation. The items and considerations that are most directly impacted by climate-related matters are:

- Useful life of property, plant and equipment. When reviewing the residual values and expected useful
- Lives of assets, the Group considers climate-related matters, such as climate-related legislation and regulations that may restrict the use of assets or require significant capital expenditures.
- Impairment of non-financial assets. The value-in-use may be impacted in several different ways by transition risk in particular, such as climate-related legislation and regulations and changes in demand for the Group's products. Even though the Group has concluded that no single climate-related assumption is a key assumption for the 2023 test of goodwill, the Group considered expectations for increased costs of emissions, increased demand for goods sold by the Group's fire prevention equipment CGU and cost increases due to stricter recycling requirements in the cash-flow forecasts in assessing value-in-use amounts.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**2. Material accounting policy information (cont'd)****2.24 Climate-related matters (cont'd)**

- Fair value measurement. For investment properties and revalued office properties, the Group considers the effect of physical and transition risks and whether investors would consider those risks in their valuation. The group believes it is not currently exposed to severe physical risks, but believes that investors, to some extent, would consider impacts of transition risks in their valuation, such as increasing requirements for energy efficiency of buildings due to climate-related legislation and regulations as well as tenants' increasing demands for low-emission buildings.
- Decommissioning liability. The impact of climate-related legislation and regulations is considered in estimating the timing and future costs of decommissioning one of the Group's manufacturing facilities.
- Emission rights. The Group receives free emission rights on an annual basis and, in return, it is required
- To remit rights equal to its actual emissions. The Group has adopted the net liability approach to the emission rights granted.

**3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements**

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

**(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period are discussed below.

***Impairment of property, plant and equipment***

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

For the year ended 31 December 2023, there is no impairment of property, plant and equipment of the Group. The carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2023 is \$18,740,000 (2022: \$20,737,000).



**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)****(b) Critical judgements made in applying accounting policies**

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following critical accounting judgements that will have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

***Determination of functional currency***

The Group measures foreign currency transactions in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries. In determining the functional currencies of the entities in the Group, judgement is required to determine the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services and of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services. The functional currencies of the entities in the Group are determined based on management's assessment of the economic environment in which the entities operate and the entities' process of determining sales prices.

**4. Revenue****(a) Disaggregation of revenue**

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Major revenue stream</b>				
Manufacturing services	262,821	305,951	63,873	77,230
Tooling	2,575	1,753	–	–
	<b>265,396</b>	<b>307,704</b>	<b>63,873</b>	<b>77,230</b>
<b>Timing of transfer of goods or services</b>				
At a point in time	2,575	1,753	63,873	77,230
Over time	262,821	305,951	–	–
	<b>265,396</b>	<b>307,704</b>	<b>63,873</b>	<b>77,230</b>

**(b) Judgement and methods used in estimating revenue*****Recognition of revenue over time***

For the sale of component parts where the Group satisfies its performance obligations over time, management has determined that a cost-based input method provides a faithful depiction of the Group's performance in transferring control of a promised good or service to a customer as it reflects Group's effort incurred to date relative to the total inputs expected to be incurred for the finished product.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****4. Revenue (cont'd)****(c) Contract assets**

	<b>Group</b>			<b>Company</b>		
	<b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>1 January 2021</b>	<b>31 December 2023</b>	<b>31 December 2022</b>	<b>1 January 2021</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Trade receivables (Note 14)	65,718	74,169	81,212	32,385	40,539	57,856
Contract assets	8,679	10,381	9,705	–	–	–

Contract assets primarily relate to the Group's right to consideration for work completed but not yet billed at reporting date for revenue earned from manufacturing services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the services. When goods are shipped or goods are received by the customer, depending on the corresponding agreement with the customers, the amounts recognised as contract assets are transferred to trade receivables when the rights become unconditional. The amounts included in contract assets at the beginning of the year was reclassified to trade receivables during the year.

**5. Other operating income**

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Sundry income/(expense)	424	(40)	1,074	989
Government grants	1,340	2,141	–	–
Provision of test services	458	430	458	429
Interest income from:				
Banks	163	187	–	–
Subsidiaries	–	–	–	41
Related companies	3,236	1,279	3,236	1,279
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	26	3	–	–
Gain on trading of materials	48	24	–	–
Dividend income	–	–	11,571	–
	<b>5,695</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>16,339</b>	<b>2,738</b>

Government grants received by the subsidiaries in People's Republic of China pertain to economic, technology and industrial development grants to encourage investments in technology and automation and one-off enterprise grants.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****6. Employee benefits expense**

	Note	Group		Company	
		2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Wages, salaries and bonuses		37,687	40,828	2,195	2,327
Central Provident Fund/pension contributions		4,853	4,988	244	139
Other personnel benefits		3,110	3,722	254	262
	7	45,650	49,538	2,693	2,728

**7. Profit/(loss) before tax**

Profit/(loss) before tax has been arrived after charging/(crediting) the following:

	Note	Group		Company	
		2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	4,234	4,984	25	38
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	18	2,844	3,841	683	680
Unrealised exchange loss/(gain), net		1,189	1,403	(171)	(329)
Realised exchange (gain)/loss, net		(827)	1,214	6	452
Employee benefits expense	6	45,650	49,538	2,693	2,728
Impairment loss on amount due from related companies (non-trade)	14	–	33,951	–	33,951
Write-down of inventories, net	13	1,059	1,286	–	–
Write off of property, plant and equipment	10	7	1	1	–
Expenses relating to short term & low value lease	18	922	333	20	14
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales	13	180,666	213,101	61,059	73,865

**8. Finance costs**

	Group		Company	
	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Interest on bank loans	1,051	842	984	842
Interest on intercompany loans	1,763	458	1,763	458
Interest on lease liabilities	222	311	54	82
Bank charges	286	319	40	32
Total finance costs	3,322	1,930	2,841	1,414

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****9. Income tax expense**

The major components of tax expense for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are:

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Current income tax</b>				
Current year	948	724	–	–
Under-provision in respect of prior years	3	–	3	–
	<u>951</u>	<u>724</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>–</u>
<b>Deferred income tax</b>				
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(624)	155	–	24
	<u>(624)</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>24</u>
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>327</u>	<u>879</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>24</u>

*Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit/(loss)*

A reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting profit/(loss) multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Profit/(loss) before tax	12,303	(24,941)	11,753	(33,690)
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits/(loss) in the countries concerned*	1,849	(4,414)	1,998	(5,727)
Adjustments:				
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	550	6,398	526	5,953
Utilization of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	(369)	–	(13)	–
Income not subject to tax	(558)	(226)	(2,525)	(226)
Enhanced tax deductions	(1,408)	(1,430)	–	–
Deferred tax asset not recognised	260	714	–	–
Others	3	(163)	17	24
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	<u>327</u>	<u>879</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>24</u>

\*The above reconciliation is prepared by aggregating separate reconciliations for each national jurisdiction.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**9. Income tax expense (cont'd)****Speedy Tech Electronics (HK) Limited (“STHK”)**

Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 16.5% (2022: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profit for the year.

**Speedy-Tech (Philippines) Inc. (“STPHIL”)**

Speedy-Tech (Philippines) Inc. is registered with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (“PEZA”) as an economic zone export enterprise engaged in the manufacture and distribution of electronic products. As a registered enterprise, it is entitled to certain incentives, including the payment of income tax equivalent to 5% on gross income, as defined under Republic Act No. 7916, in lieu of all local and national taxes.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics (Jiaxing) Co. Ltd. (“STJX”), IMI (Cheng Du) Ltd. (“IMICD”) and IMI Technology (Shenzhen), Inc. (“IMISZ”)**

In accordance with the “Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China (PRC) for Enterprises with Foreign Investment and Foreign Enterprises”, the subsidiaries in the PRC are entitled to full exemption from Enterprise Income Tax (“EIT”) for the first two years and a 50% reduction in EIT for the next three years, commencing from the first profitable year after offsetting all tax losses carried forward from the previous five years.

STJX and IMISZ have been granted tax preference by the State Taxation Administration of the People's Republic of China for a period of 3 years (from 2023 to 2025) as the entities are operating in the high-technology industry. STJX and IMISZ are subjected to taxation at the statutory tax rate of 15% (2022: 15%) on its taxable income as reported in its financial statements, prepared in accordance with the accounting regulations in the PRC.

IMICD is subjected to taxation at the statutory tax rate of 15% (2022: 15%) on its taxable income as reported in the financial statement.

## Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries

### Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 10. Property, plant and equipment

Group	Plant and machinery \$'000	Motor vehicles \$'000	Office equipment \$'000	Electronics equipment and computer software \$'000	Furniture and fittings \$'000	Tools and equipment \$'000	Leasehold building and improvements \$'000	EMC testing facility \$'000	Renovation \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>										
At 1 January 2022	76,793	589	2,629	4,488	1,561	6,742	4,541	2,456	6,865	106,664
Additions	2,044	23	152	212	184	239	33	33	151	3,071
Disposals	(3,207)	(34)	(94)	(63)	(105)	(308)	—	—	(142)	(3,953)
Currency realignment	(2,469)	(21)	(25)	(315)	(189)	(42)	(17)	—	(570)	(3,648)
Write offs	(36)	—	(25)	(11)	—	(6)	—	—	—	(78)
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	73,125	557	2,637	4,311	1,451	6,625	4,557	2,489	6,304	102,056
Additions	1,443	37	239	281	146	148	64	2	113	2,473
Disposals	(2,716)	(33)	(180)	(224)	(128)	(342)	—	(19)	—	(3,642)
Currency realignment	(467)	(4)	(2)	(47)	(41)	(4)	(2)	—	(104)	(671)
Write offs	(46)	—	(212)	(94)	(3)	(103)	—	(51)	—	(509)
At 31 December 2023	71,339	557	2,482	4,227	1,425	6,324	4,619	2,421	6,313	99,707
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss</b>										
At 1 January 2022	57,777	571	2,204	3,735	1,290	5,827	3,321	2,452	5,400	82,577
Charge for the year	2,523	10	284	425	184	246	939	5	368	4,984
Disposals	(3,101)	(34)	(93)	(62)	(105)	(304)	—	—	(50)	(3,749)
Currency realignment	(1,469)	(21)	(20)	(261)	(157)	(40)	(13)	—	(435)	(2,416)
Write offs	(35)	—	(25)	(11)	—	(6)	—	—	—	(77)
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	55,695	526	2,350	3,826	1,212	5,723	4,247	2,457	5,283	81,319
Charge for the year	2,732	17	202	338	204	246	189	2	304	4,234
Disposals	(2,705)	(32)	(180)	(224)	(128)	(324)	—	—	—	(3,593)
Currency realignment	(296)	(4)	(2)	(50)	(43)	(4)	(3)	—	(89)	(491)
Write offs	(40)	—	(212)	(94)	(2)	(103)	—	(51)	—	(502)
At 31 December 2023	55,386	507	2,158	3,796	1,243	5,538	4,433	2,408	5,498	80,967
<b>Net carrying amount</b>										
At 31 December 2022	17,430	31	287	485	239	902	310	32	1,021	20,737
At 31 December 2023	15,953	50	324	431	182	786	186	13	815	18,740

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries**

**Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

**10. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)**

Company	Plant and machinery \$'000	Furniture and fittings \$'000	Office equipment \$'000	Computer software \$'000	Leasehold building and improvements \$'000	EMC testing facility \$'000	Motor vehicle \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>Cost</b>								
At 1 January 2022	429	68	376	623	233	2,456	71	4,256
Additions	–	–	7	–	–	16	19	42
Write offs	(23)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(23)
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	406	68	383	623	233	2,472	90	4,275
Additions	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4
Write offs	(48)	(3)	(179)	(94)	–	(51)	–	(375)
At 31 December 2023	358	65	208	529	233	2,421	90	3,904
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>								
At 1 January 2022	395	66	355	623	228	2,456	71	4,194
Charge for the year	17	1	12	–	1	4	3	38
Write offs	(23)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(23)
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	389	67	367	623	229	2,460	74	4,209
Charge for the year	5	1	13	–	1	1	4	25
Write offs	(48)	(3)	(178)	(94)	–	(51)	–	(374)
At 31 December 2023	346	65	202	529	230	2,410	78	3,860
<b>Net carrying amount</b>								
At 31 December 2022	17	1	16	–	4	12	16	66
At 31 December 2023	12	–	6	–	3	11	12	44

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****10. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)*****Net cash outflow on purchase of PPE***

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2023</b> \$'000	<b>2022</b> \$'000
Current year additions	2,473	3,072
Net decrease in prepayment (Note 15)	(203)	(311)
Less: Other payables	(797)	(934)
Add: Cash outflow for settlement of payable relating to prior year additions to property, plant and equipment	915	212
Net cash outflow on purchase of property, plant and equipment	2,388	2,039

**11. Investment in subsidiaries**

The Group has the following investments in subsidiaries:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Principal activities</b>	<b>Country of incorporation</b>	<b>Effective equity interest held by the Group</b>	
			<b>2023</b> %	<b>2022</b> %
<b>Held by the Company</b>				
Speedy Tech Electronics (HK) Limited ("STHK") <sup>(a)</sup>	Procurement, marketing and supply chain services	Hong Kong	100	100
Speedy-Tech (Philippines) Inc. ("STPHIL") <sup>(a)(f)</sup>	Provision of electronic manufacturing services and manufacture of Power Electronics, marketing and procurement	The Philippines	99.99	99.99
Speedy-Tech Electronics Inc. <sup>(e)</sup>	Marketing, liaison and support services (dormant)	United States of America	100	100
Speedy-Tech Electronics (Jiaxing) Co. Ltd. ("STJX") <sup>(b)</sup>	Provision of electronic manufacturing services and manufacture of Power Electronics, marketing and procurement	People's Republic of China	100	100
IMI (Cheng Du) Ltd. ("IMICD") <sup>(c)</sup>	Provision of electronic manufacturing services and manufacture of Power Electronics, marketing and procurement	People's Republic of China	100	100



**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****11. Investment in subsidiaries (cont'd)**

The Group has the following investments in subsidiaries (cont'd):

Name	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Effective equity interest held by the Group	
			2023 %	2022 %
<b>Held by the Company (cont'd)</b>				
IMI Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. ("IMISZ") <sup>(d)</sup>	Provision of electronic manufacturing services and manufacture of Power Electronics, marketing, procurement and research and development	People's Republic of China	100	100
<b>Held by IMISZ</b>				
IMI Smart Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. ("IMIST") <sup>(d)</sup>	Provision of electronic manufacturing services and manufacture of Power Electronics, marketing, procurement and research and development	People's Republic of China	100	100
IMI Innovative Technology (Shenzhen) Co Ltd. ("IMIIT") <sup>(f)</sup>	Provision of electronic manufacturing services and manufacture of Power Electronics, marketing, procurement and research and development	People's Republic of China	100	100

(a) Audited by member firms of EY Global in the respective countries.

(b) Audited by Zhejiang Chang Xing Accounting Firm Co., LTD., People's Republic of China.

(c) Audited by Sichuan Wanbang Accounting Firm Co., LTD, People's Republic of China.

(d) Audited by Shenzhen Junhe Certified Public Accountants LLP, People's Republic of China.

(e) The subsidiary was set up in 1999 with no paid-up capital. No audit is required by the law of its country of incorporation.

(f) The subsidiary is a dormant company.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****12. Inventories**

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Balance sheet:</b>				
Raw materials	32,579	32,019	100	489
Goods-in-transit	5,409	1,216	214	172
Tools	94	120	–	–
<b>Total inventories at lower of cost and net realisable value</b>	<b>38,082</b>	<b>33,355</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>661</b>
<b>Income statement:</b>				
Inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales	180,666	213,101	61,059	73,865
Write-down of inventories, net	1,059	1,286	–	–

**13. Trade and other receivables**

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Trade receivables:</b>				
Third parties	56,006	64,950	8,007	8,903
Intermediate holding company	3,288	5,468	129	132
Immediate holding company	2,969	2,696	3	–
Subsidiaries	–	–	21,105	30,783
Related companies	3,455	1,055	3,141	721
<b>Total trade receivables</b>	<b>65,718</b>	<b>74,169</b>	<b>32,385</b>	<b>40,539</b>
<b>Other receivables:</b>				
Other receivables	1,412	1,685	16	27
Deposits	129	127	129	127
Sales tax receivable	1,208	1,195	13	45
Due from intermediate holding company (non-trade)	2,752	542	2,208	–
Due from immediate holding company (non-trade)	2,838	–	–	–
Due from subsidiaries (non-trade)	–	–	4,843	1,069
Due from related companies (non-trade)	56,995	37,379	56,964	37,372
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>131,052</b>	<b>115,097</b>	<b>96,558</b>	<b>79,179</b>
<b>Impairment losses</b>	<b>(33,951)</b>	<b>(33,951)</b>	<b>(33,951)</b>	<b>(33,951)</b>
<b>Net trade and other receivables</b>	<b>97,101</b>	<b>81,146</b>	<b>62,607</b>	<b>45,228</b>
Less: Sales tax receivable	(1,208)	(1,195)	(13)	(45)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents	33,978	34,824	7,363	10,131
<b>Total financial assets carried at amortised cost</b>	<b>129,871</b>	<b>114,775</b>	<b>69,957</b>	<b>55,314</b>

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****13. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)**Trade receivables

Trade receivables (receivables from contracts with customers) are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days' terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Trade receivables denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December is as follows:

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Euro	443	6,079	–	–
Renminbi	8,181	12,686	–	–

Related party balances

Amount due from intermediate holding company, immediate holding company, subsidiaries and related companies (trade) are unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

Amount due from intermediate holding company (non-trade) are unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

Amount due from subsidiaries (non-trade) are unsecured, bears interest at rates ranging from 2.81% p.a. to 5.24% p.a during the financial year 2022, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash. There was no interest charged during the financial year 2023.

Amount due from related companies (non-trade) are unsecured, bears interest at rates ranging from 5.73% p.a. to 8.36% p.a. (2022: 3.17% p.a. to 7.56% p.a.), repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash amounting.

Deferred charges

Deferred charges represent tooling items customised based on the specifications of the customer and to be recovered as part of the manufactured items.

Expected credit loss

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses computed based on lifetime ECL was as follows:

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January	33,951	–	33,951	–
Impairment loss on amount due from related companies (non-trade)	–	33,951	–	33,951
At 31 December	33,951	33,951	33,951	33,951

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****14. Prepayments**

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Non-current:</b>				
Prepayments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	146	349	–	–
<b>Current:</b>				
Prepaid operating expenses	264	263	35	14

**15. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Cash and bank balances	33,978	34,824	7,363	10,131

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December are as follows:

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Singapore Dollar	926	649	926	649
Euro	1,292	1,385	1,283	438
Renminbi	23,444	21,221	–	–

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****16. Trade and other payables**

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Trade payables:</b>				
Third parties	50,193	53,536	3,880	4,984
Intermediate holding company	2,605	4,049	–	54
Immediate holding company	–	269	–	269
Subsidiaries	–	–	11,803	14,765
Related companies	765	179	–	–
<b>Total trade payables</b>	<b>53,563</b>	<b>58,033</b>	<b>15,683</b>	<b>20,072</b>
<b>Other payables:</b>				
Other payables	9,348	7,514	3,567	43
Accrued operating expenses	16,890	16,100	544	822
Due to intermediate holding company (non-trade)	29,711	24,378	29,354	24,022
Due to immediate holding company (non-trade)	20	–	20	–
Due to subsidiaries (non-trade)	–	–	69	1,102
Sales tax payable	625	985	–	–
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>110,157</b>	<b>107,010</b>	<b>49,237</b>	<b>46,061</b>
Less: Sales tax payable	(625)	(985)	–	–
Add: Borrowings (current and non-current)	20,895	9,065	15,244	4,589
<b>Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost</b>	<b>130,427</b>	<b>115,090</b>	<b>64,481</b>	<b>50,650</b>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 60 days' terms.

Other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 90 days' terms.

**Related party balances**

Amount due to intermediate holding company, immediate holding company, subsidiaries and related companies (trade) are unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

Amount due to intermediate holding company (non-trade) are unsecured, bears interest at rates ranging from 5.73% p.a. to 8.00% p.a. (2022: 2.99% p.a. to 6.85% p.a), repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

Amount due to immediate holding company and subsidiaries (non-trade) are unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****16. Trade and other payables (cont'd)**

Included in trade payables are the following amounts denominated in foreign currencies at 31 December:

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Euro	2,000	3,208	28	117
Renminbi	6,605	8,803	–	–

**17. Rights-of-use assets/leases****As a lessee**

The Group and the Company have lease contracts for plant and equipment, office equipment, leasehold building and improvements and motor vehicles used in its operations. The estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets are set out in Note 2.7. Leases of factories generally have lease terms between 3 and 10 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

<b>Group</b>	<b>Plant and equipment</b>	<b>Leasehold building and improvements</b>	<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
At 1 January 2022	400	7,031	347	7,778
Additions	–	1,127	–	1,127
Depreciation expense	(131)	(3,420)	(290)	(3,841)
Lease modification	–	–	(57)	(57)
Currency alignment	–	(263)	–	(263)
At 31 December 2022 and 1 January 2023	269	4,475	–	4,744
Additions	–	3,295	–	3,295
Depreciation expense	(134)	(2,710)	–	(2,844)
Lease modification	–	(41)	–	(41)
Currency alignment	–	(246)	–	(246)
At 31 December 2023	135	4,773	–	4,908

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****17. Rights-of-use assets/leases (cont'd)****As a lessee (cont'd)**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Plant and equipment \$'000</b>	<b>Leasehold building and improvements \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
At 1 January 2022	400	1,647	2,047
Depreciation expense	(131)	(549)	(680)
At 1 January 2023	269	1,098	1,367
Depreciation expense	(134)	(549)	(683)
At 31 December 2023	135	549	684

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023 \$'000</b>	<b>2022 \$'000</b>	<b>2023 \$'000</b>	<b>2022 \$'000</b>
At 1 January	4,965	8,339	1,489	2,145
Additions	3,294	1,127	–	–
Accretion of interest	222	311	54	82
Payments	(3,378)	(4,389)	(768)	(735)
Lease modification	(21)	(57)	–	–
Translation differences	(57)	(366)	4	(3)
At 31 December	5,025	4,965	779	1,489
Current	3,557	2,270	779	714
Non-current	1,468	2,695	–	775

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	<b>Note</b>	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
		<b>2023 \$'000</b>	<b>2022 \$'000</b>	<b>2023 \$'000</b>	<b>2022 \$'000</b>
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	7	2,844	3,841	683	680
Interest on lease liabilities	8	222	311	54	82
Expense relating to short-term and low value leases	7	922	333	20	14
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss		3,988	4,485	757	776

The Group had a total cash outflows for leases of \$4,300,000 (2022: \$4,722,000).

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****18. Borrowings**

	Note	Group		Company	
		2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
<b>Current:</b>					
Short term bank loan		15,870	4,100	14,465	3,100
Lease liabilities	17	3,557	2,270	779	714
		<u>19,427</u>	<u>6,370</u>	<u>15,244</u>	<u>3,814</u>
<b>Non-current:</b>					
Lease liabilities	17	1,468	2,695	–	775



## Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries

### Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

#### 18. Borrowings (cont'd)

The unsecured United States Dollar denominated short term bank loan of the Group and Company is revolving in nature and bears interest at rates ranging from 4.10% to 8.36% (2022: 3.02% to 7.56%) per annum.

A reconciliation arising from the Group's financing activities is as follows:

	1 January 2023 \$'000	Cash flows \$'000	Translation differences \$'000	Non-cash changes			31 December 2023 \$'000
				Additions \$'000	Lease modification \$'000	Interest accretion \$'000	
<b>Group</b>							
Lease liabilities	4,965	(3,369)	(57)	3,286	(21)	222	5,026
Short-term bank loan	4,100	11,770	—	—	—	—	15,870
Amount due to intermediate holding company (non-trade), net	23,836	1,360	—	—	—	1,763	26,959
	1 January 2022 \$'000	Cash flows \$'000	Translation differences \$'000	Additions \$'000	Lease modification \$'000	Interest accretion \$'000	31 December 2022 \$'000
<b>Group</b>							
Lease liabilities	8,339	(4,389)	(366)	1,127	(57)	311	4,965
Short-term bank loan	22,100	(18,000)	—	—	—	—	4,100
Amount due to intermediate holding company (non-trade), net	3,334	20,476	—	—	—	26	23,836
Amount due to immediate holding company (non-trade)	3,318	(3,318)	—	—	—	—	—
Amount due from related companies (non-trade), net	(32,989)	(3,111)	—	—	—	(1,279)	(33,951)



**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****20. Deferred grants**

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Grants</b>		
At 1 January	1,015	1,015
Grants received during the financial year	156	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December	1,171	1,015
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Accumulated amortisation</b>		
At 1 January	728	552
Amortisation	170	176
Translation differences	–	–
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December	898	728
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net carrying amount</b>		
Current	153	128
Non-current	120	159
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	273	287
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Deferred capital grants relate to government grants received for the acquisition of equipment for research activities undertaken by the Group's subsidiary in People's Republic of China to promote technology advancement and transfer. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

**21. Share capital**

<b>Group and Company</b>	<b>No. of shares 2023</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>No. of shares 2022</b>	<b>2022</b>
	'000		\$'000	
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
At 1 January and 31 December	376,200	26,872	376,200	26,872
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions. The ordinary shares have no par value.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**22. Reserves****(a) Revaluation and capital reserves**

- (i) Revaluation reserve represents increase in the fair value of freehold land and buildings, net of tax, and decrease to the extent that such decrease relates to an increase on the same asset previously recognised in equity.
- (ii) Capital reserve represents premium paid or discount on acquisition of non-controlling interest.

These reserves are not available for distribution.

**(b) Restricted reserves**

Pursuant to the relevant laws in the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), the PRC subsidiaries of the Group have each set up a general reserve fund and an enterprise expansion fund by way of appropriation from their PRC statutory net profits at a rate to be determined by the board of directors of the subsidiaries. The respective board of directors of the subsidiaries use a guideline, that 10% of the PRC statutory profit after tax be appropriated each year to the general reserve fund and enterprise expansion reserve fund respectively. The funds may be utilised to off-set accumulated losses or increase the capital of the PRC subsidiaries, subject to approval from the PRC authorities. The funds are not available for dividend distribution to the shareholders.

**(c) Share option reserve**

Share option reserve are made up of the cumulative value of services received from employees recorded over the vesting period commencing from grant date, in relation to the Speedy-Tech Employee Stock Option Scheme 2003 which has since lapsed.

**(d) Capital contribution reserves**

Capital contribution reserves are made up of the difference between the fair value and the subscription price of the share of the Integrated Microelectronics, Inc. ESOWN granted to employees of the Group.

**(e) Foreign currency translation reserve**

Foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from that of the Group's presentation currency.

**(f) Revenue reserves**

Revenue reserves of the Company are available for distribution as dividend.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****23. Related party information**

An equity or individual is considered a related party of the group for the purposes of the financial statements if: i) possesses the ability (directly or indirectly) to control or exercise significant influence over the operating and financial decisions of the group or vice versa; or ii) it is subject to common control or common significant influence.

The Group did not have any significant transactions with related parties, who are not members of the Group, on terms agreed between the parties, except as disclosed below.

**(a) Sale and purchase of goods and services**

	<b>Group</b>		<b>Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Sales</b>				
Intermediate holding company	9,640	14,217	193	519
Immediate holding company	5,816	7,060	5	4
Subsidiaries	–	–	14,799	21,425
<b>Purchases</b>				
Intermediate holding company	970	4,807	102	–
Subsidiaries	–	–	41,325	49,298
<b>Interest income</b>				
Related companies	3,236	1,279	3,236	1,279
<b>Interest expenses</b>				
Intermediate holding company	1,763	458	1,763	458
<b>Recovery costs</b>				
Intermediate holding company	655	655	189	198

**(b) Compensation of key management personnel**

	<b>Group and Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Short-term employee benefits	517	477
Pension and post-employment medical benefits	10	10
<b>Total compensation entitled to key management personnel</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>487</b>
<i>Comprise amounts entitled to:</i>		
Directors of the Company	364	331
Other key management personnel	163	156
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>487</b>

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023**

---

**24. Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Group and the Company principal financial instruments, other than derivative financial instruments, comprise bank loans, cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations.

The following sections provide details regarding the Group's and Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

***Interest rate risk***

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's and the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's and the Company's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's debt obligations. The Group obtains additional financing through bank borrowings. The Group's policy is to obtain the most favourable interest rates available without increasing its foreign currency exposure.

Surplus funds are placed with reputable banks.

**Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk**

As the end of the reporting period, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of 75 (2022: 75) basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would decrease/increase the Group's profit before tax by approximately \$119,000 (2022: increase/decrease the Group's loss before tax by approximately \$31,000).

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates has occurred at the balance sheet date and had been applied to the exposure to interest rate risk for financial instruments in existence at that date. The 75 basis points increase or decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates over the period until the next annual balance sheet date. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2022.

***Foreign currency risk***

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk from revenues generated and cost incurred in foreign currencies, principally in Chinese Renminbi ("RMB"), Singapore Dollars ("SGD") and Euro ("EUR"). The Group does not enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge against its foreign exchange risk resulting from sale and purchase transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

The Group also hold cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies for working capital purposes. At the end of the reporting period, such foreign currency balances are mainly in RMB.

The Group is also exposed to currency translation risk arising from its net investments in foreign operations, including, People's Republic of China (PRC) and Hong Kong. The Group's net investments in PRC and Hong Kong are not hedged as currency positions in RMB and HKD are considered to be long-term in nature.

The Group manages its foreign exchange exposure risk by matching, as far as possible, receipts and payments in each individual currency. Foreign currency is converted into the relevant domestic currency as and when the management deems necessary. The unhedged exposure is reviewed and monitored closely on an ongoing basis and management will consider to hedge any material exposure where appropriate.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)*****Foreign currency risk (cont'd)***Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in RMB, SGD and EUR exchange rates (against USD), with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit/(loss) before tax.

	<b>Group</b>	
	<b>2023</b> \$'000 Profit before tax increase/(decrease)	<b>2022</b> \$'000 (Loss) before tax decrease/(increase)
RMB – strengthened 4% (2022: 4%)	142	116
– weakened 4% (2022: 4%)	(142)	(116)
EUR – strengthened 4% (2022: 4%)	(11)	170
– weakened 4% (2022: 4%)	11	(170)
SGD – strengthened 4% (2022: 4%)	41	30
– weakened 4% (2022: 4%)	(41)	(30)

***Liquidity risk***

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's and the Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities.

In the management of liquidity risk, the Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by the directors to finance the Group's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on the contractual undiscounted payments.

	<b>One year or less</b> \$'000	<b>One to five years</b> \$'000	<b>Total</b> \$'000
<b>Group</b>			
<b>2023</b>			
Trade and other payables	110,157	–	110,157
Borrowings	20,798	1,577	22,375
Less: Sales tax payable	(625)	–	(625)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	130,330	1,577	131,907
<b>2022</b>			
Trade and other payables	107,010	–	107,010
Borrowings	6,535	2,853	9,388
Less: Sales tax payable	(985)	–	(985)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	112,560	2,853	115,413

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)*****Liquidity risk (cont'd)***

	<b>One year or less \$'000</b>	<b>One to five years \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>Company</b>			
<b>2023</b>			
Trade and other payables	49,237	–	49,237
Borrowings	16,475	–	16,475
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	65,712	–	65,712
<b>2022</b>			
Trade and other payables	46,061	–	46,061
Borrowings	3,867	796	4,663
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	49,928	796	50,724

***Credit risk***

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group's and the Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents), the Group and the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. For transactions that do not occur in the country of the relevant operating unit, the Group does not offer credit terms without the approval of the Head of Credit Control.

The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

**Trade receivables and contract assets**

The Group has determined the default event on financial asset to be when there are information indicating that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. Such information includes discontinuance of orders, financial difficulty or insolvency, probable bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation. The Group's historical information shows low defaulted accounts which were also substantially recovered subsequently, resulting in insignificant write-offs.

The Group provides for lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables, and contract assets using a provision matrix. The provision rates are determined based on the Group's historical observed default rates analysed in accordance to days past due. Historically, the Group did not incur any bad debt.



**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)*****Credit risk (cont'd)***Trade receivables and contract assets (cont'd)

The expected credit losses also incorporate forward looking information. The Group uses compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of the worldwide Electronics Assembly Market for Electronics Products Forecast being published annually by New Venture Research Corp. (NVR) as forward-looking estimate. Based on the assessment, the Group has concluded a forward-looking default rate of zero.

Hence, the lifetime expected credit loss will have no impact on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets.

Summarised below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables:

	<b>&lt; 30 days past due \$'000</b>	<b>&gt; 30 days past due \$'000</b>	<b>&gt; 60 days past due \$'000</b>	<b>&gt; 90 days past due \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>2023</b>					
Carrying amount	3,189	242	1,819	665	5,915
	<b>&lt; 30 days past due \$'000</b>	<b>&gt; 30 days past due \$'000</b>	<b>&gt; 60 days past due \$'000</b>	<b>&gt; 90 days past due \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
<b>2022</b>					
Carrying amount	3,526	1,155	531	127	5,339

The Group does not have loss allowance movement of trade receivables and contract assets.

Exposure to credit risk

At the end of the reporting period, the Group's and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheets.

Credit risk concentration profile

At the end of the reporting period, approximately:

- 35% (2022: 35%) of the Group's trade receivables were due from 3 major customers of the Group.
- 39% (2022: 41%) of the Group's trade and other receivables were due from related companies.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment record with the Group. Cash and cash equivalents that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

## Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries

### Notes to the financial statements For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

---

#### 24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

##### *Credit risk (cont'd)*

##### Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 14 (Trade and other receivables).

#### 25. Fair value of financial instruments

##### (a) *Fair value hierarchy*

The Group categorises fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that is dependent on the valuation inputs used as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date,
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements that use inputs of different hierarchy levels are categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

##### (b) *Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value*

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

##### *Bank balances, short-term receivables, short-term bank loan and other current liabilities*

The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the relatively short period to maturity of these instruments.

#### 26. Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholder, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

**Speedy-Tech Electronics Ltd. and its subsidiaries****Notes to the financial statements  
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023****26. Capital management (cont'd)**

As disclosed in Note 23(b), the subsidiaries of the Group are required by the relevant laws of the PRC to contribute to and maintain restricted reserves whose utilisation is subject to approval by the relevant PRC authorities. This externally imposed capital requirement has been complied with by the above-mentioned subsidiaries for the financial years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes all liabilities (excluding tax payables) less cash and cash equivalents as the net debt. Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holder of the Company less the abovementioned restricted reserves.

		<b>Group</b>	
	<b>Note</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		\$'000	\$'000
Trade and other payables	16	110,157	107,010
Borrowings	18	20,895	9,065
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	15	(33,978)	(34,824)
Net debt		97,074	81,251
Equity attributable to equity holder of the Company		76,705	77,589
Less: Restricted reserves	22(b)	(15,263)	(14,305)
Total capital		61,442	63,284
Capital and net debt		158,516	144,535
Gearing ratio		61%	56%

**27. Dividends on ordinary shares**

	<b>Group and Company</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Declared and paid during the financial year:</b>		
<i>Dividend on ordinary shares:</i>		
Interim exempt (one-tier) dividend for 2023: 3.19 cents (2022: 2.53 cents) per share	12,000	9,500

**28. Authorisation of financial statements for issue**

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 13 March 2024.

**EXHIBIT 5**

**2023 Audited Annual Financial Statements,  
Cooperatief IMI Europe U.A. and Subsidiaries**



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Members and the Board of Directors  
Coöperatief IMI Europe U.A. and Subsidiaries  
Luna Arena Herikerbergweg 238  
1101 CM Amsterdam  
The Netherlands

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Coöperatief IMI Europe U.A. and Subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in members' equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

### Qualified Opinion on the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements

In our opinion, except for the effects and the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion on the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

### Basis for Qualified Opinion on the 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements

As at and for the year ended December 31, 2023, the Group's consolidated financial statements included the assets, liabilities, income and expense accounts of its 50.32% owned subsidiary, VIA optronics, AG (VIA AG) and its subsidiaries (VIA Group). However, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on the carrying amounts of these VIA Group accounts because the audit procedures of the component auditor are still ongoing as of the date of this report. This includes accounts within the current and non-current assets and liabilities, equity, revenue, cost of sales, operating expenses, other income and expense, provision for income tax and line items within other comprehensive income, and cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. No further disclosures of the amounts of these accounts and line items and other required qualitative disclosures were made by the Group since VIA AG is a listed entity outside the Philippines and is subject to certain regulatory restrictions on disclosures. In addition, given that the VIA Group balances have not yet been finalized, the component auditor's audit procedures on the impairment testing of goodwill on VIA Group as a cash generating unit, where an impairment loss of \$15.70 million was recognized, is still ongoing. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to the affected accounts and line items in the 2023 consolidated financial statements were necessary.



We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

### **Opinion on the 2022 Consolidated Financial Statements**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Group) as at December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

### **Basis for Opinion on the 2022 Consolidated Financial Statements**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Basis of Accounting and Restriction of Use**

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation. The consolidated financial statements are prepared to assist Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. (IMI) to meet the requirements of the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). As a result, the consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our auditor's report is intended solely for IMI and the Philippine SEC and should not be used by parties other than IMI and the Philippine SEC.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.



### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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

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

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

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

*Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia*

Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 90787

Tax Identification No. 162-410-623

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-074-2023, October 23, 2023, valid until October 22, 2026

PTR No. 10082027, January 6, 2024, Makati City

April 1, 2024



## COÖPERATIEF IMI EUROPE U.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 5, 28 and 29)	\$48,981,833	\$70,103,725
Short-term investments (Notes 5, 28 and 29)	11,420,000	8,499,610
Receivables (Notes 6, 27, 28 and 29)	142,065,899	121,616,091
Contract assets (Notes 7, 28 and 29)	26,550,073	29,820,482
Inventories (Note 8)	166,460,719	135,844,969
Other current assets (Note 9)	25,055,342	16,210,440
Total Current Assets	\$420,533,866	382,095,317
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	102,175,286	98,518,287
Goodwill (Notes 2 and 11)	30,748,160	44,634,622
Intangible assets (Note 12)	2,997,454	4,456,976
Deferred tax assets (Note 23)	2,823,018	1,148,312
Right-of-use assets (Notes 26)	4,706,004	10,319,100
Other noncurrent assets (Note 13)	8,352,939	4,589,327
Total Noncurrent Assets	151,802,861	163,666,624
Total Assets	\$572,336,727	\$545,761,941
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Notes 14, 28 and 31)	\$172,150,208	\$142,789,564
Contract liabilities (Notes 7, 28 and 29)	–	110,059
Loans payable (Notes 15, 28 and 29)	121,364,358	95,659,915
Current portion of lease liabilities (Notes 26, 28 and 29)	3,091,938	3,385,460
Current portion of long-term debt (Notes 16, 28 and 29)	1,384,519	1,548,254
Income tax payable	696,250	675,939
Total Current Liabilities	\$298,687,273	244,169,191
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>		
Due to related parties (Notes 27, 28 and 29)	17,770,665	17,770,665
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities (Notes 26, 28 and 29)	3,661,015	6,753,302
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt (Notes 16, 28 and 29)	3,977,631	2,682,788
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 23)	857,370	909,630
Retirement liability (Note 24)	2,435,221	1,931,332
Other noncurrent liabilities (Note 22)	5,608,657	4,230,251
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	34,310,559	34,277,968
Total Liabilities	\$332,997,832	278,447,159
<b>MEMBERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>Equity Attributable to the owners of the Parent</b>		
Members' contribution (Note 17)	105,269,893	105,269,893
Additional paid-in capital (Note 17)	36,118,436	36,118,436
Retained earnings	91,465,593	116,276,808
Cumulative translation adjustment (Note 17)	(24,803,542)	(34,762,294)
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plan	(596,746)	(458,126)
Total Equity Attributable to the owners of the Parent	207,453,634	222,444,717
<b>Equity Attributable to Non-controlling Interest in a Consolidated Subsidiary</b>		
Total Members' Equity	31,885,261	44,870,065
Total Members' Equity	239,338,895	267,314,782
Total Equity	\$572,336,727	\$545,761,941

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



**COÖPERATIEF IMI EUROPE U.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
<b>REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS</b> (Note 19)	<b>\$723,724,501</b>	\$734,418,709
<b>COST OF SALES</b> (Notes 18, 21 and 24)	<b>660,200,105</b>	685,058,829
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>	<b>63,524,396</b>	49,359,880
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b> (Note 20, 21 and 24)	<b>(59,455,564)</b>	(51,740,399)
<b>OTHERS – net</b>		
Interest and other financing charges (Note 22)	(7,226,147)	(4,425,034)
Foreign exchange losses – net	624,750	732,931
Interest income (Note 5)	1,756,914	434,420
Miscellaneous income - net (Note 22)	(30,581,320)	1,794,001
	<b>(35,425,803)</b>	(1,463,682)
<b>INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>	<b>(31,356,971)</b>	(3,844,201)
<b>PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM) INCOME TAX</b> (Note 23)		
Current	4,549,782	3,430,269
Deferred	(1,831,570)	(175,565)
	<b>2,718,212</b>	3,254,704
<b>NET LOSS</b>	<b>(34,075,183)</b>	(\$7,098,905)
<b>Net Loss Attributable to:</b>		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	(\$20,224,835)	(\$1,234,401)
Non-controlling interests	(13,850,348)	(5,864,504)
	<b>(\$34,075,183)</b>	(\$7,098,905)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



**COÖPERATIEF IMI EUROPE U.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
<b>NET LOSS</b>	<b>(\$34,075,183)</b>	(\$7,098,905)
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>		
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
Exchange differences arising from translation of foreign operations	<b>10,824,296</b>	(19,185,916)
<i>Other comprehensive loss not to be reclassified into profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
Remeasurement gain/losses on defined benefit plan (Note 24)	<b>(138,620)</b>	376,996
	<b>10,685,676</b>	(18,808,920)
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>	<b>(\$23,389,507)</b>	(\$25,907,825)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income (Loss) Attributable to:</b>		
Equity holders of the Parent Company	<b>(\$10,404,704)</b>	(\$12,586,770)
Non-controlling interests	<b>(12,984,804)</b>	(13,321,055)
	<b>(\$23,389,508)</b>	(\$25,907,825)

*See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*



**COÖPERATIEF IMI EUROPE U.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY**

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent Company			Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Attributable to Non-controlling Interests in a Consolidated Subsidiary	Total
	Members' Contribution (Note 17)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 17)	Retained Earnings (Note 2)	Cumulative Translation Adjustment (Note 17)	Remeasurement Losses on Defined Benefit Plans		
Balances at January 1, 2023	\$105,269,893	\$36,118,436	\$116,276,808	(\$34,762,294)	(\$458,126)	\$44,870,065	\$267,314,782
Cash dividends (Note 18)	–	–	(4,586,380)	–	–	–	(4,586,380)
	<b>105,269,893</b>	<b>36,118,436</b>	<b>111,690,428</b>	<b>(34,762,294)</b>	<b>(458,126)</b>	<b>44,870,065</b>	<b>262,728,402</b>
Net income (loss)	–	–	(20,224,835)	–	–	(13,850,348)	(34,075,183)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	–	9,958,752	(138,620)	865,544	10,685,676
Total comprehensive loss	–	–	(20,224,835)	9,958,752	(138,620)	(12,984,804)	(23,389,507)
Balances at December 31, 2023	\$105,269,893	\$36,118,436	\$91,465,593	(\$24,803,542)	(\$596,746)	\$31,885,261	\$239,338,895
Balances at January 1, 2022	\$105,269,893	\$36,118,436	\$117,511,209	(\$23,032,929)	(\$835,122)	\$58,191,120	\$293,222,607
Net income (loss)	–	–	(1,234,401)	–	–	(5,864,504)	(7,098,905)
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	–	(11,729,365)	376,996	(7,456,551)	(18,808,920)
Total comprehensive loss	–	–	(1,234,401)	(11,729,365)	376,996	(13,321,055)	(25,907,825)
Balances at December 31, 2022	\$105,269,893	\$36,118,436	\$116,276,808	(\$34,762,294)	(\$458,126)	\$44,870,065	267,314,782

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



**COÖPERATIEF IMI EUROPE U.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Years Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Income (loss) before income tax	(\$31,356,971)	(\$3,844,201)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	13,784,315	13,083,455
Interest expense on loans (Note 22)	6,732,188	3,864,228
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 12)	1,438,682	3,362,174
Amortization of right-of-use asset (Note 26)	3,705,137	2,707,217
Unrealized foreign exchange loss – net	2,104,450	732,931
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Notes 22 and 26)	406,741	305,742
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (Notes 10 and 22)	14,747	(90,349)
Interest income (Note 5)	(1,756,914)	(434,420)
Impairment loss on Goodwill (Note 11)	15,700,399	–
Provision (reversal) of Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (Notes 10 and 22)	5,059,337	–
Operating income before working capital changes	15,832,111	19,686,777
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Short-term investments	(2,920,390)	(8,499,610)
Receivables	(19,618,661)	(5,282,589)
Inventories	(29,437,172)	(18,659,449)
Contract assets	3,270,409	(11,521,499)
Other current assets	(8,844,902)	(4,762,418)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	24,060,143	6,236,721
Liability for Onerous Contracts	(6,607)	5,655
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,378,405	819,758
Retirement liabilities	428,979	53,713
Net cash used in operations	(15,857,685)	(21,922,941)
Income tax paid	(2,898,812)	(4,318,410)
Interest paid	(3,739,751)	(1,646,532)
Interest received	1,756,914	434,420
Net cash used in operating activities	(20,739,334)	(27,453,463)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Acquisitions of:		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	(20,361,267)	(12,951,447)
Intangible assets (Note 12)	(54,282)	(74,698)
Decrease in other noncurrent assets	(3,763,612)	476,684
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	574,880	263,420
Net cash used in investing activities	(23,604,281)	(12,286,041)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from:		
Availment of loans payable and long-term debt (Note 31)	30,344,562	29,901,094
Payments of:		
Loans payable (Note 31)	(3,475,935)	(8,574,607)
Long-term debt (Note 31)	(1,762,003)	(1,555,198)
Lease liabilities (Note 31)	(3,686,399)	(3,865,516)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	21,420,225	15,905,773
<b>EFFECT OF CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH</b>	1,801,498	(4,498,726)
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH</b>	(21,121,892)	(23,833,731)
<b>CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	70,103,725	98,436,182
<b>CASH AT END OF YEAR (Note 5)</b>	\$48,981,833	\$70,103,725

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.



# COÖPERATIEF IMI EUROPE U.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---

### 1. Corporate Information

Coöperatief IMI Europe U.A. (Coöperatief or the Parent Company), a non-stock holding entity registered under the laws of Amsterdam, the Netherlands on May 2, 2011, has six direct subsidiaries, namely: Integrated Micro-Electronics Bulgaria EOOD (IMI BG), Integrated Micro-Electronics Czech Republic s.r.o. (IMI CZ), Integrated Micro-Electronics Mexico, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (IMI MX), Integrated Micro-Electronics d.o.o. Niš (IMI Serbia), VIA Optronics AG (VIA) and IMI France SAS (IMI France) (collectively referred to as the Group).

The registered office address of the Parent Company is Locatellikade 1, 1077 MA Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

IMI is 52.03% owned by AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc. (AC Industrials), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ayala Corporation (AC), a corporation incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines and listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). AC is 47.86% owned by Mermac, Inc. (the Ultimate Parent Company) and the rest by the public.

In 2011, the Parent Company, through its indirect subsidiary, Cooperatief IMI Europe U.A. (Cooperatief) acquired Integrated Micro-Electronics Bulgaria EOOD (formerly EPIQ Electronic Assembly EOOD) (IMI BG), Integrated Micro-Electronics Czech Republic s.r.o. (formerly EPIQ CZ s.r.o.) (IMI CZ) and Integrated Micro-Electronics Mexico, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (formerly EPIQ MX, S.A.P.I. de C.V.) (IMI MX) (collectively referred to as the IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries). IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries design and produce PCBA, engage in plastic injection, embedded toolshop, supply assembled and tested systems and sub-systems which include drive and control elements for automotive equipment, household appliances, and industrial equipment, among others. IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries also provide engineering, test and system development and logistics management services.

In 2016, Cooperatief acquired a 76.01% ownership interest in VIA Optronics GmbH (VIA), a Germany-based company with operations in Germany and China and sales offices in the USA and Taiwan. VIA is a leading provider of enhanced display solutions for multiple end markets in which superior functionality or durability is a critical differentiating factor. The acquisition allows the Group to strengthen its partnerships with customers by offering complementary automotive camera and display monitor solutions for advanced driver assistance systems. The Group together with VIA enables the scale to introduce patented technology into automotive camera monitor systems for increased safety.

In 2018, VIA acquired 65% ownership interest in VTS-Touchsensor Co., Ltd. (VTS), a Japanese entity that develops and manufactures metal mesh touch sensor technologies and electrode base film.

In 2019, VIA formed VIA Optronics AG (VIA AG) by way of a contribution in kind against issuance of new shares making VIA AG the sole shareholder of VIA Optronics GmbH. The contribution in kind and resulting re-organization was recognized as a business combination under common control. As a result of this contribution, VIA AG became the holding company for the VIA Group. In the same year, VIA Optronics (Taiwan) Ltd was also founded as a new subsidiary with the purpose of conducting sales activities.

In 2020, VIA raised some proceeds through an initial public offering (IPO) and was listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "VIAO". As a result of the IPO, IMI's ownership interest in VIA was diluted from 76.01% to 50.32% (see Note 17).

In 2021, VIA Optronics GmbH ("VIA") announced the acquisition of Germaneers GmbH ("Germaneers"), a high-tech engineering company focusing on automotive system integration and user interfaces (see Note 2). VIA also formed a strategic partnership with SigmaSense, a global leader in touch sensing performance. As part of the strategic partnership, VIA has made a financial investment into SigmaSense and expanded their collaboration to develop new touch solutions for



automotive applications, industrial displays and consumer electronics. In December 2021, VIA incorporated a new entity in the Philippines, VIA optronics (Philippines), Inc. (“VIA Philippines”), to provide customized and platform camera solutions, from design and development to process testing and quality control. VIA Philippines was incorporated to facilitate the integration of a camera design and development team that was previously a part of IMI.

In 2018, the Group opened its 21st manufacturing site in Niš, Republic of Serbia in line with the IMI’s strategy to strengthen its global footprint and support the growing market for automotive components in the European region.

IMI France serves as a support entity which provides manufacturing support services, market research and analysis, sales promotional activity support, strategic planning advisory, and general corporate marketing support.

The consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were authorized for issue by Coöperatief’s Board of Directors (BOD) on April 1, 2024.

## 2. Group Information

### Information about Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and the following subsidiaries:

Name of Subsidiary	Percentage of Ownership		Country of Incorporation	Functional Currency
	2023	2022		
Integrated Micro-Electronics Bulgaria EOOD	100.00%	100.00%	Bulgaria	Euro (EUR)
Microenergia EOOD (Microenergia)	100.00%	100.00%	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Lev (BGN)
Integrated Micro-Electronics d.o.o. Niš (IMI Serbia)	100.00%	100.00%	Serbia	Serbian Dinar (RSD)
Integrated Micro-Electronics Czech Republic s.r.o.	100.00%	100.00%	Czech Republic	EUR
Integrated Micro-Electronics Mexico, S.A.P.I. de C.V. <sup>c</sup>	46.49%	46.49%	Mexico	United States Dollar (USD)
IMI France SAS (IMI France)	100.00%	100.00%	France	EUR
VIA Optronics AG (VIA) <sup>a</sup>	50.32%	50.32%	Germany	EUR
Germaneers GmbH <sup>b</sup>	100.00%	100.00%	Germany	EUR
VIA Optronics (Philippines), Inc. <sup>b</sup>	100.00%	100.00%	Philippines	PHP
VIA Optronics GmbH (VIA)	100.00%	100.00%	Germany	USD
VIA Optronics Suzhou Co. Ltd. (VIA Suzhuo)	100.00%	100.00%	China	USD
VIA Optronics LLC (VIA LLC)	100.00%	100.00%	USA	USD
VIA Optronics (Taiwan) Ltd	100.00%	100.00%	Taiwan	Taiwan Dollar
VTS-Touchsensor Co., Ltd. (VTS)	65.00%	65.00%	Japan	Japanese Yen (JPY)

<sup>a</sup> IMI Cooperatief’s ownership in VIA was diluted to 50.32% as a result of the initial public offering of VIA in the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)

<sup>b</sup> New entities of VIA in 2021

<sup>c</sup> IMI Cooperatief’s ownership in IMI Mexico was diluted to 46.49% as a result conversion of intercompany loan with IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. to equity in March 2021

### Business Combinations

#### Acquisition of Germaneers GmbH (“Germaneers”)

On May 21, 2021, VIA Optronics GmbH (“VIA”) acquired Germaneers GmbH (“Germaneers”), a high-tech engineering company focusing on automotive system integration and user interfaces for a transaction price of EUR3.06 million (\$3.73 million). Germaneers provides solutions for a range of well-known high-end original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).





Germaneers is known for creating innovative and state-of-the-art digital car interiors to achieve the next level of customer experience through human machine interfaces (HMI), sensor and camera solutions.

The control concept according to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, sets out three elements of control consisting of power over investee, exposure or rights to variable returns from involvement with the investee and the ability to use power over the investee to affect the amount of these returns. Based on assessment, VIA has control over Germaneers and needs to consolidate Germaneers in its consolidated financial statements.

In 2021, the purchase price allocation for the acquisition of Germaneers has been prepared on a preliminary basis due to unavailability of certain information to facilitate fair valuation computation, and reasonable changes are expected as additional information becomes available. The provisional goodwill recognized on the acquisition can be attributed to its years of knowledge and experience of market requirements, system-level design, and innovative technologies in the automotive sector. The purchase price allocation has been finalized in 2022 and there were no significant changes in the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities and the resulting goodwill (see Note 11).

---

### 3. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies

#### Basis of Preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD) and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared to assist IMI to meet its requirement with the Philippine SEC. In this regard, the consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

#### Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS).

#### Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- a. Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- b. Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- c. The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- a. The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee



- b. Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- c. The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included or excluded in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control or until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Non-controlling interests pertain to the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly to the Parent Company. Any equity instruments issued by a subsidiary that are not owned by the Parent Company are non-controlling interests including preferred shares and options under share-based transactions. The portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not wholly-owned are presented separately in the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated balance sheet, separately from the Parent Company's equity. Non-controlling interests are net of any outstanding subscription receivable.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

In accounting for call and put options over non-controlling interests, management determines whether it has present access to the returns associated with the non-controlling interests. If the options give the Group access to the returns over the non-controlling interests, the Group consolidates the acquiree as if it acquired a 100% interest.

If the options do not give the Group present access to the returns over the non-controlling interests, the Group takes the view that the non-controlling interests, should be accounted for in accordance with PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and must be presented within equity separate from the equity of the Parent Company, until the option is exercised.

The call option is accounted for under PFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, as a derivative asset carried at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial liability for the put option is accounted for under PFRS 9 like any other written put option on equity instruments. On initial recognition, the corresponding debit is made to a component of equity attributable to the parent, not to the non-controlling interest. All subsequent changes in the carrying amount of the financial liability that result from the remeasurement of the present value payable on exercise are recognized in profit or loss also attributable to the parent.

If the put option is exercised, the entity accounts for an increase in its ownership interest. At the same time, the entity derecognizes the financial liability and reverses the component of equity that was reduced on initial recognition. If the put option expires unexercised, the financial liability is reclassified to the same component of equity that was reduced on initial recognition.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Parent Company. The difference is included as part of additional paid-in capital.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while the resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value



### Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial years except for the new PFRS, amended PFRS and improvements to PFRS which were adopted beginning January 1, 2023. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of these new standards did not have significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

- Amendments to Philippine Accounting Standards (PAS) 1 and Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

- Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies, and
- Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures

The amendments to the Practice Statement provide non-mandatory guidance.

- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, the amendments clarify that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

- Amendments to PAS 12 Income Taxes, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under PAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments also clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense).

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Income Taxes, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules*

The amendments introduce a mandatory exception in PAS 12 from recognizing and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The amendments also clarify that PAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. Such tax legislation, and the income taxes arising from it, are referred to as 'Pillar Two legislation' and 'Pillar Two income taxes', respectively.



The temporary exception from recognition and disclosure of information about deferred taxes and the requirement to disclose the application of the exception, apply immediately and retrospectively upon adoption of the amendments in June 2023.

Meanwhile, the disclosure of the current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes and the disclosures in relation to periods before the legislation is effective are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, the Group does not expect that the future adoption of the said pronouncements will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective. Unless otherwise stated, the following pronouncement is not expected to have material impact to the Group.

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024*

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*

The amendments clarify:

- That only covenants with which an entity must comply on or before reporting date will affect a liability's classification as current or non-current.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively.

- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*

The amendments specify how a seller-lessee measures the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*

The amendments specify disclosure requirements to enhance the current requirements, which are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed.

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025*

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

PFRS 17 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, PFRS 17 will replace PFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. This new standard on insurance contracts applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply.



The overall objective of PFRS 17 is to provide an accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers. In contrast to the requirements in PFRS 4, which are largely based on grandfathering previous local accounting policies, PFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects. The core of PFRS 17 is the general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

On December 15, 2021, the FSRSC amended the mandatory effective date of PFRS 17 from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025. This is consistent with Circular Letter No. 2020-62 issued by the Insurance Commission which deferred the implementation of PFRS 17 by two (2) years after its effective date as decided by the IASB.

PFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted.

- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*

The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Earlier adoption is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

#### *Deferred effectivity*

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The amendments address the conflict between PFRS 10 and PAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in PFRS 3. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

On January 13, 2016, the Financial and Sustainability Reporting Standards Council deferred the original effective date of January 1, 2016 of the said amendments until the IASB completes its broader review of the research project on equity accounting that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures.

#### Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet based on current or noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
- Cash or cash equivalent, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.



A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

#### Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

##### a) Financial assets

###### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are classified at fair value, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI, and FVPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

###### *Subsequent measurement*

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at FVPL



The financial assets of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 consist of financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments).

*Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)*

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost includes cash and cash equivalents, receivables and miscellaneous deposits included under "Other noncurrent assets" account.

*Financial assets at FVPL*

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVPL, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVPL are carried in the consolidated balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

This category includes derivative instruments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI.

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative.

An embedded derivative within a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as either at amortized cost or at fair value depending on whether the cash flows of the hybrid contract are solely payments of principal and interest and the assessment of the business model within which the financial asset is held. On the other hand, an embedded derivative with a financial liability or a non-financial host is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Separated embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modified the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.



### *Derecognition*

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

### *Impairment of Financial Assets*

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

### b) Financial liabilities

#### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

#### *Subsequent measurement*

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:





#### *Financial liabilities at FVPL*

Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by PFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVPL are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in PFRS 9 are satisfied.

This category applies to the Group's derivative liabilities, financial liabilities on put options over the non-controlling interests.

#### *Loans and borrowings*

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of income.

This category applies to the Group's accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding from statutory payables and taxes payables), loans payable and long-term debt.

#### *Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

#### *c) Offsetting of financial instruments*

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

#### Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures its derivatives and financial liabilities at FVPL at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 28.

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.



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

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure the fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which the fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at balance sheet date.

For purposes of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

#### Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined using the moving average method for raw materials and supplies. For finished goods and work-in-process, cost includes direct materials, direct labor, and a proportion of manufacturing overhead costs based on normal operating capacity determined using the moving average method. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. In the event that NRV is lower than cost, the decline shall be recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

#### Deferred Charges

Deferred charges are recognized when the Group incurred expenses but the benefits are not expected to be realized on a short-term basis. These are normally chargeable to the customers as part of the selling price of the manufactured items.

#### Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of property, plant and equipment consists of its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property, plant and equipment.

Construction in progress is stated at cost, less impairment loss, if any. This includes costs of construction and installation of equipment and machinery items, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.



Depreciation of property, plant and equipment commences once the property, plant and equipment are available for use and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the assets as follows:

	Years
Buildings	20 - 30
Building improvements	5
Machineries and facilities equipment (Notes 4 and 10)	3 - 13
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 5
Transportation equipment	3 - 5
Tools and instruments	2 - 5

The EUL and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The EUL of property, plant and equipment are based on expected asset utilization as anchored on business plans and strategies that also consider expected future technological developments and market behavior to ensure that the period of depreciation is consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the accounts until these are no longer used and no further depreciation is charged to profit or loss.

#### Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

#### Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in the consolidated statements of income under "Operating expenses" account.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability, that is a financial instrument and within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of PFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.



Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses. For purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating unit (CGU), or group of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated should:

- Represent the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- Not be larger than an operating segment determined in accordance with PFRS 8, *Operating Segments*.

When goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill allocated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation.

If the initial accounting for a business combination can be determined only provisionally by the end of the period in which the combination is effected because either the fair values to be assigned to the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the cost of the combination can be determined only provisionally, the acquirer shall account for the combination using those provisional values. The acquirer shall recognize any adjustments to those provisional values as a result of completing the initial accounting within twelve months of the acquisition date as follows: (i) the carrying amount of the identifiable asset, liability or contingent liability that is recognized or adjusted as a result of completing the initial accounting shall be calculated as if its fair value at the acquisition date had been recognized from that date; (ii) goodwill or any gain recognized shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the adjustment to the fair value at the acquisition date of the identifiable asset, liability or contingent liability being recognized or adjusted; and (iii) comparative information presented for the periods before the initial accounting for the combination is complete shall be presented as if the initial accounting has been completed from the acquisition date.

#### Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as of the date of acquisition.

#### *Research and development costs*

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- (a) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale;
- (b) Its intention to complete and ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- (c) How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;
- (d) The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and



- (e) Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected benefit.

The EUL of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their EUL and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset is impaired. The amortization period and method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at the end of each balance sheet date. Changes in the EUL or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in profit or loss.

The EUL of intangible assets of finite useful life follows:

	Years
Customer relationships	5
Unpatented technology	5
Licenses	2-5
Intellectual properties	5
Product development costs	5

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

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

#### Leases

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

#### Group as Lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

#### *Right-of-use Assets*

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.



The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

#### *Lease Liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

#### *Short-term Leases (STL) and Leases of Low-value Assets*

The Group applies the STL recognition exemption to those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. The Group applies the low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of underlying assets with a value, when new, of US\$5,000 and below. Lease payments on short-term leases and low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### *Extension Options*

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to one year before the end of the noncancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Group seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. The Group assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Group re-assesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

#### Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Group assesses, at each balance sheet date, whether there is an indication that a nonfinancial asset (e.g., deferred charges, property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, and intangible assets) is impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are 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.



The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally covered a period of five years.

For nonfinancial assets, excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization expense is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining EUL.

All goodwill are tested for impairment annually as of December 31 and also tested for impairment when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is impaired. Provisional goodwill allocated to a CGU is also tested for impairment even if the fair value exercise is not complete during the year.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are 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, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

#### Equity

##### *Members' Contribution*

Members' contribution pertains to the capital contributed by members.

##### *Additional paid-in capital*

Additional paid-in capital pertains to the difference of the par value and selling price of issued and outstanding shares of stock. Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance are charged to the "Additional paid-in capital" account. If additional paid-in capital is not sufficient, the excess is charged against "Retained earnings" account.

The financial liability arising from the put options over the non-controlling interest of VIA was recognized with a corresponding debit to the "Additional paid-in capital" account.

An increase or decrease in a parent's ownership interest that does not result in a loss of control of a subsidiary is accounted for as an equity transaction, i.e. a transaction with owners in their capacity as owners. A parent's ownership interest may change without a loss of control, e.g. when a parent buys



shares from or sells shares to a non-controlling interest, a subsidiary redeems shares held by a non-controlling interest, or when a subsidiary issues new shares to a non-controlling interest.

The carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. PFRS 10 states that ‘the entity shall recognize directly in equity any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received, and attribute it to the owners of the parent. The Group recognize this difference under “Additional paid-in capital” account.

#### *Retained earnings*

Retained earnings represent the net accumulated earnings of the Group.

#### Revenue Recognition

##### a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is in the business of providing electronic manufacturing and other related services to various customers. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

#### *Manufacturing of goods*

The Group provides manufacturing services in accordance with the customer’s specifications. The Group promises to provide a combined performance obligation comprised of non-distinct goods or services, which include issuance of materials to production, assembly, testing and packaging.

Contracts with customers are generally classified as turnkey or consignment. In a turnkey contract, the Group procures the materials and provides the assembly services to the customer. In a consignment contract, the Group only provides assembly services to the customer.

For turnkey contracts, revenue is recognized over time since the products created have no alternative use to the Group and the Group has right to payment for performance completed to date including the related profit margin, in case of termination for reasons other than the Group’s failure to perform as promised.

For goods manufactured not covered by customer purchase orders or firm delivery schedule, revenues are recognized at a point in time, when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when goods are shipped or goods are received by the customer, depending on the corresponding agreement with the customer.

For consignment contracts, revenue is recognized over time as services are rendered since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group performs.

#### *Revenue from optical bonding technology and metal mesh touch sensors (VIA and VTS)*

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

For optical bonding services performed under the consignment model, revenue is recognized at a point in time based on the fact that the assets created have alternative use to the Group entities. This is when the enhancement process is finalized, the customer removes the enhanced products from the consignment stock and is invoiced, according to contract.





For the sale of products under the full service model, revenue is recognized at a point in time when control of the products are transferred to the customers, generally on delivery of the products.

*Non-recurring engineering services*

Non-recurring engineering charges, tooling and other pre-production revenue stream (NREs) are recognized at a point in time since the criteria for over time recognition is not met. This is based on the assessment that while, in general, the Group has no alternative use for these NREs, either due to customization or restrictions by the customer, there is no assurance or relevant experience that IMI has enforceable right to payment or can recover the cost, plus reasonable margin, in case of contract termination. Point in time revenue recognition for NREs would mean revenue is recognized upon customer acceptance of the NREs (transfer of control).

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., customer options that provide material rights to customers, warranties). In determining the transaction price, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

*Variable consideration*

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

*Significant financing component*

The Group's contracts with its customers are short-term in nature. Using the practical expedient in PFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration of the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Group does not have significant separate performance obligations wherein the transaction price needs to be allocated as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

b) Contract balances

*Contract asset*

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

*Contract liability*

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). A contract liability is recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.



c) Cost to obtain a contract

The Group pays sales commission to its employees for each contract that they obtain. The Group has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Group to immediately expense sales commissions (included under operating expenses) because the amortization period of the asset that the Group otherwise would have used is one year or less.

Other Income

*Interest income*

Interest income is recognized as it accrues using the EIR method. *Dividends*  
Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the payment is established.

*Miscellaneous income*

Miscellaneous income is recognized as the Group earns the right over it.

Expenses

Expenses of the Group include cost of sales, operating expenses and interest expense.

*Cost of sales*

This account includes cost of goods sold and cost of services. These expenses pertain to the direct expenses incurred by the Group in relation to the products and services offered. Cost of sales is recognized when the related goods are sold and when services are rendered.

*Operating expenses*

This account pertains to the general and administrative expenses. Operating expenses are recognized when incurred, except for rental expense, which is computed on a straight line-basis over the lease term.

Government Grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is initially recognized as a liability in the consolidated balance sheet and recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to the acquisition or construction of a fixed asset, it is initially recognized as a liability in the consolidated balance sheet and recognized as income in equal amounts over the period of depreciation of the related asset.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The functional currencies of the Group's foreign operations are determined as the currency in the country where the subsidiary operates. For consolidation purposes, the foreign subsidiaries' balances are translated to USD, which is IMI's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to profit or loss. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of initial transaction. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

The functional currencies of the Group's foreign subsidiaries are summarized in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. As at the balance sheet date, the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of the Parent Company at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and their profit and loss accounts are translated at monthly exchange rates for the year. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in



the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and reported as a separate component of equity.

Exchange differences arising from elimination of intragroup balances and intragroup transactions are recognized in profit or loss. As an exception, if the exchange differences arise from intragroup balances that, in substance, forms part of an entity's net investment in a foreign operation, the exchange differences are not to be recognized in profit or loss, but are recognized in OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity until the disposal of the foreign operation.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation shall be recognized in profit or loss.

### Income Taxes

#### *Current tax*

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable profit.

Current tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, when appropriate.

#### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

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

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



Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

#### Retirement and Other Employee Benefits

##### *Defined benefit plans*

IMI BG and IMI Serbia maintain separate defined benefit plans covering substantially all of their employees. The plans of IMI BG and IMI Serbia are unfunded and noncontributory.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries. Actuarial valuations are conducted with sufficient regularity, with the option to accelerate when significant changes to underlying assumptions occur.

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs.

Net interest on net retirement liabilities is the change during the period in net retirement liabilities that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to net retirement liabilities. Net interest on retirement liabilities is recognized as expense or income in profit or loss.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on net retirement liabilities) are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net retirement liabilities are the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the balance sheet date reduced by the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net retirement asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. The fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations).

##### *Defined contribution plans*

The Parent Company's subsidiaries in Czech Republic, Mexico and Germany (including China and Japan) participate in the respective national retirement schemes defined by the laws of the countries in which it has operations. These retirement schemes are considered as defined contribution plans. A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the subsidiary pays fixed contributions. Each subsidiary has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not



hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The required contributions to the national retirement schemes are recognized as retirement expense as accrued.

#### IMI CZ

IMI CZ, under its collective agreement, is committed to pay contributions to life and retirement insurance of its loyal employees. This is done on a monthly basis as part of payroll expenses and only over the employment period. IMI CZ is not obliged to any other payments if employment terminates.

#### IMI MX

In accordance with the Mexican Labor Law, IMI MX provides seniority premium benefits to its employees under certain circumstances. These benefits consist of a one-time payment equivalent to twelve days of wage for each year of service (at the employee's most recent salary, but not to exceed twice the legal minimum wage), payable to all employees with fifteen or more years of service, as well as to certain employees terminated involuntarily prior to the vesting of their seniority premium benefit.

IMI MX also provides statutorily mandated severance benefits to its employees terminated under certain circumstances. Such benefits consist of a one-time payment of three months wages plus twenty days wages for each year of service payable upon involuntary termination without just cause. These are recognized when such an event occurs.

#### VIA

VIA only has defined contribution plans relating to statutory pension obligations. Funds paid by the employees and employers are not saved or invested but are used to pay current pension obligations. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense when incurred. VIA Group has no defined benefit plans.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### *Employee leave entitlement*

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they accrue to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the balance sheet date is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the balance sheet date.

#### Share-based Payment Transactions

Certain employees (including directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ("equity-settled transactions").

The Group has an employee stock ownership plan (ESOWN) which allows the grantees to purchase the IMI Singapore shares at a discounted price. The Group recognizes employee benefit expense over the holding period. The Group treats its ESOWN plan as option payable within a given period. These are accounted for similar to the methods outlined in PFRS 2. Dividends paid on the awards that have vested are deducted from equity while those paid on awards that are unvested are charged to profit or loss.

#### Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. These are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.



#### Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Post period events that provide additional information about the Group's financial position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post period events that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements when material.

---

#### 4. **Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions**

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Uncertainty about these judgments, assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities affected in future periods.

##### Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

##### *Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Group as lessee*

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., a change in business strategy, construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

The Group's leases consist mainly of land, production facilities and warehouses and office buildings (land and buildings). The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of land and buildings due to the significance of these assets to its operations. These leases have a lease term of more than one year and there will be a significant negative effect on the business if a replacement is not readily available.

##### *Operating lease commitments - Group as lessee (Prior to adoption of PFRS 16)*

The Group has entered into contracts with various lease contracts for office spaces and land. The Group has determined that all significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties are retained by the lessor. Further details are disclosed in Note 26.

##### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

- Identifying contracts with customers

Generally, a valid and approved manufacturing service agreement (MSA), scheduling agreement (SA), customer accepted quote, customer forecast, and/or customer purchase order or firm delivery schedule will be in place before the Group provides services or manufacture goods for the customers. The Group is not obligated to transfer any goods or provide services until the customer submits a purchase order or firm delivery schedule under the MSA or SA, respectively. The purchase order or firm delivery schedule creates the enforceable rights and obligations and is therefore evaluated together with the MSA or SA for revenue recognition in accordance with PFRS 15.



- **Determining the timing of revenue recognition**  
The Group assessed that revenue from manufacturing of goods shall be recognized over time or point in time. For turnkey contracts wherein the products created have no alternative use to the Group and the Group has right to payment for performance completed to date including the related profit margin, in case of termination for reasons other than the Group's failure to perform as promised, revenue is recognized over time. For goods manufactured not covered by customer purchase orders or firm delivery schedule, revenues are recognized at a point in time. For consignment contracts, revenue is recognized over time as services are rendered since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Group performs.
- **Determining the method to measure of progress for revenue recognized over time**  
The Group measures progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation using an input method (i.e., costs incurred). Management believes that this method provides a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods or services to the customer because the Group provides integration service to produce a combined output and each item in the combined output may not transfer an equal amount of value to the customer.

#### *Product development costs*

Expenditures for the development of new products or production systems are recognized as intangible assets if such expenditures, with a high degree of certainty, will result in future economic benefits for the Group. The rules require stringent criteria to be met for these development expenditures to be recognized as assets such as determining technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset. Management assessed that it is able to meet the identifiability and separability criteria provided in PAS 38, *Intangible Assets*, on the premise that the projects involved are in separate locations from other existing lines and that each project arises from a contractual right between the Group and each customer. Moreover, management is able demonstrate that the projects are in the advanced stage of development.

#### *Functional currency*

PAS 21, *Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, requires management to use its judgment to determine each entity's functional currency such that it most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions that are relevant to the Group. In making this judgment, each entity within the Group considers the currency in which the sales prices for its goods and services are denominated and settled.

In 2021, the Group has determined that there was a change in functional currency for VIA GmbH and VIA Suzhou, wholly owned subsidiaries of VIA. In prior years, the functional currency of VIA GmbH and VIA Suzhou is Euro and RMB, respectively and both were changed to USD Dollar since majority of its sales and purchases are denominated in this currency.

#### *Onerous contracts - costs of fulfilling a contract*

When the Group assessed that it has contracts that are onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognized and measured as a provision. The Group defines an onerous contract as a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

The Group applies judgment in assessing loss-making projects and determining commitment period or non-cancellable period of the contract.

Further details are disclosed in Notes 14 and 21.

#### *Contingencies*

The Group is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimates of the probable costs of the resolutions and assessments of these claims have been developed in consultation with outside counsels handling the defense in these matters and are based upon analyses of potential results. The



Group currently does not believe that these proceedings and tax assessments will have a material effect on the Group's financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings.

#### Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The Group based its estimates and assumptions on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### *Lease commitments - Group as lessee*

##### *Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency).

The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

##### *Fair value of the financial liabilities on put options*

The acquisition of VIA in 2016 included call and put options over the non-controlling interests. These options are considered when determining whether the entity has obtained control over the acquiree if in substance the entity already has access to the returns associated with that ownership interest. Management assessed that the options do not give the Group present access to the returns associated with the non-controlling interests in subsidiary and, therefore, accounted for the non-controlling interests under PFRS 10, while the financial liability was accounted for under PFRS 9 measured at the present value of the redemption amount, with a debit to a component of equity attributable to the parent.

Management assessed that the discounted, probability-weighted cash flow methodology is the appropriate model to derive the present value of the redemption amount. The key estimates and assumptions used in the valuation include the current equity value of the acquiree, forecasted interest rate and probability of trigger events occurring. The current equity value of VIA is determined using the discounted cash flow approach. The future cash flows are projected using the projected revenue growth rate of VIA. The discount rate represents the current market assessment of the risk specific to the acquiree, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the acquiree and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital.

Further details on the valuation of the put options are disclosed in Note 28.

##### *Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets*

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have





similar loss patterns (i.e., customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance, etc.).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., industry compounded annual growth rate) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The Group has considered impact of COVID-19 pandemic and revised its assumptions in determining the macroeconomic variables and loss rates in the computation of ECL. The changes in the gross carrying amount of receivables from the sales of the Group during the year and impact of COVID-19 pandemic did not materially affect the allowance for ECLs.

Further details on the expected credit loss are disclosed in Note 6.

#### *Estimating NRV of inventories*

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and NRV. This requires the Group to make an estimate of the inventories' estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, costs of completion and costs necessary to make a sale to determine the NRV. In the event that NRV is lower than cost, the decline is recognized as an expense.

Further details on inventories are disclosed in Note 8.

#### *Depreciation and amortization*

The Group computes depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful life on a straight-line basis over the assets' EUL. The EUL and depreciation and amortization method are reviewed annually to ensure that these are consistent with the expected pattern of the economic benefits from the assets. This requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected asset utilization from business plans and strategies, future technical developments and market behavior to determine the expected pattern of economic benefits from the assets. Changes in the EUL or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the depreciation and amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The depreciation and amortization expense on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives are recognized in profit or loss, in the expense category, consistent with the function of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Further details on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are disclosed in Notes 10 and 12, respectively.

#### *Evaluation of impairment of nonfinancial assets*

The Group reviews certain property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, goodwill, intangible assets and deferred charges, for impairment of value. Except for the impairment for goodwill which is assessed at least annually, the impairment evaluation for the other nonfinancial assets includes considering certain indications of impairment such as significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in assets' market value, obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends. Moreover, lockdown to Group manufacturing sites due to the



impact of COVID-19 pandemic that leads to lower production post impairment indicators requiring the assessment of the recoverable amount for the said assets.

The Group estimates the recoverable amount as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Group is required to make estimates and assumptions that may affect property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and deferred charges. For goodwill, this requires an estimation of the recoverable amount which is the fair value less costs to sell or value-in-use of the CGU to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating a value-in-use amount requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows for the cash generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of cash flows. Further details on property, plant and equipment, goodwill, intangible assets, deferred charges and right-of-use assets are disclosed in Notes 10, 11, 12, 13 and 26, respectively.

#### *Taxes*

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws and the amount and timing of future taxable profits. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience on previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences in interpretation may arise for a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the entities within the Group.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses can be utilized. Significant judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in Note 23.

#### *Retirement and other employee benefits*

The cost of defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits as well as the present value of defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rates, turnover rates, mortality rates, salary increase rates, and future retirement increases. Due to the complexity of the actuarial valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The turnover rate represents the proportion of the current plan members who will resign from service prior to their retirement date and hence, be entitled to resignation benefits instead of retirement benefits. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Salary increase rates and future retirement increases are based on expected future inflation rates.



The Group also estimates other short-term employee benefit obligations and expenses, including the cost of paid leaves based on historical leave availments of employees, subject to the Group's policies. These estimates may vary depending on the future changes in salaries and actual experiences during the period.

Further details on retirement and other employee benefits are disclosed in Note 25.

*Onerous contracts - costs of fulfilling a contract*

The Group estimates the provision on onerous contract by determining the revenues less unavoidable costs during the commitment period based on financial budgets approved by management. In determining unavoidable costs, the Group excludes other non-directly related costs such as costs of wasted materials, labor inefficiencies and other costs of resources that were not reflected in the pricing of the contract.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision shall be the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. Because of the time value of money, provisions relating to cash outflows that arise soon after the reporting period are more onerous than those where cash outflows of the same amount arise later. Provisions are therefore discounted, where the effect is material.

The discount rate shall be a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The discount rate shall not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted. The Group assessed that the time value of money is not applicable in the determination of the current provision as the committed periods are normally not exceeding one year.

Further details on onerous contracts are disclosed in Notes 14 and 21

---

## 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
Cash on hand	<b>\$ 22,859</b>	\$23,477
Cash in banks	<b>48,958,974</b>	70,080,248
	<b>\$48,981,833</b>	\$70,103,725

Cash in banks earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Short-term investments are made for varying periods of up to three months and earn interest at the respective short-term investment rates.

Interest income earned from cash in banks amounted to nil and \$14,844 in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

### Short-term Investments

Short-term investments amounting to \$11.42 million and \$8.50 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, pertain to money market placements made for varying periods of more than three months but less than one year and earn interest ranging from 5.3% to 5.5% per annum and 2.0% to 2.4% per annum in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Interest income earned from these investments amounted to \$1.76 million and \$0.42 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.



## 6. Receivables

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Trade	<b>\$ 139,101,044</b>	\$123,485,599
Nontrade	<b>2,054,231</b>	214,060
Due from related parties (Note 27)	<b>1,340,402</b>	880,745
Others	<b>166,776</b>	95,027
	<b>142,662,453</b>	124,675,431
Less allowance for ECLs	<b>596,554</b>	3,059,340
	<b>\$142,065,899</b>	\$121,616,091

### Trade

Trade receivables arise from manufacturing and other related services for electronic products and components and have credit terms averaging 70 days from invoice date.

### Nontrade

Nontrade receivables represent billings to customers for production and test equipment and all other charges agreed with the customers in carrying out business operations. These receivables have credit terms averaging 45 days from invoice date.

### Allowance for ECLs

Trade receivables with aggregate nominal value of \$0.60 million and \$3.06 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were individually assessed to be impaired and fully provided with allowance for doubtful accounts.

Movements in the allowance for ECLs follow:

	2023	2022
At beginning of year	<b>\$3,059,340</b>	\$3,132,324
Provisions (Note 21)	<b>305,019</b>	592,361
Written-off	<b>(2,586,335)</b>	(540,424)
Foreign currency exchange difference	<b>(181,470)</b>	(124,921)
At end of year	<b>\$596,554</b>	\$3,059,340

Provisions during the year form part of "Operating expenses" account and are included under "Facilities costs and others" account (see Note 21).

## 7. Contract Assets

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Contract assets	<b>\$26,550,073</b>	\$29,820,482
Contract liabilities	<b>–</b>	\$110,059

Contract assets are initially recognized for revenue earned from manufacturing of goods as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the services. When goods are shipped or goods are received by the customer, depending on the corresponding agreement with the customers, the amounts recognized as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables. Payments are received from customers depending on the credit terms.

For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group did not recognize a provision for expected credit losses on contract assets.



Contract liabilities includes short-term advances received to render manufacturing services.

The Group applies the practical expedient in PFRS 15 and does not disclose information about the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations given contracts have original expected duration of one year or less.

---

## 8. Inventories

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
<b>Cost</b>		
Raw materials and supplies	<b>\$152,609,485</b>	\$126,670,256
Work-in-process	<b>6,290,576</b>	6,067,735
Finished goods	<b>11,507,442</b>	5,752,987
	<b>\$170,407,503</b>	\$138,490,978
<b>Allowance for inventory obsolescence</b>		
Inventory obsolescence	<b>3,946,784</b>	2,646,009
	<b>\$166,460,719</b>	\$135,844,969

The amount of inventories recognized as expense under “Cost of sales” account amounted to \$535.19 million in 2023 and \$568.73 million in 2022 (see Note 19).

Balance of work-in-process and finished goods inventories pertain to VIA’s sale of product under the full service model since VIA typically controls the goods before transferring them to customers and therefore revenue is recognized at a point in time upon the delivery of products.

Movements in the allowance for inventory obsolescence follow:

	2023	2022
At beginning of year	<b>\$2,646,009</b>	3,105,900
Provisions (reversals) (Note 21)	<b>1,751,354</b>	(110,510)
Foreign currency exchange difference	<b>(450,579)</b>	(349,381)
At end of year	<b>\$3,946,784</b>	\$2,646,009

Loss on write off of inventories in 2023 amounting to \$10.87 million was included under “Miscellaneous income (loss) - net” account in the consolidated statements of income (see Note 22).

---

## 9. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Input taxes	<b>\$ 9,776,804</b>	\$6,022,557
Tax credits	<b>7,384,907</b>	3,450,928
Prepayments	<b>3,725,923</b>	4,758,768
Advances to suppliers	<b>2,985,997</b>	1,609,171
Others	<b>1,181,711</b>	369,016
	<b>\$25,055,342</b>	\$16,210,440



Input Taxes

Input taxes include input tax expected to be applied against output tax within 12 months from the balance sheet date. Input tax is recognized when an entity in the Group purchases goods or services from supplier or vendor.

Tax Credits

Tax credits represent recoverable taxes of IMI MX and BG such as VAT refundable and business tax.

Prepayments

Prepayments include prepayments for rent, life and fire insurance and prepaid insurance for product liability and recall and directors and officers (D&O) liability insurance.

Advances to Suppliers

Advances to suppliers represent advance payments made to suppliers for direct materials.

**10. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Movements in this account follows:

	2023					Total
	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery and Facilities Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Construction in Progress	
<b>Cost</b>						
At beginning of year	\$49,270,502	\$120,220,664	\$7,594,512	\$773,370	\$5,714,423	\$183,573,471
Additions	80,774	5,964,655	415,851	242,487	13,657,500	20,361,267
Disposals/retirement	(4,169)	(3,234,774)	(55,852)	(24,119)	-	(3,318,914)
Transfers	385,351	14,468,445	362,092	53,731	(15,269,619)	-
Foreign currency exchange difference	1,233,740	1,392,158	1,379,249	6,676	271,617	4,283,440
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>50,966,198</b>	<b>138,811,148</b>	<b>9,695,852</b>	<b>1,052,145</b>	<b>4,373,921</b>	<b>204,899,264</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
At beginning of year	8,613,254	71,714,080	4,188,005	539,845	-	85,055,184
Depreciation	1,773,209	10,756,849	1,096,775	157,482	-	13,784,315
Disposals	(1,772)	(2,653,509)	(51,897)	(22,109)	-	(2,729,287)
Foreign currency exchange difference	217,322	987,193	287,304	(2,711)	-	1,489,108
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>10,602,013</b>	<b>80,804,613</b>	<b>5,520,187</b>	<b>672,507</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>97,599,320</b>
<b>Accumulated impairment losses</b>						
At beginning of year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Impairment loss (Note 24)	-	5,059,337	-	-	-	5,059,337
Foreign currency exchange difference	-	65,321	-	-	-	65,321
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,124,658</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,124,658</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$40,364,185</b>	<b>\$52,881,877</b>	<b>\$4,175,665</b>	<b>\$379,638</b>	<b>\$4,373,921</b>	<b>\$102,175,286</b>

	2022					Total
	Buildings and Improvements	Machinery and Facilities Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Construction in Progress	
<b>Cost</b>						
At beginning of year	\$50,687,606	\$120,163,596	\$7,202,476	\$845,465	\$2,323,203	\$181,222,346
Additions	42,802	3,389,244	996,603	9,171	8,513,627	12,951,447
Disposals/retirement	(44,164)	(1,562,505)	(129,965)	(44,121)	(64,045)	(1,844,800)
Transfers	708,005	4,043,693	76,214	38,287	(4,866,199)	-
Foreign currency exchange difference	(2,123,747)	(5,813,364)	(550,816)	(75,432)	(192,163)	(8,755,522)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>49,270,502</b>	<b>120,220,664</b>	<b>7,594,512</b>	<b>773,370</b>	<b>5,714,423</b>	<b>183,573,471</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
At beginning of year	7,417,872	67,192,310	3,646,917	469,347	-	78,726,446
Depreciation	1,795,411	10,141,816	980,080	166,148	-	13,083,455
Disposals	(42,830)	(1,472,993)	(113,157)	(42,749)	-	(1,671,729)
Foreign currency exchange difference	(557,199)	(4,147,053)	(325,835)	(52,901)	-	(5,082,988)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>8,613,254</b>	<b>71,714,080</b>	<b>4,188,005</b>	<b>539,845</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,055,184</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$40,657,248</b>	<b>\$48,506,584</b>	<b>\$3,406,507</b>	<b>\$233,525</b>	<b>\$5,714,423</b>	<b>\$98,518,287</b>



In 2023, the Group recognized a provision for impairment of certain assets amounting to \$5.05 million due to end of contract with certain customers.

The Group decided to change the EUL of machineries from 7 to 10 years based on the expected asset utilization and pattern of economic benefits. The change, which was accounted for prospectively effective January 1, 2022, resulted in a decrease in depreciation expense of \$2.69 million in 2022. The assets affected will result to a lower depreciation expense annually over its remaining life.

Construction in progress pertains to the construction and development of manufacturing production lines of the Group. Construction in progress transferred to property, plant and equipment amounted to \$15.27 million and \$4.87 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Group recognized gains / (losses) from disposal and retirement of certain property, plant and equipment amounting to \$0.02 million in 2023 and (\$0.09) million in 2022 included under "Miscellaneous income – net" account in the consolidated statements of income (see Note 22).

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still being used by the Group amounted to \$44.94 million and \$42.12 million, respectively.

Depreciation expense included in "Cost of sales" and "Operating expenses" accounts follows:

	2023	2022
Cost of sales (Note 19)	<b>\$ 11,967,502</b>	\$12,625,646
Operating expenses (Note 20)	<b>1,816,813</b>	457,809
	<b>\$13,784,315</b>	\$13,083,455

The Group has no restrictions on its property and equipment and none of these have been pledged as security for its obligations.

## 11. Goodwill

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, goodwill acquired through business combinations had been allocated to the following CGUs:

	2023	2022
VIA	<b>\$30,245,585</b>	\$44,151,674
IMI CZ	<b>502,575</b>	482,948
	<b>\$30,748,160</b>	\$44,634,622

Movement in goodwill follows:

	2023	2022
<b>Cost</b>		
At beginning of year	<b>\$44,634,622</b>	\$47,468,899
Additions	–	–
Impairment loss (Note 24)	<b>(15,700,399)</b>	–
Foreign currency exchange difference	<b>1,813,937</b>	(2,834,277)
At end of year	<b>\$30,748,160</b>	\$44,634,622

In 2023, the Group recognized a partial impairment loss related to the goodwill on the acquisition of VIA of \$15.70 million (nil in 2022).



VIA and IMI CZ

The recoverable amounts of these CGUs have been based on value-in-use calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a 5-year period. The pre-tax discount rates applied to cash flow projections follows:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
VIA	<b>12.01%</b>	19.71%
IMI CZ	<b>12.87%</b>	13.79%

Cash flows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using a steady growth rate of 1%, which does not exceed the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for the global electronics manufacturing services (EMS) industry.

*Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations*

The calculations of value-in-use for the CGUs are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Revenue - Revenue forecasts are management’s best estimates considering factors such as industry CAGR, existing customer contracts and projections, historical experiences and other economic factors.
- Forecasted gross margins - Gross margins are based on the mix of business model arrangements with the customers.
- Overhead and administrative expenses - estimates are based on applicable inflation rates in the respective countries of the cash generating units considering expected future cost efficiencies and production facilities rationalization.
- Pre-tax discount rates - Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. This is also the benchmark used by management to assess operating performance. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital.

No impairment loss was assessed for IMI CZ in 2023 and 2022.

*Sensitivity to changes in assumptions*

Value in use calculation is sensitive to pre-tax discount rates and inflation rate. With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of VIA and IMI CZ, an increase in the pre-tax discount rate by more than 9.43% and 20.90%, respectively, would result to impairment of goodwill. In addition, an increase in inflation rate affecting overhead and administrative costs by more than 67.87% and 3.31% for VIA and IMI CZ, respectively, would also result to impairment.

**12. Intangible Assets**

Movements in this account follows:

	December 31, 2023				
	Customer Relationships	Licenses	Intellectual Properties	Product Development costs	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
At beginning of year	\$9,303,219	\$7,343,314	\$13,845,957	6,330,558	\$36,823,048
Additions	–	54,282	–	–	54,282
Foreign currency exchange difference	50,779	231,867	200,728	–	483,374
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>9,353,998</b>	<b>7,629,463</b>	<b>14,046,685</b>	<b>6,330,558</b>	<b>37,360,704</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>					
At beginning of year	9,303,219	4,544,198	12,521,844	5,996,811	32,366,072
Amortization	–	414,882	690,053	333,747	1,438,682
Foreign currency exchange difference	50,779	182,594	325,123	–	558,496
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>9,353,998</b>	<b>5,141,674</b>	<b>13,537,020</b>	<b>6,330,558</b>	<b>34,363,250</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$–</b>	<b>\$2,487,789</b>	<b>\$509,665</b>	<b>\$–</b>	<b>\$2,997,454</b>





	December 31, 2022				
	Customer Relationships	Licenses	Intellectual Properties	Product Development costs	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
At beginning of year	\$9,164,831	\$8,072,810	\$13,908,061	\$6,330,558	\$37,476,260
Additions	–	74,698	–	–	74,698
Foreign currency exchange difference	138,388	(804,194)	(62,104)	–	(727,910)
At end of year	9,303,219	7,343,314	13,845,957	6,330,558	36,823,048
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>					
At beginning of year	9,036,148	4,824,299	11,268,741	4,730,699	29,859,887
Amortization	374,149	493,264	1,228,649	1,266,112	3,362,174
Foreign currency exchange difference	(107,078)	(773,365)	24,454	–	(855,989)
At end of year	9,303,219	4,544,198	12,521,844	5,996,811	32,366,072
Net book value	\$–	\$2,799,116	\$1,324,113	\$333,747	\$4,456,976

### Customer Relationships

Customer relationships pertain to IMI BG and VTS' contractual agreements with certain customers which lay out the principal terms upon which the parties agree to undertake business. This was fully amortized in 2023.

### Licenses

This includes acquisitions of computer software, applications and modules.

### Intellectual Properties

The Group's intellectual properties (IPs) relate to the acquisition of VIA and VTS. VIA's intellectual properties pertain to display system optically bonded to a display region and enhanced liquid crystal display system and methods while VTS's IP relates to the transfer of the seller of the technology relevant to run the business.

### Product Development Costs

This includes capitalized costs arising from the development phase of certain projects which are still under qualification.

Amortization expense included in "Cost of sales" and "Operating expenses" accounts follows:

	2023	2022
Cost of sales (Note 19)	\$ 358,699	\$1,293,392
Operating expenses (Note 20)	1,079,983	2,068,782
	<b>\$1,438,682</b>	<b>\$3,362,174</b>

## 13. Other Noncurrent Assets

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Deferred charges	\$6,368,385	\$2,951,661
Miscellaneous deposits	1,984,554	1,637,666
	<b>\$8,352,939</b>	<b>\$4,589,327</b>



Deferred charges represent tooling items customized based on the specifications of the customers and to be repaid as part of the price of the manufactured items.

Miscellaneous deposits comprise of utilities and rent deposits.

---

#### 14. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Trade	<b>\$116,411,067</b>	\$94,264,716
Nontrade payables	<b>20,158,694</b>	15,966,391
Due to related parties (Note 27)	<b>17,770,554</b>	13,965,089
Employee-related accruals	<b>6,965,169</b>	7,233,908
Taxes payable	<b>3,973,277</b>	5,483,365
Accrued tooling expense	<b>5,984,200</b>	5,097,724
Accrued expenses	<b>747,995</b>	771,724
Provision for Onerous Contract (Note 21)	<b>114,564</b>	5,655
Other Liabilities	<b>24,688</b>	992
	<b>\$172,150,208</b>	\$142,789,564

##### Trade Payables

Trade payables are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 90-day average terms.

##### Employee-related accruals

Accrued compensation and benefits include accrued salaries, leave credits and other employee benefits.

##### Nontrade Payables

This account consists of obligations related to outsourced manpower, logistics and freight forwarders, professional and service fees and other nontrade related payables. These payables are normally settled on 30 to 60-day terms.

##### Taxes Payable

Taxes payable pertain to taxes withheld such as withholding taxes on purchased goods and services. Withholding taxes payable are expected to be settled within the next financial year.

##### Accrued Tooling Expenses

Accrued tooling expenses pertain to billings from customers due to upgrades done by customers on the production equipment to cater product specifications. These are noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 90-day average terms.

##### Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist mainly of accruals for supplies, professional fees, utilities, repairs and maintenance, postal and communication, insurance, interest, and freight and brokerage.

##### Provision for Onerous Contract

This account consists of provision for onerous contracts amounting to \$114,564 in 2023, \$5,655 in 2022, and NIL in 2021 (see Note 21) which arises by obtaining the excess of the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract over the economic benefits expected to be received under it. In determining the provision, the Group considers the entire remaining commitment period under the contract, including the remaining revenue to be recognized for unsatisfied, or partially unsatisfied, performance obligations and the remaining costs to fulfil those performance obligations.



## 15. Loans Payable

This account consists of borrowings of the following entities:

	2023	2022
Intercompany (Note 27)		
IMI MX	<b>\$73,901,827</b>	\$57,326,339
IMI CZ	<b>10,585,434</b>	3,294,858
Banks:		
VIA and IMI CZ	<b>36,877,097</b>	35,038,718
	<b>\$121,364,358</b>	\$95,659,915

### IMI MX

IMI MX has outstanding loans from IMI, STEL and IMI Singapore to fund its working capital requirements. In 2023 and 2022, the loans bear interest rates ranging from 5.89% to 3.09%, respectively, with terms ranging from 30 to 365 days. Breakdown of the loan from IMI and IMI Singapore follows:

	2023	2022
IMI Singapore	<b>\$ 23,067,342</b>	\$19,111,156
STEL	<b>47,334,485</b>	34,015,183
IMI PH	<b>3,500,000</b>	4,200,000
	<b>\$73,901,827</b>	\$57,326,339

In 2023, IMI Singapore and STEL advanced additional loan to IMI Mexico for its expansion and working capital requirements.

Interest expense incurred on remaining loans amounted to \$4.12 million and \$1.68 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 22).

### VIA and IMI CZ

IMI CZ has outstanding loans from STEL and IMI Singapore to fund its working capital requirements. In 2023 and 2022, the loans bear interest rates ranging from 5.97% to 8.36%, respectively, with terms ranging from 31 to 365 days. Breakdown of the loan from IMI Singapore and STEL follows:

	2023	2022
IMI Singapore	<b>\$ 7,367,405</b>	\$3,294,858
STEL	<b>3,218,029</b>	-
	<b>\$10,585,434</b>	\$3,294,858

Interest expense incurred on remaining loans amounted to \$0.67 million and \$0.10 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 22).

The bank loans of IMI CZ are clean loans from existing revolving credit facilities with Czech-based bank which bear annual interest based on 1-month EURIBOR or PRIBOR plus 1.20%. The loans of VIA are obtained from China, and Germany-based banks with terms ranging from 125 to 365 days and interest rates ranging from in 3.40% to 3.90% in 2023 and 1.82% to 4.0% in 2022.

VIA and IMI CZ incurred interest expense on short-term loans amounting to \$1.45 million in 2023 and \$1.96 million in 2022 (see Note 22).



## 16. Long-Term Debt

This account consists of borrowings of the following entities:

	2023	2022
VTS and IMI CZ	<b>\$ 5,362,150</b>	\$4,231,042
	<b>\$5,362,150</b>	4,231,042
Less current portion: VIA and IMI CZ	<b>1,384,519</b>	1,548,254
	<b>1,384,519</b>	1,548,254
Noncurrent portion	<b>\$3,977,631</b>	\$2,682,788

### VTS and IMI CZ

VTS and IMI CZ have unsecured long-term loans with Japanese and Czech-based banks that are payable in regular monthly installments both with terms of five years. The VTS and IMI CZ loan has interest rates ranging from 0.80% to 2.31% per annum.

VTS and IMI CZ incurred interest expense on its long-term debt amounting to \$0.23 million and \$0.14 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 22).

## 17. Members' Equity

### Members' contribution

Details of the members of the Coöperatief follow:

	Country of Incorporation	2023	2022
IMI Singapore	Singapore	<b>100%</b>	100%

The movements in "Members' contribution" account are as follows:

	2023	2022
At beginning of year	\$105,269,893	\$105,269,893
Contributions during the year	—	—
At end of year	<b>\$105,269,893</b>	\$105,269,893

### Dividends

IMI Cooperatief paid cash dividends to IMI Singapore amounting to \$19.9 million in 2021.

### Cumulative Translation Adjustments

This account pertains to cumulative translation adjustments of subsidiaries with functional currency other than the Group's presentation currency (see Note 2).

### Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.



The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio of debt to equity and net debt to equity. The Group considers bank borrowings in the determination of debt, which consist of loans payable and long-term bank debt. Net debt is equivalent to the total bank borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

	<b>2023</b>	2022
Loans payable	<b>\$121,364,358</b>	\$95,659,915
Long-term debt	<b>5,362,150</b>	4,231,042
Total debt	<b>126,726,508</b>	99,890,957
Less cash and cash equivalents	<b>48,981,833</b>	70,103,725
Net bank debt (cash)	<b>77,744,675</b>	29,787,232
Total Member's Equity	<b>\$239,338,895</b>	\$267,314,782
Debt-to-equity ratio	<b>0.53:1</b>	0.37:1
Net debt (cash)-to-equity ratio	<b>0.32:1</b>	0.11:1

The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

#### 18. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenues from contracts with customers are further disaggregated by type, customer's nationality, product type and timing of revenue recognition, as management believes it best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

The following table presents revenue by type:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
Manufacturing of goods	<b>\$719,992,935</b>	\$730,804,228
Non-recurring engineering services	<b>3,731,566</b>	3,614,481
Revenue from contracts with customers	<b>\$723,724,501</b>	\$734,418,709

The following table presents revenue from contracts with customer per timing of revenue recognition for each reportable segments:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
Revenue recognized:		
Over time	<b>\$577,739,333</b>	\$500,340,433
At point in time	<b>145,985,168</b>	234,078,276
Revenue from contracts with customers	<b>\$723,724,501</b>	\$734,418,709

The following table presents revenues from external customers based on customer's nationality:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
Europe	<b>\$525,951,616</b>	\$526,652,83
America	<b>122,347,256</b>	70,577,043
Japan	<b>32,443,452</b>	32,428,315
Rest of Asia/Others	<b>42,982,177</b>	104,760,668
	<b>\$723,724,501</b>	\$734,418,709

Revenues are attributed to countries on the basis of the customer's location. The current top customer accounts for 18.23%, and 16.76% of the Group's total revenue in 2023 and 2022, respectively.



The following table presents revenues per product type:

	2023	2022
Automotive	<b>\$ 598,111,535</b>	\$548,646,991
Industrial	<b>98,761,413</b>	122,234,319
Consumer	<b>26,851,553</b>	63,537,399
	<b>\$723,724,501</b>	\$734,418,709

## 19. Cost of Sales

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Direct, indirect and other material-related costs (Note 8)	<b>\$535,190,270</b>	\$568,725,309
Direct labor, salaries, wages and employee benefits (Note 24)	<b>91,898,497</b>	79,990,077
Depreciation and Amortization (Note 10, 12 and 26)	<b>15,201,857</b>	16,332,021
Facilities costs and others (Note 22)	<b>17,909,481</b>	20,011,422
	<b>\$660,200,105</b>	\$685,058,829

## 20. Operating Expenses

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Salaries, wages and employee benefits (Note 24)	<b>\$ 28,783,370</b>	\$28,643,511
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 10, 12 and 26)	<b>3,726,277</b>	2,820,825
Facilities costs and others (Note 21)	<b>26,945,917</b>	20,276,063
	<b>\$59,455,564</b>	\$51,740,399

## 21. Facilities Costs and Others

This account consists of:

	Cost of Goods Sold and Services		Operating Expenses	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Utilities	<b>\$8,899,842</b>	\$9,019,137	<b>\$1,113,959</b>	\$1,115,826
Outsourced activities	<b>3,497,702</b>	5,462,273	<b>11,808,453</b>	8,903,595
Repairs and maintenance	<b>2,755,187</b>	3,162,640	<b>1,054,663</b>	337,484
Technology-related	<b>1,373,018</b>	1,464,473	<b>3,889,830</b>	2,520,699
Insurance	<b>394,966</b>	292,922	<b>3,968,892</b>	3,829,759
Travel	<b>745,877</b>	381,191	<b>1,672,759</b>	1,442,866
Postal and communication	<b>72,359</b>	58,588	<b>81,599</b>	76,291
Government-related	<b>114,601</b>	142,107	<b>452,225</b>	133,464
Promotional materials representation and entertainment	<b>15,342</b>	6,859	<b>682,608</b>	683,925
Provision for (reversal of) inventory obsolescence (Note 8)	-	-	<b>1,751,354</b>	(110,510)
Provision for ECLs (Note 6)	-	-	<b>305,019</b>	592,361
Provision for Onerous Contract (Note 21)	-	-	<b>107,293</b>	5,655
Others	<b>40,587</b>	21,232	<b>57,263</b>	744,648
	<b>\$17,909,481</b>	\$20,011,422	<b>\$26,945,917</b>	\$20,276,063



“Others” include small tools and instruments, copying expenses, office supplies, and other miscellaneous expenses.

---

## 22. Others - Net

### Interest and Other Financing Charges

This account consists of:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
Interest expense on intercompany loans (Note 15)	<b>\$5,050,500</b>	\$1,773,087
Interest expense on bank loans (Notes 15 and 16)	<b>1,681,688</b>	2,091,141
Interest on leases	<b>406,741</b>	305,742
Bank charges	<b>87,218</b>	255,064
	<b>\$7,226,147</b>	\$4,425,034

### Miscellaneous income - Net

This account consists of:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
Financial subsidies	<b>\$ 636,093</b>	\$444,186
Gain/(Loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	<b>14,747</b>	(90,349)
Provision of impairment on property, plant and equipment (Notes 10)	<b>(5,059,337)</b>	-
Loss on write off of inventories (Note 8)	<b>(10,871,784)</b>	-
Impairment loss on goodwill (Note 11)	<b>(15,700,399)</b>	-
Gain on insurance claims	<b>11,968</b>	412,647
Other income	<b>387,392</b>	1,027,517
	<b>(\$30,581,320)</b>	\$1,794,001

Financial subsidies pertain to the grant incentives received from the government of Serbia. The balance of the grant incentive of IMI Serbia included under “Other noncurrent liabilities” account amounted to \$3.56 million and \$3.13 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Other income pertains to selling of tools and instruments to third parties plus technical services from third parties relating to provide support of adhesion technology for the LCD module.

---

## 23. Income Tax

### Current Tax

#### *Coöperatief*

Taxation is calculated on the reported pre-tax result, at the prevailing tax rate of 20% on the first €200,000 and 25% on the taxable amount exceeding €200,000, taking into account any losses carried forward from previous financial years (if applicable), tax-exempt items and nondeductible expenses, and using tax facilities.

#### *IMI BG*

Income taxes are calculated in accordance with Bulgarian legislation, and the effect of the current and deferred taxes is reported. The current tax is calculated based on the taxable income for tax purposes. The nominal tax rate is 10%.



*IMI Serbia*

Taxable income is established on the basis of accounting profit. The applicable tax rate is 15%.

*IMI CZ*

Income tax due is calculated by multiplying the tax base by the rate as defined by the income tax law of Czech Republic. The tax base comprises the book income from operations, which is increased or decreased by permanently or temporarily tax-decreasing costs and tax-deductible revenues (for example, creation and recording of other provisions and allowances, entertainment expenses, difference between book and tax depreciations). The applicable tax rate is 19%.

*IMI MX*

The Mexican Income Tax Law (MITL) established a corporate income tax rate of 30% for fiscal years 2023, 2022 and 2021. The MITL established requirements and limits regarding certain deductions, including restrictions on the deductibility of payroll-related expenses that are considered tax-exempt for employees, contributions to create or increase pension fund reserves, and Mexican Social Security Institute dues that are paid by the company but should be paid by the employees. The MITL also establishes that certain payments made to related parties shall not be deductible if they do not meet certain requirements.

*IMI France*

Income tax is computed based on the income earned by the entity during the calendar year. Losses may be carried forward with no time limit. On certain conditions, losses may be carried back one year. The tax rate applicable is 33% based on net income.

*VIA and VTS*

VIA AG and GmbH are subject to corporate income tax and trade taxes in Germany. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the statutory German corporate income tax rate applicable to VIA AG is 15.0% plus solidarity surcharge of 5.5% thereon (15.82% in total). The municipal trade tax is 3.5% of the trade income.

For VIA's subsidiaries, VIA LLC (USA) a tax rate of 23.75% in 2023, 2022 and 2021, for VIA Suzhou (China) a tax rate of 25% for 2023, 2022 and 2021 and for VTS (Japan) a tax rate of 34.1% is applicable.

Deferred Tax

Deferred taxes of the Group relate to the following:

	2023	2022
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>		
Lease liabilities	\$ 1,618,847	\$3,870,556
Net operating loss carry-over	68,012	739,053
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	324,612	348,052
Allowance for doubtful accounts	111,881	139,500
Others	1,733,572	611,070
	<b>\$3,856,924</b>	<b>\$5,708,231</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>		
Right of use asset	\$184,042	\$3,774,090
Fair value adjustment on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets arising from business combination	1,513,265	1,573,339
Contract assets	193,969	122,120
	<b>\$1,891,276</b>	<b>\$5,469,549</b>





Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset on per entity level and the net amount is reported in consolidated balance sheets as follows:

December 31, 2023				
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Total Deferred Tax Assets - net	Total Deferred Tax Liabilities - net
IMI BG	\$ 818,529	(\$708,001)	\$110,528	\$-
IMI MX	339,942	(181,646)	158,296	-
IMI Serbia	189,034	-	189,034	-
VIA and IMI CZ	2,509,420	(144,260)	2,365,160	-
Consolidation	-	(857,370)	-	(857,370)
	<b>\$3,856,925</b>	<b>(\$1,891,277)</b>	<b>\$2,823,018</b>	<b>(\$857,370)</b>

December 31, 2022				
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Total Deferred Tax Assets - net	Total Deferred Tax Liabilities - net
IMI BG	\$741,963	(\$794,223)	\$-	(\$52,260)
IMI MX	544,339	(404,234)	140,105	-
IMI Serbia	144,095	-	144,095	-
VIA and IMI CZ	4,277,834	(3,413,722)	864,112	-
Consolidation	-	(857,370)	-	(857,370)
	<b>\$5,708,231</b>	<b>(5,469,549)</b>	<b>\$1,148,312</b>	<b>(\$909,630)</b>

The temporary differences and tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized follows:

	2023	2022
Net operating loss carry-over	<b>\$53,332,302</b>	\$39,180,571
Excess of cost over NRV of inventories	<b>1,081,480</b>	417,786
Provisions	<b>581,909</b>	567,139
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<b>77,317</b>	34,733
	<b>\$55,073,008</b>	\$40,200,229

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be used.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and related cumulative translation adjustments since the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled by the Group and management does not expect the reversal of the temporary differences in the foreseeable future.

The carry-over losses of certain entities within the Group expires between three to ten years from the date incurred depending on the jurisdiction the entity is operating.

Year Incurred	Amount	Applied/Expired	Unapplied
2023	\$2,669,646	\$-	\$2,669,646
2022	1,340,605	-	1,340,605
2021	1,377,964	-	1,377,964
2020	5,546,993	-	5,546,993
2019 and prior	18,087,566	-	18,087,566
	<b>\$29,022,774</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$29,022,774</b>

The tax on income from foreign subsidiaries was derived by aggregating the effective income tax for each national jurisdiction.



The reconciliation of the statutory income tax rate to the effective income tax rate of the Group follows:

	2023	2022
Statutory income tax	25%	25%
Tax effects of:		
Difference in tax jurisdiction	16.33%	(59.67%)
Nondeductible expenses	(50.00%)	(50.00%)
Effective income tax rate	(8.67%)	(84.67%)

## 24. Personnel Costs

Salaries, wages, and employee benefits follow:

	2023	2022
Salaries and benefits	\$107,895,977	\$98,118,680
Retirement expense under defined contribution plans	4,596,508	3,854,792
Government related contributions	6,846,957	5,154,855
Net retirement expense under defined benefit plans	428,488	376,280
Others	913,937	1,128,981
	\$120,681,867	\$108,633,588

Others include expenses such as employee social and recreation, employee awards and recognition, trainings and seminars, labor union expenses, and uniforms.

Salaries, wages, and employee benefits are allocated as follows:

	2023	2022
Cost of sales (Note 19)	\$91,898,497	\$79,990,077
Operating expenses (Note 20)	28,783,370	28,643,511
	\$120,681,867	\$108,633,588

### Defined Benefits Plans

IMI BG and IMI Serbia has a defined benefit plan covering substantially all of its employees. The latest actuarial valuation was made on December 31, 2023.

The tables below summarize the amount of IMI BG and IMI Serbia's retirement liability recognized in the consolidated balance sheets and components of retirement expense recognized in the consolidated statements of income as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

### *Retirement Expense*

	2023	2022
Current service cost	\$344,654	\$338,342
Net interest	83,834	37,938
	\$428,488	\$376,280

The retirement expense of the Group is included under "Salaries, wages, and employee benefits" account.



*Retirement Liability*

	2023	2022
At beginning of year	<b>\$1,931,332</b>	\$2,131,141
Retirement expense	<b>428,488</b>	376,280
Actuarial loss	<b>130,582</b>	363,902
Separation and benefits paid	<b>(126,929)</b>	(75,618)
Foreign currency exchange difference	<b>71,748</b>	(864,373)
At end of year	<b>\$2,435,221</b>	\$1,931,332

IMI BG expects to contribute \$0.61 million to the defined benefit plans for 2023.

The average duration of net retirement liabilities at the end of the balance sheet date is 17.44 years and 18.29 years as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Less than one year	<b>\$ 627,248</b>	\$466,105
More than one year to five years	<b>1,448,490</b>	945,372
More than five years	<b>22,453,270</b>	18,674,186
	<b>\$24,529,008</b>	\$20,085,663

*Principal Actuarial Assumptions*

The principal actuarial assumptions used to determine retirement benefits are shown below:

	2023	2022
Discount rate	<b>5.14%</b>	1.80%
Salary increase rate	<b>6.80%</b>	5.00%

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the retirement liability as of the end of the balance sheet date, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

Actuarial Assumption	Increase/Decrease in Actuarial Assumption	Effect on Retirement Liability	
		2023	2022
Discount rate	+1%	<b>(\$35,952)</b>	(\$46,112)
	-1%	<b>40,596</b>	48,233
Salary increase rate	+1%	<b>43,090</b>	70,057
	-1%	<b>(33,965)</b>	(69,597)

*Defined Contribution Plans*

IMI BG and IMI Serbia participate in their respective national retirement schemes which are considered as defined contribution plans. The retirement expense of these subsidiaries is allocated as follows:

	2023	2022
Cost of sales	<b>\$4,649,414</b>	\$3,863,420
Operating expenses	<b>375,582</b>	367,652
	<b>\$5,024,996</b>	\$4,231,072



## 25. Employee Stock Ownership Plan

IMI has an ESOWN plan, which allows the grantees to purchase IMI's share at a discounted price.

There was no allocation of cost of share-based payments by IMI to the Group in 2023 and 2022.

## 26. Lease Commitments

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets presented under non-current assets, and the movements during the period:

	2023	2022
As at January 1, 2023	<b>\$10,319,100</b>	\$13,422,292
Additions	<b>137,935</b>	29,107
Deductions	<b>(2,940,608)</b>	-
Amortization expense	<b>(3,705,137)</b>	(2,707,217)
Cumulative translation adjustment	<b>894,714</b>	(425,082)
As at December 31, 2023	<b>\$4,706,004</b>	\$10,319,100

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the Group's lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2023	2022
As at January 1, 2023	<b>\$10,138,762</b>	\$14,387,889
Additions	<b>137,935</b>	29,107
Interest expense on lease liabilities	<b>406,741</b>	305,742
Rental payments	<b>(3,686,399)</b>	(3,865,516)
Cumulative translation adjustment	<b>(244,085)</b>	(718,460)
As at December 31, 2023	<b>\$6,752,954</b>	\$10,138,762
Current	<b>\$3,091,938</b>	\$3,385,460
Noncurrent	<b>\$3,661,015</b>	\$6,753,302

The following are the amounts recognized in consolidated statements of income:

	2023	2022
Amortization expense of right-of-use assets	<b>\$3,705,137</b>	\$2,707,217
Interest expense on lease liabilities	<b>406,741</b>	305,742
Expense related to short-term leases and low-value assets	<b>413,699</b>	413,184
	<b>\$4,525,577</b>	\$3,426,143

The Group's lease agreements have terms of fixed payments and there are no variable payment provisions.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with Group's business needs. Management exercises significant judgment in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised (see Note 4).



Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Within one year	<b>\$ 2,728,711</b>	\$3,020,840
After one year but not more than two years	<b>1,830,368</b>	2,789,345
After two years but not more than three years	<b>837,147</b>	1,976,680
After three years but not more than four years	<b>769,475</b>	993,418
After four years but not more than five years	<b>223,125</b>	837,659
More than five years	<b>–</b>	493,730
	<b>\$6,388,826</b>	\$10,111,672

#### Lease Commitments

##### *IMI BG*

IMI BG have lease agreements related to office and warehouse building rent lease terms of five years. These leases have renewal options.

##### *IMI CZ*

IMI CZ have various operating lease agreements in respect of its company cars with lease terms of four to five years.

##### *VIA Group*

VIA Group has lease contracts for various items of office, plant and vehicles used in its operations. Leases of office and plant have lease terms between 3 and 18 years, while motor vehicles generally have lease terms of 3 years. VIA's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. For certain leases, VIA is restricted from entering into any sub-lease agreements. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. VIA Group also has certain leases of machinery with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. VIA Group applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

---

## 27. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence which include affiliates. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

The Group, in its regular conduct of business, has entered into transactions with subsidiaries, affiliate, and other related parties principally consisting of advances, loans and reimbursement of expenses, Sales and purchase of goods and services as well as other income and expenses to and from related parties made at normal commercial prices and terms.

#### Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group has not recorded any impairment on receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. Impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the markets in which the related parties operate.



In the ordinary course of business, the Group transacts with its related parties. The transactions and balances of accounts with related parties follow:

a. Outstanding balances of related party transactions follow:

	Receivables		Payables	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
IMI:				
Trade	\$	\$-	\$382,244	\$56,210
Nontrade	82,491	82,099	7,355,544	9,491,280
Loans	-	-	3,500,000	4,200,000
STEL:				
Nontrade	752,496	178,485	3,145,151	878,433
Loans	-	-	50,552,515	34,015,183
Interest	-	-	6,414,058	3,421,621
IMI Singapore:				
Nontrade	398,515	398,515	288,072	-
Noncurrent liabilities	-	-	17,770,665	17,770,665
Loans	-	-	30,434,746	22,406,014
STI Limited:				
Trade	-	204,620	-	-
IMI US:				
Trade	106,900	17,026	185,485	117,545
	<b>\$1,340,402</b>	<b>\$880,745</b>	<b>\$120,028,480</b>	<b>\$92,356,951</b>

- i. Trade payables include purchase of goods and services.
- ii. Nontrade receivables and payables include management fee on corporate and support services and operating cash advances. Nontrade transactions are unsecured, noninterest-bearing, repayable on demand and to be settled in cash.
- iii. Intercompany loans of IMI to IMI MX have a 360-day term subject to interest rate of 6.27%. Intercompany loans from IMI Singapore and STEL bear interest rates ranging from 3.08% to 8.36% with terms ranging from 30 to 360 days.
- iv. Noncurrent liabilities to IMI Singapore, presented as "Due to related parties" in the consolidated balance sheets, are nontrade in nature and relate to the acquisition of IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries. Management intends to convert these payables into equity in the future.

Payable to related parties are summarized as follows:

	2023	2022
Loans payable (Note 15)	\$ 84,487,261	\$60,621,197
Due to related parties (Note 14)	11,356,496	10,543,468
Accrued interest payable (Note 14)	6,414,058	3,421,621
	<b>\$102,257,815</b>	<b>\$74,586,286</b>

b. Revenue/income and expenses from related parties follow:

	Revenue/Income		Expenses	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
STEL	\$ 3,224,465	\$635,819	\$7,981,558	\$3,482,258
IMI Singapore	-	90,827	1,378,731	484,552
IMI	124,175	87,564	3,560,968	6,562,502
IMI US	89,875	24,950	67,940	121,032
STI	-	65,924	-	-
	<b>\$3,438,515</b>	<b>\$905,084</b>	<b>\$12,989,197</b>	<b>\$10,650,344</b>

These amounts represent intercompany sale of services, purchases of materials, and interest expenses from IMI's intercompany advances to IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries.



Guarantees and Commitments

IMI BG has agreed to provide continuing operational, investment and financial assistance to the facilities of C-Con GmbH (“C-Con”), a related party and an entity under common control of AC Industrials, for C-Con will duly and timely perform all required obligations under contracts to be entered into with a particular customer. In case of C-Con’s failure to perform its contractual obligations under the contract including but not limited to failure to perform due to C-Con’s insolvency (“Breach”), IMI BG will indemnify and hold harmless the customer from any and all costs, liabilities, damages, losses, and reasonable amount of actually-incurred out of pocket expenses (including court costs and legal expenses) of the customer occasioned by or arising from such Breach. As consideration for extending said guarantee, IMI BG will be charging C-Con a guarantee fee equivalent to two (2%) of the revenue for the projects won using or relying upon IMI BG’s guarantee. Additionally, IMI BG’s guarantee to C-Con is backstopped by AC Industrials (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., another related party of IMI BG. The specific project for which the guarantee was issued never materialized and the guarantee has not taken into effect to date. C-Con ceased to be a related party after the divestment by AC Industrials on August 18, 2023.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Group

Key management personnel of the Group include all management committee members.

Short-term employee benefits of key management personnel amounted to \$2.50 million and \$2.29 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

---

**28. Fair Values of Financial Instruments**

Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities where the Carrying Amounts Approximate Fair Values

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or are short-term in nature, such as cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables and accounts payable and accrued expenses are assumed to have carrying amounts approximating their fair values.

Below are the fair values of financial liabilities that are either carried at fair value or where the carrying amounts do not approximate fair values as at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	<b>Carrying Amounts</b>		<b>Fair Values</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt	<b>\$3,977,631</b>	\$2,682,788	<b>\$3,525,192</b>	\$2,540,075
	<b>\$3,977,631</b>	\$2,682,788	<b>\$3,525,192</b>	\$2,540,075

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:

Derivatives - These pertain to currency forwards hedged by the Group for risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations. The fair value of the currency forwards is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturities as advised by the counterparty to the currency forwards contracts.

Financial liabilities on put options - These pertain to the liabilities of the Parent Company arising from the written put options over the non-controlling interest of VIA. The fair value of the financial liabilities is estimated using the discounted, probability-weighted cash flow method. The future cash flows were projected using the equity forward pricing formula with reference to the current equity value of the acquiree and the forecasted interest rate which is the risk-free rate in Germany. The risk-free rate used is and nil for 2023 and 2022. Management applied weights on the estimated future cash flows, based on management’s judgment on the chance that the trigger events for the put option will occur.



The current equity value of VIA prior to derecognition is determined using the discounted cash flow approach. The future cash flows are projected using the projected revenue growth rate of VIA. The discount rate represents the current market assessment of the risk specific to the acquiree, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the acquiree and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital

Noncurrent portion of long-term debt - The fair value of long-term debt is estimated by using the discounted cash flow methodology using the current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued. The discount rates used ranged from 1.83% and 1.83% in 2023 and 2022.

#### Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value hierarchy of the inputs to the valuation of the financial liabilities:

	December 31, 2023			
	Total	Fair Value Measurement Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:</b>				
Long-term debt	\$3,525,192	\$-	\$-	\$3,525,192

	December 31, 2022			
	Total	Fair Value Measurement Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:</b>				
Long-term debt	\$2,540,075	\$-	\$-	\$2,540,075

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

## **29. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies**

The Group's principal financial instruments, composed of loans payable, long-term debt and due to related parties, were issued primarily to raise financing for the Group's operations. The Group has various financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses and lease liabilities which arise directly from its operations.

The main purpose of the Group's financial instruments is to fund its operational and capital expenditures. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and foreign currency risk.





The Group's risk management policies are summarized below:

**Interest Rate Risk**

The Group's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debt.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before income tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Increase/Decrease in Basis Points	Effect on Income before Tax	
	2023	2022
+100	(\$49,408)	(\$53,830)
-100	\$49,408	\$53,830

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting income.

**Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk relates primarily to its short and long-term obligations. The Group seeks to manage its liquidity profile to be able to finance its capital expenditures and operations. The Group maintains a level of cash deemed sufficient to finance its operations. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Group regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. To cover financing requirements, the Group intends to use internally-generated funds and loan facilities with local and foreign banks. Surplus funds are placed with reputable banks.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets held for liquidity purposes and financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

**2023**

	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Total
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses:					
Trade payables	\$-	\$116,411,067	\$-	\$-	\$116,411,067
Due to related parties	-	11,356,496	-	-	11,356,496
Employee-related accruals and contributions	-	6,965,169	-	-	6,965,169
Accrued expenses*	-	747,995	-	-	747,995
Accrued interest payable	-	6,414,058	-	-	6,414,058
Accrued tooling expense	-	5,984,200	-	-	5,984,200
Other current liabilities	-	1,032	-	-	1,032
Loans payable**	-	-	121,364,358	-	121,364,358
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	3,091,938	-	3,091,938
Current portion of long-term debt	-	-	1,384,519	-	1,384,519
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities	-	-	-	3,661,015	3,661,015
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt**	-	-	-	4,061,023	4,061,023
	\$-	\$147,880,017	\$125,840,815	\$7,722,038	\$281,442,870

\*Includes future interest payable

\*\* Including future interest payment



2022

	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Total
Financial liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses:					
Trade payables	\$-	\$94,264,716	\$-	\$-	\$94,264,716
Due to related parties	-	13,965,089	-	-	13,965,089
Employee-related accruals and contributions	-	7,233,908	-	-	7,233,908
Accrued expenses*	-	731,258	-	-	731,258
Accrued interest payable	-	3,421,621	-	-	3,421,621
Accrued tooling expense	-	5,097,724	-	-	5,097,724
Other current liabilities	-	992	5,655	-	6,647
Loans payable**	-	12,351,600	22,915,748	60,621,197	95,888,545
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	3,020,840	-	3,020,840
Current portion of long-term debt	-	-	1,568,329	-	1,568,329
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities	-	-	-	7,090,832	7,090,832
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt**	-	-	-	2,837,895	2,837,895
	\$-	\$133,645,287	\$27,510,572	\$70,549,924	\$231,642,462

\*Includes future interest payable

\*\*Including future interest payment

The financial liabilities in the above tables are gross undiscounted cash flows. However, these amounts may be settled using liquid assets such as cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. Furthermore, available credit lines may also be used to manage liquidity.

Credit lines

The Group has credit lines with different financing institutions as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, as follows:

Financial Institutions	2023		2022	
	Credit Limit	Available Credit Line	Credit Limit	Available Credit Line
Local:				
EUR	<b>15,800,000</b>	<b>14,226,789</b>	18,257,435	15,266,843
CZK	<b>50,000,000</b>	-	50,000,000	-
Foreign:				
USD	<b>35,500,000</b>	<b>359,387</b>	35,000,000	3,238,127
JPY	<b>800,000,000</b>	<b>650,850,000</b>	800,000,000	518,830,000

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group's counterparties to its financial assets will fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Group's major credit risk exposure relates primarily to its holdings of cash and receivables from customers and other third parties. Credit risk management involves dealing with institutions for which credit limits have been established. The treasury policy sets credit limits for each counterparty. The Group trades only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. The Group has a well-defined credit policy and established credit procedures. The Group extends credit to its customers consistent with sound credit practices and industry standards. The Group deals only with reputable, competent and reliable customers who pass the Group's credit standards. The credit evaluation reflects the customer's overall credit strength based on key financial and credit characteristics such as financial stability, operations, focus market and trade references. All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.



The Group defines a financial asset as in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. Such internal or external information includes discontinuance of orders, financial difficulty or insolvency, probable bankruptcy or other financial reorganization. Actual historical experience shows low defaulted accounts which were also substantially recovered subsequently resulting to insignificant write-offs.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 is the carrying amounts of the financial asset. The Group's maximum exposure for cash excludes the carrying amount of cash on hand.

The Group has 28% and 26% of trade receivables relating to three major customers as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the aging analysis of receivables, contract assets and miscellaneous deposits as follows:

December 31, 2023								
	Total	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Days Past Due					Specifically Impaired
			<30 Days	30-60 Days	60-90 Days	90-120 Days	>120 Days	
<b>Receivables:</b>								
Trade	\$139,101,044	\$120,818,192	\$10,854,301	\$1,634,761	\$2,212,755	\$538,497	\$2,445,984	\$596,554
Nontrade	2,054,231	2,054,231	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from related parties	1,340,402	1,340,402	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	166,776	166,776	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract Assets	26,550,073	26,550,073	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous deposits	1,984,554	1,984,554	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>\$171,197,080</b>	<b>\$152,914,228</b>	<b>\$10,854,301</b>	<b>\$1,634,761</b>	<b>\$2,212,755</b>	<b>\$538,497</b>	<b>\$2,445,984</b>	<b>\$596,554</b>

December 31, 2022								
	Total	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Days Past Due					Specifically Impaired
			<30 Days	30-60 Days	60-90 Days	90-120 Days	>120 Days	
<b>Receivables:</b>								
Trade	\$123,485,599	\$96,146,214	\$15,421,818	\$3,639,966	\$3,344,227	\$813,102	\$1,060,932	\$3,059,340
Nontrade	214,060	214,060	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from related parties	880,745	880,745	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	95,027	95,027	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract Assets	29,820,482	29,820,482	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous deposits	1,637,666	1,637,666	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>\$156,133,579</b>	<b>\$128,794,194</b>	<b>\$15,421,818</b>	<b>\$3,639,966</b>	<b>\$3,344,227</b>	<b>\$813,102</b>	<b>\$1,060,932</b>	<b>\$3,059,340</b>

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customers with similar loss patterns. Given the loss patterns of customers and the Group's credit policy, the expected credit loss recognized for the period ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 represents specifically identified impaired financial assets.

The following table summarizes the credit quality of the Group's financial assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	December 31, 2023					Total
	Minimal Risk	Neither Past Due nor Impaired Average Risk	Fairly High Risk	High Risk	Past Due or Individually Impaired	
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$60,401,833	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$60,401,833
<b>Receivables:</b>						
Trade	66,212,534	54,605,658	-	-	18,282,852	139,101,044
Nontrade	1,733,570	320,661	-	-	-	2,054,231
Due from related parties	1,340,402	-	-	-	-	1,340,402
Others	90,514	76,262	-	-	-	166,776
Miscellaneous deposits	1,984,554	-	-	-	-	1,984,554
	<b>\$131,763,407</b>	<b>\$55,002,581</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$18,282,852</b>	<b>\$205,048,840</b>



	December 31, 2022				Past Due or Individually Impaired	Total
	Minimal Risk	Neither Past Due nor Impaired Average Risk	Fairly High Risk	High Risk		
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$78,603,335	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$78,603,335
Receivables:						
Trade	56,606,418	39,539,796	-	-	27,339,385	123,485,599
Nontrade	28,475	185,585	-	-	-	214,060
Due from related parties	880,745	-	-	-	-	880,745
Others	93,898	1,129	-	-	-	95,027
Miscellaneous deposits	1,485,140	-	-	-	-	1,485,140
	\$137,698,011	\$39,726,510	\$-	\$-	\$27,339,385	\$204,763,906

The Group classifies credit quality as follows:

Minimal Risk - Credit can proceed with favorable credit terms; can offer term of 15 to maximum of 45 days.

Average Risk - Credit can proceed normally; can extend term of 15 to maximum of 30 days.

Fairly High Risk - Credit could be extended under a confirmed and irrevocable Letters of Credit (LC) and subject to semi-annual review for possible upgrade.

High Risk - Transaction should be under advance payment or confirmed and irrevocable Stand-By LC; subject to quarterly review for possible upgrade after one year.

#### Foreign Currency Risk

The Group's foreign exchange risk results primarily from movements of the functional currency of each legal entity against other currencies. As a result of significant transactions denominated in USD the consolidated statements of income can be affected significantly by movements in the EUR versus USD.

The Group also has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from sales or purchases denominated in other than the Group's functional currency. Approximately 17% and 19% of the Group's sales for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and 46% and 39% of costs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, are denominated in USD.

The Group manages its foreign exchange exposure risk by matching, as far as possible, receipts and payments in each individual currency. Foreign currency is converted into the relevant domestic currency as and when the management deems necessary. The unhedged exposure is reviewed and monitored closely on an ongoing basis and management will consider hedging any material exposure where appropriate.

Information on the Group's USD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities of the Parent Company's subsidiaries with functional currencies other than USD and which is also affected by movements of USD compared with their respective functional currencies as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 follows:

	2023		2022	
	In USD	In EUR	In USD	In EUR
Cash and cash equivalents	\$35,078,290	€ 38,803,604	\$46,834,074	€44,058,395
Receivables	2,718,881	3,007,626	16,326,961	15,359,324
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(21,149,375)	(23,395,439)	(21,496,650)	(20,222,625)
Net foreign currency-denominated assets	\$16,647,796	€18,415,791	\$41,664,385	€39,195,094

\*The USD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated using EUR0.9040 for \$1 in 2023 and EUR0.9407 for \$1 in 2022



Sensitivity Analysis

The following tables demonstrate sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the USD exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's income before income tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The reasonably possible change was computed based on one year average historical movement of exchange rates between the USD and other currencies.

There is no other impact on the Group's equity other than those already affecting income. The increase in USD rate as against other currencies demonstrates weaker functional currency while the decrease represents stronger USD value.

Currency	Increase/Decrease in USD Rate	Effect on Net Income before Tax	
		2023	2022
USD	+1%	\$262,924	\$271,741
	-1%	(270,652)	(275,333)

\* The USD-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated using EUR0.9040 for \$1 in 2023 and EUR0.9407 for \$1 in 2022

### 30. Contingencies

The Group has various contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary conduct of business which are either pending decision by the courts or being contested. The outcome of these cases is not presently determinable.

The Group's expanding global activities, while continuing to present a myriad of growth opportunities, also tend to increase its exposure to potential disputes with customers and suppliers. Such exposure could, in turn, directly or indirectly, affect the Group's ability to realize its short and long-term target revenues and operating margins from its services as well as adversely impact its net assets, financial position and results of operations. In this connection, the Group is currently involved in an ongoing arbitration proceeding arising from a contractual dispute with its customer.

In the opinion of management and its legal counsel, the eventual liability under these lawsuits or claims, if any, will not have a material or adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations. The information usually required by PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, is not disclosed on the ground that it can be expected to prejudice the outcome of these lawsuits, claims and assessments.

### 31. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

The following table shows the reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Cash Flows				Non-cash changes			2023
	2022	Availment	Settlement/ Payment	Reclass	Addition	Accretion of interest expense	Foreign currency translation	
Loans payable (Note 15)	\$95,659,915	\$27,760,211	(\$3,475,935)	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$1,420,167	\$121,364,358
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 16)	1,548,254	-	(1,762,003)	1,453,317	-	-	144,951	1,384,519
Long-term debt (Note 16)	2,682,788	2,584,351	-	(1,453,317)	-	-	163,809	3,977,631
Lease liabilities (Note 26)	10,138,762	-	(3,686,399)	-	137,935	406,741	(244,085)	6,752,954
	\$110,029,719	\$30,344,562	(\$8,924,337)	\$-	\$137,935	\$406,741	\$1,484,843	\$133,479,462



	Cash Flows				Non-cash changes			2022
	2021	Availment	Settlement/ Payment	Reclass	Addition	Accretion of interest expense	Foreign currency translation	
Loans payable (Note 15)	\$80,045,496	\$26,651,684	(\$8,574,607)	\$-	\$-	\$-	(\$2,462,658)	\$95,659,915
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 16)	1,505,008	-	(1,555,198)	1,748,072	-	-	(149,628)	1,548,254
Long-term debt (Note 16)	1,263,024	3,249,410	-	(1,748,072)	-	-	(81,574)	2,682,788
Lease liabilities (Note 26)	14,387,889	-	(3,865,516)	-	29,107	305,742	(718,460)	10,138,762
	<u>\$97,201,417</u>	<u>\$29,901,094</u>	<u>(\$13,995,321)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$29,107</u>	<u>\$305,742</u>	<u>(\$3,412,320)</u>	<u>\$110,029,719</u>



**GENERAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**GENERAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NAME OF CORPORATION: INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CURRENT ADDRESS: NORTH SCIENCE AVE., LAGUNA TECHNOPARK SEPZ BIÑAN, BIÑAN, LAGUNA 4024  
TEL. NO.: 02 756 6840 FAX NO.: (049)5491028  
COMPANY TYPE : MANUFACTURING PSIC: \_\_\_\_\_

*If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.*

**Table 1. Balance Sheet**

FINANCIAL DATA	2023 ( in US\$'000 )	2022 ( in US\$'000 )
<b>A. ASSETS (A.1 + A.2 + A.3 + A.4 + A.5 + A.6 + A.7 + A.8 + A.9 + A.10)</b>	<b>993,735</b>	<b>1,103,884</b>
A.1 Current Assets (A.1.1 + A.1.2 + A.1.3 + A.1.4 + A.1.5)	741,008	776,846
A.1.1 Cash and cash equivalents (A.1.1.1 + A.1.1.2 + A.1.1.3)	91,589	115,825
A.1.1.1 On hand	73	74
A.1.1.2 In domestic banks/entities	4,669	6,035
A.1.1.3 In foreign banks/entities	86,847	109,716
A.1.2 Trade and Other Receivables (A.1.2.1 + A.1.2.2)	287,398	291,640
A.1.2.1 Due from domestic entities (A.1.2.1.1 + A.1.2.1.2 + A.1.2.1.3 +	1,474	2,865
A.1.2.1.1 Due from customers (trade)		
A.1.2.1.2 Due from related parties	1,197	2,530
A.1.2.1.3 Others, specify (A.1.2.1.3.1+A.1.2.1.3.2)	277	335
A.1.2.1.3.1 Nontrade		
A.1.2.1.3.2 Receivables from employees & others	277	335
A.1.2.1.4 Allowance for doubtful accounts <b>(negative entry)</b>		
A.1.2.2 Due from foreign entities, specify	285,924	288,775
(A.1.3.2.1 + A.1.3.2.2 + A.1.3.2.3 + A.1.3.2.4)		
A.1.2.2.1 Due from customers (trade)	263,993	283,795
A.1.2.2.2 Nontrade	16,591	7,529
A.1.2.2.3 Receivables from insurance & others	6,006	798
A.1.2.2.4 Allowance for doubtful accounts <b>(negative entry)</b>	(666)	(3,347)
A.1.3 Inventories (A.1.3.1 + A.1.3.2 + A.1.3.3 + A.1.3.4 + A.1.3.5 + A.1.3.6)	268,518	268,497
A.1.3.1 Raw materials and supplies	260,217	267,413
A.1.3.2 Goods in process (including unfinished goods, growing crops,	6,951	7,996
A.1.3.3 Finished goods	11,696	5,984
A.1.3.4 Merchandise/Goods in transit		
A.1.3.5 Unbilled Services (in case of service providers)		
A.1.3.6 Others, specify (A.1.3.6.1+A.1.3.6.2)	(10,346)	(12,896)
A.1.3.6.1 Allowance for inventory obsolescence <b>(negative entry)</b>	(10,346)	(12,896)
A.1.3.6.2		
A.1.4 Financial Assets other than Cash/Receivables/Equity investments (A.1.4.1 +	11,420	8,500
A.1.4.2 + A.1.4.3 + A.1.4.4+A.1.4.5+A.1.4.6)		
A.1.4.1 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - issued by	-	-
domestic entities (A.1.4.1.1 + A.1.4.1.2 + A.1.4.1.3 + A.1.4.1.4 +		
A.1.4.1.1 National Government		
A.1.4.1.2 Public Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.1.3 Public Non-Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.1.4 Private Financial Institutions	-	-
A.1.4.1.5 Private Non-Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.2 Held to Maturity Investments - issued by domestic entities	-	-
(A.1.4.2.1 + A.1.4.2.2 + A.1.4.2.3 + A.1.4.2.4 + A.1.4.2.5)		
A.1.4.2.1 National Government		
A.1.4.2.2 Public Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.2.3 Public Non-Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.2.4 Private Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.2.5 Private Non-Financial Institutions		

**NOTE:**

This general form is applicable to companies engaged in Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry, Mining, and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water, Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Transportation, Storage and Communications, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Community, Social and Personal Services, other forms of production, and general business operations. This form is also applicable to other companies that do not have industry-specific Special Forms. Special forms shall be used by publicly-held companies and those engaged in non-bank financial intermediation activities, credit granting, and activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, which require secondary license from SEC.

Domestic corporations are those which are incorporated under Philippine laws or branches/subsidiaries of foreign corporations that are licensed to do business in the Philippines where the center of economic interest or activity is within the Philippines. On the other hand, foreign corporations are those that are incorporated abroad, including branches of Philippine corporations operating abroad.

Financial Institutions are corporations principally engaged in financial intermediation, facilitating financial intermediation, or auxiliary financial services. Non-Financial institutions refer to corporations that are primarily engaged in the production of market goods and non-financial services.



**GENERAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NAME OF CORPORATION: INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CURRENT ADDRESS: NORTH SCIENCE AVE., LAGUNA TECHNOPARK SEPZ BINAN, BINAN, LAGUNA 4024  
TEL. NO.: 02 756 6840 FAX NO.: (049)5491028  
COMPANY TYPE : MANUFACTURING PSIC: \_\_\_\_\_

*If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.*

**Table 1. Balance Sheet**

FINANCIAL DATA	2023 ( in US\$'000 )	2022 ( in US\$'000 )
A.1.4.3 Loans and Receivables - issued by domestic entities: (A.1.4.3.1 + A.1.4.3.2 + A.1.4.3.3 + A.1.4.3.4 + A.1.4.3.5)	-	-
A.1.4.3.1 National Government		
A.1.4.3.2 Public Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.3.3 Public Non-Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.3.4 Private Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.3.5 Private Non-Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.4 Available-for-sale financial assets - issued by domestic entities: (A.1.4.4.1 + A.1.4.4.2 + A.1.4.4.3 + A.1.4.4.4 + A.1.4.4.5)	-	-
A.1.4.4.1 National Government		
A.1.4.4.2 Public Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.4.3 Public Non-Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.4.4 Private Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.4.5 Private Non-Financial Institutions		
A.1.4.5 Financial Assets issued by foreign entities:	11,420	8,500
A.1.4.5.1 Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss		
A.1.4.5.2 Held-to-maturity investments	11,420	8,500
A.1.4.5.3 Loans and Receivables		
A.1.4.5.4 Available-for-sale financial assets		
A.1.4.6 Allowance for decline in market value (negative entry)		
A.1.5 Contract Assets	53,056	67,138
A.1.6 Other Current Assets (state separately material items) (A.1.5.1 + A.1.5.2 + A.1.5.3)	29,028	25,246
A.1.6.1 Prepayments and advances to suppliers	8,471	13,253
A.1.6.2 Tax credits	7,911	3,974
A.1.6.3 Input taxes	11,469	7,650
A.1.6.4 Others	1,178	370
A.2 Property, plant, and equipment (A.2.1 + A.2.2 + A.2.3 + A.2.4 + A.2.5 + A.2.6 + A.2.7+A.2.8)	138,809	146,109
A.2.1 Land		
A.2.2 Building and improvements including leasehold improvement	100,791	101,117
A.2.3 Machinery and equipment (on hand and in transit)	174,202	196,843
A.2.4 Transportation/motor vehicles, automotive equipment, autos and trucks, and delivery	2,657	2,185
A.2.5 Others, specify (A.2.5.1 + A.2.5.2 + A.2.5.3 + A.2.5.4 + A.2.5.5)	35,796	41,659
A.2.5.1 Property, or equipment used for education purposes		
A.2.5.2 Construction in progress	4,636	6,066
A.2.5.3 Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	22,982	26,306
A.2.5.4 Tools and Instruments	8,178	9,288
A.2.5.5		
A.2.6 Appraisal increase, specify (A.2.6.1 + A.2.6.2 + A.2.6.3 + A.2.6.4)		
A.2.6.1		
A.2.6.2		
A.2.6.3		
A.2.6.4		
A.2.7 Accumulated Depreciation (negative entry)	(167,054)	(192,876)
A.2.8 Impairment Loss or Reversal (if loss, negative entry)	(7,583)	(2,819)
A.3 Investments accounted for using the equity method (A.3.1 + A.3.2 + A.3.3 )	-	-
A.3.1 Equity in domestic subsidiaries/affiliates		
A.3.2 Equity in foreign branches/subsidiaries/affiliates		
A.3.3 Others, specify (A.3.1.1 + A.3.2.1 + A.3.3.1 + A.3.3.4)	-	-
A.3.3.1 Investment in Radar Golf		
A.3.3.2 Investment in Tecknopark Land Inc.		
A.3.3.3		
A.3.3.4		
A.4 Investment Property		
A.5 Biological Assets		
A.6 Intangible Assets (A.6.1 + A.6.2)	73,539	141,373
A.6.1 Major item/s, specify (A.6.1.1 + A.6.1.2 + A.6.1.3 + A.6.1.4)	73,539	141,373
A.6.1.1 Goodwill	70,071	136,248
A.6.1.2 Product Development Cost	0	334
A.6.1.3 Intellectual properties	510	1,324
A.6.1.4 Licenses	2,959	3,468
A.6.1.5 Customer Relationships	-	-
A.6.2 Others, specify (A.6.2.1 + A.6.2.2 + A.6.2.3 + A.6.2.4)	-	-
A.6.2.1		
A.6.2.2		
A.6.2.3		
A.6.2.4		
A.7 Assets Classified as Held for Sale		
A.8 Assets included in Disposal Groups Classified as Held for Sale		

**GENERAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NAME OF CORPORATION: INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CURRENT ADDRESS: NORTH SCIENCE AVE., LAGUNA TECHNOPARK SEPZ BIÑAN, BIÑAN, LAGUNA 4024  
 TEL. NO.: 02 756 6840 FAX NO.: (049)5491028  
 COMPANY TYPE: MANUFACTURING PSIC: \_\_\_\_\_

*If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.*

**Table 1. Balance Sheet**

FINANCIAL DATA	2023 (in US\$'000)	2022 (in US\$'000)
A.9 Long-term receivables (net of current portion) (A.9.1 + A.9.2 + A.9.3)	-	-
A.9.1 From domestic entities, specify (A.9.1.1 + A.9.1.2 + A.9.1.3 + A.9.1.4)		
A.9.1.1		
A.9.1.2		
A.9.1.3		
A.9.1.4		
A.9.2 From foreign entities, specify (A.9.2.1 + A.9.2.2 + A.9.2.3 + A.9.2.4)		
A.9.2.1		
A.9.2.2		
A.9.2.3		
A.9.2.4		
A.9.3 Allowance for doubtful accounts, net of current portion (negative entry)		
A.10 Other Assets (A.10.1 + A.10.2 + A.10.3 + A.10.4+A.10.5)	40,378	39,557
A.10.1 Pension asset	219	225
A.10.2 Deferred Income Tax	4,427	2,149
A.10.3 Financial assets at FVOCI	2,364	1,829
A.10.4 Noncurrent receivables		
A.10.5 Others, specify (A.10.4.1 + A.10.4.2 + A.10.4.3 + A.10.4.4)	33,367	35,353
A.10.4.1 Deferred charges	13,567	12,286
A.10.4.2 Miscellaneous deposits	3,213	3,156
A.10.4.3 Others	442	644
A.10.4.4 Right-of-use assets	16,146	19,266
A.10.5 Allowance for write-down of deferred charges/bad accounts (negative entry)		
<b>B. LIABILITIES (B.1 + B.2 + B.3 + B.4 + B.5)</b>	<b>684,024</b>	<b>688,601</b>
B.1 Current Liabilities (B.1.1 + B.1.2 + B.1.3 + B.1.4 + B.1.5 + B.1.6 + B.1.7)	517,671	514,773
B.1.1 Trade and Other Payables to Domestic Entities	180,142	172,450
B.1.1.1 Trust receipts and Loans/Notes Payables	157,000	150,100
B.1.1.2 Trade Payables	1,508	2,947
B.1.1.3 Non trade Payables	1,952	2,109
B.1.1.4 Payables to Related Parties, specify (B.1.1.3.1 + B.1.1.3.2 + B.1.1.3.3)	682	19
B.1.1.3.1 Due to a related party	682	19
B.1.1.3.2		
B.1.1.3.3		
B.1.1.4 Others, specify (B.1.1.4.1 + B.1.1.4.2 + B.1.1.4.3 + B.1.1.4.4 + B.1.1.4.5)	19,000	17,275
B.1.1.4.1 Accrued expenses	10,741	10,358
B.1.1.4.2 Employee related payables	6,091	5,762
B.1.1.4.3 Others		
B.1.1.4.4 Taxes and government related payable	910	944
B.1.1.4.5 Current portion of lease liabilities	1,258	211
B.1.2 Trade and Other Payables to Foreign Entities (specify) (B.1.2.1+B.1.2.2+B.1.2.3+B.1.2.4)	324,759	329,052
B.1.2.1 Trust receipts and Loans/Notes Payables	52,747	42,560
B.1.2.2 Trade Payables	195,707	209,166
B.1.2.3 Non Trade Payables	18,653	19,106
B.1.2.4 Accrued expenses	22,121	28,993
B.1.2.5 Taxes and government related payable	2,423	2,132
B.1.2.6 Customers' deposits & Advances from customers	10,331	3,922
B.1.2.7 Employee related payables	15,783	16,316
B.1.2.8 Dividends Payable		
B.1.2.9 Current portion of lease liabilities	6,994	6,857
B.1.2.10 Others	-	-
B.1.3 Contract Liabilities	2,748	7,407
B.1.4 Financial Liabilities (excluding Trade and Other Payables and Provisions) (B.1.4.1 + B.1.4.2 + B.1.4.3)	1,525	1,035
B.1.4.1 Other financial liabilities	1	1
B.1.4.2 Liability for Onerous Contracts	1,524	1,034
B.1.4.3		
B.1.4.4		
B.1.5 Liabilities for Current Tax	2,012	1,781
B.1.6 Deferred Tax Liabilities		
B.1.7 Others, specify (If material, state separately; indicate if the item is payable to public/private or financial/non-financial institutions)	6,485	3,048
B.1.7.1 Dividends declared and not paid at balance sheet date		
B.1.7.2 Derivatives liabilities		
B.1.7.3 Liabilities under Trust Receipts		
B.1.7.4 Portion of Long-term Debt Due within one year	6,485	3,048
B.1.7.5 Deferred Income		
B.1.7.6 Any other current liability in excess of 5% of Total Current Liabilities, specify: (B.1.7.6.1 + B.1.7.6.2 + B.1.7.6.3 + B.1.7.6.4)	-	-
B.1.7.6.1		
B.1.7.6.2		
B.1.7.6.3		
B.1.7.6.4		

**GENERAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NAME OF CORPORATION: INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CURRENT ADDRESS: NORTH SCIENCE AVE., LAGUNA TECHNOPARK SEPZ BIÑAN, BIÑAN, LAGUNA 4024

TEL. NO.: 02 756 6840

FAX NO.: (049)5491028

COMPANY TYPE: MANUFACTURING

PSIC: \_\_\_\_\_

*If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.*

**Table 1. Balance Sheet**

<b>FINANCIAL DATA</b>	<b>2023</b> ( in US\$'000 )	<b>2022</b> ( in US\$'000 )
B.2 Long-term Debt - Non-current Interest-bearing Liabilities (B.2.1 + B.2.2 + B.2.3 + B.2.4 +	140,214	147,365
B.2.1 Domestic Public Financial Institutions		
B.2.2 Domestic Public Non-Financial Institutions		
B.2.3 Domestic Private Financial Institutions		
B.2.4 Domestic Private Non-Financial Institutions	136,236	144,682
B.2.5 Foreign Financial Institutions	3,978	2,683
B.3 Indebtedness to Affiliates and Related Parties (Non-Current)		
B.4 Liabilities Included in the Disposal Groups Classified as Held for Sale		
B.5 Other Liabilities (B.5.1 + B.5.2)	26,139	26,462
B.5.1 Deferred Income Tax	1,014	1,106
B.5.2 Others, specify (B.5.2.1 + B.5.2.2 + B.5.2.3 + B.5.2.4)	25,125	25,357
B.5.2.1 Finance lease	10,552	12,870
B.5.2.2 Deferred Revenue		
B.5.2.3 Pension Liability	8,827	7,013
B.5.2.4 Other Long term payables	5,747	5,474
<b>C. EQUITY (C.3 + C.4 + C.5 + C.6 + C.7 + C.8 + C.9+C.10)</b>	<b>309,711</b>	<b>415,284</b>
C.1 Authorized Capital Stock (no. of shares, par value and total value; show details) (C.1.1+C.1.2+C.1.3)	0	0
C.1.1 Common shares		
C.1.2 Preferred Shares		0
C.1.3 Others		
C.2 Subscribed Capital Stock (no. of shares, par value and total value) (C.2.1 + C.2.2 + C.2.3)	689	692
C.2.1 Common shares	689	692
C.2.2 Preferred Shares		
C.2.3 Others		
C.3 Paid-up Capital Stock (C.3.1 + C.3.2)	42,721	42,719
C.3.1 Common shares	42,721	42,719
C.3.2 Preferred Shares		
C.4 Additional Paid-in Capital / Capital in excess of par value / Paid-in Surplus	193,778	193,797
C.5 Minority Interest	31,885	37,974
C.6 Others, specify (C.6.1 + C.6.2 + C.6.3 + C.6.4 + C.6.5)	(43,958)	(53,690)
C.6.1 Subscription receivable	(2,576)	(2,620)
C.6.2 Reserve for fluctuation on available for sale - investments	548	33
C.6.3 Asset valuation reserve	0	0
C.6.4 Cumulative translation Adjustment	(31,879)	(43,668)
C.6.5 Other Comprehensive Income	(10,051)	(7,434)
C.7 Appraisal Surplus/Revaluation Increment in Property/Revaluation Surplus		
C.8 Retained Earnings (C.8.1 + C.8.2)	85,609	194,803
C.8.1 Appropriated		
C.8.2 Unappropriated	85,609	194,803
C.9 Head / Home Office Account (for Foreign Branches only)		
C.10 Cost of Stocks Held in Treasury (negative entry)	(1,013)	(1,013)
<b>D. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (B + C)</b>	<b>993,735</b>	<b>1,103,884</b>

**GENERAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NAME OF CORPORATION: INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CURRENT ADDRESS: NORTH SCIENCE AVE., LAGUNA TECHNOPARK SEPZ BIÑAN, BIÑAN, LAGUNA 4024  
TEL. NO.: 02 756 6840 FAX NO.: (049)5491028  
COMPANY TYPE : MANUFACTURING PSIC: \_\_\_\_\_

*If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.*

**Table 2. Income Statement**

FINANCIAL DATA	2023 ( in US\$'000 )	2022 ( in US\$'000 )
<b>A. REVENUE / INCOME (A.1 + A.2 + A.3 + A.4)</b>	<b>1,218,801.42</b>	<b>1,412,040.50</b>
A.1 Net Sales or Revenue / Receipts from Operations (manufacturing, mining, utilities, trade, services, etc.) (from Primary Activity)	1,325,660.04	1,409,016.51
A.2 Share in the Profit or Loss of Associates and Joint Ventures accounted for using the		
A.3 Other Revenue (A.3.1 + A.3.2 + A.3.3 + A.3.4 + A.3.5)	3,088.39	4,733.96
A.3.1 Rental Income from Land and Buildings		
A.3.2 Receipts from Sale of Merchandise (trading) (from Secondary Activity)		
A.3.3 Sale of Real Estate or other Property and Equipment		
A.3.4 Royalties, Franchise Fees, Copyrights (books, films, records, etc.)		
A.3.5 Others, specify (A.3.5.1 + A.3.5.2 + A.3.5.3 + A.3.5.4 + A.3.5.5 + A.3.5.6 + A.3.5.7)	3,088.39	4,733.96
A.3.5.1 Financial subsidies	1,976.11	2,599.52
A.3.5.2 Miscellaneous Income	1,100.31	1,718.64
A.3.5.3 Gain on insurance claims	11.97	415.80
A.3.5.4		
A.3.5.5		
A.3.5.6		
A.3.5.7		
A.4 Other Income (non-operating) (A.4.1 + A.4.2 + A.4.3 + A.4.4)	<b>(109,947.02)</b>	<b>(1,709.97)</b>
A.4.1 Interest Income	2,245.09	667.90
A.4.2 Dividend Income		
A.4.3 Gain / (Loss) from selling of Assets, specify (A.4.3.1 + A.4.3.2 + A.4.3.3 + A.4.3.4 + A.4.3.5 + A.4.3.6 + A.4.3.7)	123.18	<b>(2,328.83)</b>
A.4.3.1 Gain/(loss) on sale of fixed assets	60.06	<b>(2,355.75)</b>
A.4.3.2 Mark-to-market gains (loss) from put option		
A.4.3.3 Net gain on disposal of a subsidiary		
A.4.3.4 Sale of materials and scrap	63.11	26.92
A.4.4 Other Non-operating Gain / (Loss) (A.4.4.1 + A.4.4.2 + A.4.4.3 + A.4.4.4)	<b>(112,315.28)</b>	<b>(49.04)</b>
A.4.4.1 Net foreign exchange gain	63.37	1,916.99
A.4.4.2 Reversal (provision) of Impairment loss	<b>(20,398.55)</b>	<b>(1,966.03)</b>
A.4.4.3 Loss on disposal of subsidiary	<b>(81,108.32)</b>	
A.4.4.4 Loss on write off of inventories	<b>(10,871.78)</b>	
<b>B. COST OF GOODS SOLD (B.1 + B.2 + B.3)</b>	<b>1,205,104.80</b>	<b>1,298,608.90</b>
B.1 Cost of Goods Manufactured (B.1.1 + B.1.2 + B.1.3 + B.1.4 + B.1.5)	1,205,104.80	1,298,608.90
B.1.1 Direct Material Used	954,874.39	1,043,619.96
B.1.2 Direct Labor	178,327.06	175,021.94
B.1.3 Other Manufacturing Cost / Overhead	71,903.35	79,966.99
B.1.4 Goods in Process, Beginning		
B.1.5 Goods in Process, End (negative entry)		
B.2 Finished Goods, Beginning		
B.3 Finished Goods, End (negative entry)		
<b>C. COST OF SALES (C.1 + C.2 + C.3)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
C.1 Purchases		
C.2 Merchandise Inventory, Beginning		
C.3 Merchandise Inventory, End (negative entry)		
<b>D. COST OF SERVICES, SPECIFY (D.1 + D.2 + D.3 + D.4 + D.5 + D.6)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
D.1		
D.2		
D.3		
D.4		
D.5		
D.6		

**GENERAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NAME OF CORPORATION: INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CURRENT ADDRESS: NORTH SCIENCE AVE., LAGUNA TECHNOPARK SEPZ BIÑAN, BIÑAN, LAGUNA 4024  
 TEL. NO.: 02 756 6840 FAX NO.: (049)5491028  
 COMPANY TYPE : MANUFACTURING PSIC: \_\_\_\_\_

*If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.*

**Table 2. Income Statement**

FINANCIAL DATA	2023 ( in US\$'000 )	2022 ( in US\$'000 )
<b>E. OTHER DIRECT COSTS, SPECIFY (E.1 + E.2 + E.3 + E.4 + E.5 + E.6)</b>		
E.1		
E.2		
E.3		
E.4		
E.5		
E.6		
<b>F. GROSS PROFIT (A - B - C - D - E)</b>	<b>13,696.620</b>	<b>113,431.61</b>
<b>G. OPERATING EXPENSES (G.1 + G.2 + G.3 + G.4)</b>	<b>112,664.366</b>	<b>107,750.31</b>
G.1 Selling or Marketing Expenses		
G.2 Administrative Expenses		
G.3 General Expenses	112,664.366	107,750.306
G.4 Other Expenses, specify (G.4.1 + G.4.2 + G.4.3 + G.4.4 + G.4.5 + G.4.6)	-	-
G.4.1 Interest and bank charges		
G.4.2 Impairment loss on goodwill		
G.4.3		
G.4.4 Foreign exchange losses		
G.4.5 Miscellaneous		
G.4.6		
<b>H. FINANCE COSTS</b>	<b>21,099.986</b>	<b>14,655.729</b>
<b>I. NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TAX ( F - G - H)</b>	<b>(120,067.73)</b>	<b>(8,974.43)</b>
<b>J. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (negative entry)</b>	<b>-4,829.969</b>	<b>-6,387.923</b>
<b>K. INCOME AFTER TAX</b>	<b>(124,897.70)</b>	<b>(15,362.35)</b>
<b>L. Amount of (i) Post-Tax Profit or Loss of Discontinued Operations; and (ii) Post-Tax Gain or Loss Recognized on the Measurement of Fair Value less Cost to Sell or on the Disposal of the Assets or Disposal Group(s) constituting the Discontinued Operation (if any)</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.00</b>
L.1		
L.2		
<b>M. Profit or Loss Attributable to Minority Interest</b>	<b>15,751.623</b>	<b>8,605.423</b>
<b>N. Profit or Loss Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent</b>	<b>(109,146.08)</b>	<b>(6,756.93)</b>

**GENERAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NAME OF CORPORATION: INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CURRENT ADDRESS: NORTH SCIENCE AVE., LAGUNA TECHNOPARK SEPZ BIÑAN, BIÑAN, LAGUNA 4024  
TEL. NO.: 02 756 6840 FAX NO.: (049)5491028  
COMPANY TYPE : MANUFACTURING PSIC: \_\_\_\_\_

*If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.*

**Table 3. Cash Flow Statements**

<b>FINANCIAL DATA</b>	<b>2023</b> ( in US\$'000 )	<b>2022</b> ( in US\$'000 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net Income (Loss) Before Tax and Extraordinary Items	(120,067.73)	(8,974.43)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Depreciation	26,437.36	27,909.94
Amortization, specify: Interest expense	18,946.96	13,076.06
Others, specify: Amortization of Intangible Assets	1,855.30	4,812.16
Amortization of right-of-use asset	8,893.84	9,134.30
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,461.23	932.08
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain) - net	672.77	(8,153.36)
Loss (gain) on derivative transactions	0.00	42.64
Loss (gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(60.06)	2,355.75
Interest income	(2,245.09)	(667.90)
Loss on sale of subsidiary	79,349.04	
Impairment loss on goodwill	15,700.40	
Provision (reversal) of impairment loss on product development cost	0.00	1,604.84
Provision (reversal) of impairment loss of property, plant and equipment	4,698.15	361.19
Gain on insurance claims	(11.97)	(415.80)
Loss on lease modifications		
Reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment		
Operating income before working capital changes	35,630.19	42,017.465
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (Increase) in:		
Loans and receivables	2,484.87	(20,352.97)
Inventories	(20,295.58)	(35,844.29)
Other current assets	(5,239.68)	(3,416.79)
Contract assets	3,516.41	(17,280.65)
Short-term investments	(2,920.39)	(8,499.61)
Increase (Decrease) in:		
Accounts payables and accrued expenses	21,860.57	10,876.00
Contract liabilities	(4,749.75)	2,713.07
Liability for Onerous Contracts	487.97	1,034.21
Retirement Liabilities	(250.90)	(1,036.19)
Accrued rent		
Other noncurrent liabilities		
Net cash generated (used) from operations	30,523.71	(29,789.75)
Interest paid	(18,862.14)	(12,960.53)
Income tax paid	(7,081.58)	(6,559.00)
Interest received	2,245.09	667.90
Dividends received		
<b>A. Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities (sum of above rows)</b>	<b>6,825.08</b>	<b>(48,641.37)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Acquisition of:		
Property, plant, and equipment	(27,029.85)	(20,683.41)
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Intangible assets	(271.74)	(505.35)
Acquisition through business combination, net of cash acquired		
Receivable resulting from sale of subsidiary	(5,487.37)	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	725.77	782.68
Transaction costs related to sale of subsidiary	(1,325.98)	
Decrease (increase) in other non current assets	(402.65)	1,155.44
<b>B. Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities (sum of above rows)</b>	<b>(33,791.83)</b>	<b>(19,250.64)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net proceeds from subsidiary's public offering		
Proceeds from stock rights offering		
Availment of loans	24,511.51	56,695.08
Payments of:		
Loans payable	(3,946.15)	(23,499.83)
Lease liabilities	(9,804.62)	(11,571.27)
Long-term debt	(6,608.47)	(4,088.34)
Dividends paid to preference shareholders of a subsidiary		
Dividends paid to equity holders of the Parent Company		
Collections (refund) of subscriptions receivable	23.05	45.49
Redemption of preferred shares of a subsidiary to non-controlling interest		
Acquisition of Treasury Shares		
Settlement of derivatives		
Increase in noncurrent liabilities	460.50	1,318.43
<b>C. Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities (sum of above rows)</b>	<b>4,635.82</b>	<b>18,899.56</b>
<b>Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>	<b>(1,856.12)</b>	<b>5,029.38</b>
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A + B + C)</b>	<b>(24,187.05)</b>	<b>(43,963.07)</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Beginning of year	115,824.56	159,787.62
End of year	91,637.50	115,824.56

Control No.:  
Form Type:

GFFS (rev 2006)

**GENERAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NAME OF CORPORATION: INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CURRENT ADDRESS: NORTH SCIENCE AVE., LAGUNA TECHNOPARK SEPZ BINAN, LAGUNA 4024  
 TEL. NO.: 02 756 6840 loc 5370 FAX NO.: (049)-5491028  
 COMPANY TYPE: MANUFACTURING PSIC: \_\_\_\_\_

If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.

Table 4. Statement of Changes in Equity

FINANCIAL DATA	(Amount in US\$'000)												
	Capital Stock-Common	Capital Stock-Preferred	Subscribed Capital Stock	APIC	Subscriptions Receivable	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Reserved for Fluctuation on AFS Financial Assets	Other Comprehensive Loss	Other Reserves	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Minority Interest	TOTAL
<b>A Balance, 2021</b>	42,705.56	-	708.79	193,830.80	(2,701.94)	(1,012.587)	201,560.23	(554.61)	(10,072.23)	-	(19,865.35)	57,114.58	461,713.25
<b>B Surplus</b>	-	-	(2.67)	(33.58)	81.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.49
B.1 Surplus (Deficit) on Revaluation of Properties													-
B.2 Surplus (Deficit) on Revaluation of Investments													-
B.3 Currency Translation Differences													-
<b>B.4 Other Surplus (specify)</b>	-	-	(2.67)	(33.58)	81.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.49
B.4.1 Forfeitures during the year			(2.67)	(33.58)	36.25								-
B.4.2 Collections from subscriptions					45.49								45.49
B.4.3 Cost of Share based payments													-
B.4.4 Recquired shares													-
B.4.5 Accretion of subscription receivable													-
B.4.6 Transaction costs on shares issuance													-
B.4.7 Effect of recognition of financial liability arising from put options on business combination													-
<b>C Net Income (Loss) for the Period</b>							(6,756.93)					(8,605.42)	(15,362.35)
<b>D Dividends (negative entry)</b>							-						-
D.1 Reversal of cash dividends declared													-
D.2 Cash Dividend													-
<b>E Appropriation for: Acquisition of non-controlling interests</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E.1 Dilution of ownership interest in a subsidiary													-
E.2 Derecognition of put option financial liability													-
<b>F Issuance of Capital Stock</b>	13.66	-	(13.66)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.1 Shares issued during the year	13.66		(13.66)										-
F.2 Redemption of preferred shares													-
<b>G Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)</b>								587.40	2,638.00		(23,803.14)	(10,534.79)	(31,112.52)
<b>H Balance, 2022</b>	42,719.22	-	692.45	193,797.22	(2,620.20)	(1,012.59)	194,803.30	32.79	(7,434.23)	-	(43,668.48)	37,974.36	415,283.86
<b>I Balance, 2022</b>	42,719.22	-	692.45	193,797.22	(2,620.20)	(1,012.59)	194,803.30	32.79	(7,434.23)	-	(43,668.48)	37,974.36	415,283.86
<b>J Effect of finalization of business combination</b>													-
<b>K Surplus</b>	-	-	(1.69)	(19.38)	44.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.05
K.1 Surplus (Deficit) on Revaluation of Properties													-
K.2 Surplus (Deficit) on Revaluation of Investments													-
K.3 Currency Translation Differences													-
<b>K.4 Other Surplus (specify)</b>	-	-	(1.69)	(19.38)	44.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.05
K.4.1 Forfeitures during the year			(1.69)	(19.38)	21.07								-
K.4.2 Collections from subscriptions					23.05								23.05
K.4.3 Cost of Share based payments													-
K.4.4 Recquired shares													-
K.4.5 Accretion of subscription receivable													-
K.4.6 Transaction costs on shares issuance													-
K.4.7 Effect of finalization of business combination													-
<b>L Net Income (Loss) for the Period</b>							(109,146.08)					(15,751.62)	(124,897.70)
<b>M Dividends (negative entry)</b>							-						-
M.1 Reversal of cash dividends declared													-
M.2 Cash Dividend													-
<b>N Appropriation for: Acquisition of non-controlling interests</b>													-
N.1 Dilution of ownership interest in a subsidiary													-
N.2 Derecognition of put option financial liability													-
<b>O Issuance of Capital Stock</b>	1.46	-	(1.46)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O.1 Shares issued during the year	1.46		(1.46)										-
O.2 Redemption of preferred shares													-
<b>P Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)</b>								515.17	(2,616.32)		11,789.36	9,662.52	19,350.73
<b>Q Balance, 2023</b>	42,720.68	-	689.31	193,777.84	(2,576.08)	(1,012.59)	85,657.22	547.96	(10,050.55)	-	(31,879.13)	31,885.26	309,759.93

**GENERAL FORM FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NAME OF CORPORATION: INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CURRENT ADDRESS: NORTH SCIENCE AVE., LAGUNA TECHNOPARK SEPZ, BIÑAN LAGUNA 4024  
TEL. NO.: 02 756 6840 loc 5370 FAX NO.: (049)-5411028  
COMPANY TYPE : MANUFACTURING PSIC: \_\_\_\_\_

*If these are based on consolidated financial statements, please so indicate in the caption.*

**Table 5. Details of Income and Expenses, by source**  
**(applicable to corporations transacting with foreign corporations/entities)**

FINANCIAL DATA	2023 ( in \$'000 )	2022 ( in \$'000 )
<b>A. REVENUE / INCOME (A.1 + A.2)</b>	<b>1,331,180.07</b>	<b>1,412,040.50</b>
A.1 Net Sales or Revenue / Receipts from Operations (manufacturing, mining, utilities, trade, services, etc.) (from Primary Activity) (A.1.1 +A.1.2)	1,325,660.04	1,409,016.51
A.1.1 Domestic		
A.1.2 Foreign	1,325,660.04	1,409,016.51
A.2 Other Revenue (A.2.1 +A.2.2)	5,520.03	3,023.99
A.2.1 Domestic		
A.2.2 Foreign, specify (A.2.2.1+A.2.2.2+ A.2.2.3+ A.2.2.4+ A.2.2.5+ A.2.2.6+A.2.2.7+ A.2.2.8+A.2.2.9+A.2.2.10)	5,520.03	3,023.99
A.2.2.1 Gain (loss) on sale of assets	123.18	(2,328.83)
A.2.2.2 Miscellaneous	1,100.31	1,718.64
A.2.2.3 Forex gain (loss)	63.37	1,916.99
A.2.2.4 Financial subsidies	1,976.11	2,599.52
A.2.2.5 Interest Income	2,245.09	667.90
A.2.2.6 Gain on insurance claims	11.97	415.80
A.2.2.7 Impairment of PPE and Intangibles		-1,966.03
A.2.2.8 Loss on disposal of subsidiary		0.00
A.2.2.9 Reversal of contingent consideration		0.00
A.2.2.10		
<b>B. EXPENSES (B.1 + B.2)</b>	<b>1,456,077.77</b>	<b>1,427,402.85</b>
B.1 Domestic		
B.2 Foreign, specify (B.2.1+B.2.2+B.2.3+B.2.4+B.2.5+B.2.6+B.2.7+B.2.8+B.2.9+B.2.10)	1,456,077.77	1,427,402.85
B.2.1 Cost of Sales	1,205,104.80	1,298,608.90
B.2.2 Operating Expenses	112,664.37	107,750.31
B.2.3 Loss on disposal of subsidiary	81,108.32	-
B.2.4 Income Tax	4,829.97	6,387.92
B.2.5 Financing Cost	21,099.99	14,655.73
B.2.6 Impairment losses	31,270.34	
B.2.7		
B.2.8		
B.2.9		
B.2.10		



**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. (Parent)**  
**Filed in Securities and Exchange Commission**

# COVER SHEET

for  
**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

SEC Registration Number

						9	4	4	1	9
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---

**COMPANY NAME**

I	N	T	E	G	R	A	T	E	D		M	I	C	R	O	-	E	L	E	C	T	R	O	N	I	C	S	,	
I	N	C	.																										

**PRINCIPAL OFFICE** ( No. / Street / Barangay / City / Town / Province )

N	O	R	T	H		S	C	I	E	N	C	E		A	V	E	N	U	E	,		L	A	G	U	N	A		T
E	C	H	N	O	P	A	R	K	-	S	P	E	C	I	A	L		E	C	O	N	O	M	I	C		Z	O	N
E		(	L	T	-	S	E	Z	)	,		B	O	.		B	I	Ñ	A	N	,		B	I	Ñ	A	N	,	
L	A	G	U	N	A																								

Form Type

A	P	F	S	
---	---	---	---	--

Department requiring the report

S	E	C	
---	---	---	--

Secondary License Type, If Applicable

N	/	A	
---	---	---	--

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

Company's Email Address	Company's Telephone Number	Mobile Number
<b>ir@global-imi.com</b>	<b>(02) 7756-6840</b>	<b>N/A</b>
No. of Stockholders	Annual Meeting (Month / Day)	Fiscal Year (Month / Day)
<b>284</b>	<b>APRIL/20</b>	<b>12/31</b>

**CONTACT PERSON INFORMATION**

The designated contact person ***MUST*** be an Officer of the Corporation

Name of Contact Person	Email Address	Telephone Number/s	Mobile Number
<b>Ms. Laurice S. Dela Cruz</b>	<b>laurice.delacruz@global-imi.com</b>	<b>(02) 7756-6840</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**CONTACT PERSON'S ADDRESS**

**North Science Avenue, Laguna Technopark, Biñan, Laguna**

**NOTE 1:** In case of death, resignation or cessation of office of the officer designated as contact person, such incident shall be reported to the Commission within thirty (30) calendar days from the occurrence thereof with information and complete contact details of the new contact person designated.

**2:** All Boxes must be properly and completely filled-up. Failure to do so shall cause the delay in updating the corporation's records with the Commission and/or non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies. Further, non-receipt of Notice of Deficiencies shall not excuse the corporation from liability for its deficiencies





**Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.**  
North Science Avenue,  
Special Export Processing Zone  
Laguna Technopark  
Binan Laguna 4024  
Philippines

Tel +63 2 7756 6840; +63 2 7756 6940  
Tel +63 49 544 0312  
[www.global-imi.com](http://www.global-imi.com)

12 April 2024

**Securities and Exchange Commission**  
Secretariat Building, PICC Complex Pasay City

Attention: **Vicente Graciano P. Felizmenio, Jr.**  
*Director, Markets & Securities Regulation Department*

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith is the Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.'s (the "Corporation") Statement of Management's Responsibility ("SMR") for Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021.

With respect to the required signatories of the SMR, please be advised that the Corporation's Board of Directors, in its meeting on March 6, 2024, resolved to authorize the Corporation's President, Mr. Jerome S. Tan, to sign the Corporation's Statement of Management Responsibility in lieu of the Chief Executive Officer. Please find attached Secretary's Certificate on said resolution.

We trust that you find the foregoing in order. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

**Laurice S. Dela Cruz**  
Compliance Officer



Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.

North Science Avenue  
Special Export Processing Zone  
Laguna Technopark  
Biñan Laguna 4024 Philippines

Tel (63 2) 756 6840

Fax (63 49) 544 0322

www.global-imi.com

**STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY  
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The management of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. (the Company) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company financial statements including the schedules attached therein for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework indicated therein, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves the financial statements including the schedules attached therein, and submits the same to the stockholders.

SyCip Gorres Velayo & Co., the independent auditor appointed by the stockholders, has audited the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, and in its report to the stockholders, has expressed its opinion on the fairness of presentation upon completion of such audit.

  
**ALBERTO M. DE LARRAZABAL**  
Chairman, Board of Directors

  
**JEROME S. TAN**  
President


  
**LAURICE S. DELA CRUZ**  
Chief Finance Officer

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this APR 01 2024 at MAKATI CITY, affiants exhibiting to me their respective Passports, to wit:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Passport No.</u>	<u>Date &amp; Place of Issue</u>
Alberto M. de Larrazabal	P6263220B	February 11, 2021 – DFA Manila
Jerome S. Tan	K1766021H	January 2, 2020 – Singapore
Laurice S. Dela Cruz	P7177471B	July 12, 2021 – DFA Manila

Doc. No. 257 ;  
Page No. 53 ;  
Book No. LV ;  
Series of 2024.



  
**ROBERTO T. ONGSIAKO**  
Notary Public – Makati City  
Appt. No. M-056 until December 31, 2024  
Roll of Attorneys No. 37041  
Lifetime IBP No. 02163 – RSM Chapter  
PTR No. 10075604 – 01/02/2024 - Makati City  
MCLE Compliance No. VIII – 0000591 – 09/30/2022  
4th Floor Tower One and Exchange Plaza  
Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue  
Makati City, Philippines

**Notarial DST pursuant to Sec. 61  
of the TRAIN Act (amending  
Sec. 188 of the NIRC)  
affixed on Notary Public's copy.**



Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.

North Science Avenue
Special Export Processing Zone
Laguna Technopark
Biñan Laguna 4024 Philippines

Tel (63 2) 756 6840
Fax (63 49) 544 0322
www.global-imi.com

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
QUEZON CITY )SS.

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

I, ROSARIO CARMELA G. AUSTRIA, of legal age, being the duly elected, qualified and incumbent Assistant Corporate Secretary of INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC. (the "Corporation"), a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, do hereby certify that at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on 6 March 2024, at which meeting a quorum existed and acted throughout, the Board approved the following resolution:

Resolution No. B-12-2024

RESOLVED, to approve the delegation to the President, Mr. Jerome S. Tan, of the authority to sign the Corporation's Statement of Management Responsibility and Annual Report (17-A) in lieu of the Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Arthur R. Tan.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this Certificate this April 2, 2024 at Makati City.

Handwritten signature of Rosario Carmela G. Austria
ROSARIO CARMELA G. AUSTRIA
Assistant Corporate Secretary

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this April 2, 2024 at Makati City, the affiant exhibited to me, as competent evidence of identity, her Passport No. P8820775A issued on 19 September 2018 at DFA, Manila.

Doc. No. 262;
Page No. 54;
Book No. LV;
Series of 2024.



ROBERTO T. ONGSIAKO
Notary Public - Makati City
Appt. No. M-056 until December 31, 2024
Roll of Attorneys No. 37041
Lifetime IBP No. 02163 - RSM Chapter
PTR No. 10075604 - 01/02/2024 - Makati City
MCLE Compliance No. VIII - 0000591 - 09/30/2022
4th Floor Tower One and Exchange Plaza
Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue
Makati City, Philippines

Notarial D&T pursuant to Sec. 61 of the TRAIN Act (amending Sec. 188 of the NIRC) affixed on Notary Public's copy.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors  
Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.  
North Science Avenue  
Laguna Technopark Special Economic Zone (LT-SEZ)  
Bo. Biñan, Biñan, Laguna

### Report on the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the parent company financial statements of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. (the "Parent Company"), which comprise the parent company balance sheets as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the parent company statements of income, parent company statements of comprehensive income, parent company statements of changes in equity and parent company statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023, and notes to the parent company financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Parent Company as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 in accordance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRSs).

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing (PSAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Parent Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants in the Philippines (Code of Ethics) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the parent company financial statements in the Philippines, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the parent company financial statements in accordance with PFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Parent Company's financial reporting process.



## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent company 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 PSAs 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent company 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Parent Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the parent company financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.



### **Report on the Supplementary Information Required Under Revenue Regulations 15-2010**

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the parent company financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information required under Revenue Regulations 15-2010 in Note 34 to the parent company financial statements is presented for purposes of filing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue and is not a required part of the basic parent company financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the management of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic parent company financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic parent company financial statements taken as a whole.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia

Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 90787

Tax Identification No. 162-410-623

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-074-2023, October 23, 2023, valid until October 22, 2026

PTR No. 10082027, January 6, 2024, Makati City

April 01, 2024





**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC.**  
**PARENT COMPANY BALANCESHEETS**

	December 31	
	2023	2022
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 30 and 31)	\$3,884,234	\$3,701,712
Receivables (Notes 5, 29, 30 and 31)	261,273,148	245,911,348
Contract assets (Notes 6, 30 and 31)	17,676,778	17,115,125
Inventories (Note 7)	62,864,962	77,259,803
Other current assets (Note 8)	1,675,269	3,077,506
Total Current Assets	347,374,391	347,065,494
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>		
Investments in and advances to subsidiaries (Note 9)	232,382,435	235,385,168
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	22,420,124	25,179,259
Right-of-use assets (Note 28)	6,220,385	270,473
Financial assets at FVOCI (Notes 12, 30 and 31)	2,364,096	1,829,432
Goodwill and other noncurrent assets (Note 11)	2,243,833	2,418,693
Total Noncurrent Assets	265,630,873	265,083,025
	\$613,005,264	\$612,148,519
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (Notes 13, 30 and 31)	\$59,649,300	\$74,831,002
Contract liabilities (Notes 6, 30 and 31)	3,556,003	3,185,845
Loans payable (Notes 14, 30 and 31)	157,000,000	150,100,000
Current portion of long-term debt (Notes 15, 30 and 31)	5,100,000	1,500,000
Current portion of lease liabilities (Notes 28, 30 and 31)	1,257,754	210,592
Income tax payable	386,072	474,369
Total Current Liabilities	226,949,129	230,301,808
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>		
Long-term debt (Notes 15, 29, 30 and 31)	136,236,024	144,682,491
Net retirement liability (Note 26)	6,391,640	4,225,271
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities (Notes 28, 30 and 31)	5,422,889	87,988
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 25)	121,627	153,627
Other long-term liabilities	17,161	6,931
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	148,189,341	149,156,308
Total Liabilities	375,138,470	379,458,116
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Capital stock - common (Note 16)	42,720,682	42,719,224
Subscribed capital stock (Note 16)	689,311	692,454
Additional paid-in capital (Note 16)	182,090,957	182,110,339
Subscriptions receivable (Note 16)	(2,576,077)	(2,620,195)
Retained earnings (Note 16)	24,984,020	17,936,724
Treasury stock (Note 16)	(1,012,588)	(1,012,588)
Reserve for fluctuation on financial assets at FVOCI (Note 12)	547,961	32,794
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans	(9,577,472)	(7,168,349)
Total Equity	237,866,794	232,690,403
	\$613,005,264	\$612,148,519

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC.**  
**PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

	Years Ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
<b>REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS</b> (Note 18)	<b>\$274,897,950</b>	\$319,781,444	\$284,010,488
<b>COST OF SALES</b> (Notes 19, 21 and 26)	<b>250,134,862</b>	287,691,156	268,772,638
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>	<b>24,763,088</b>	32,090,288	15,237,850
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b> (Notes 20, 21 and 26)	<b>19,770,952</b>	20,809,701	14,511,668
<b>OTHERS - Net</b>			
Interest expense and bank charges (Note 22)	<b>(16,501,172)</b>	(9,841,722)	(6,266,700)
Miscellaneous income (expense) - net (Note 23)	<b>(8,069,085)</b>	(3,868,822)	437,849
Foreign exchange gains (losses) - net	<b>(151,414)</b>	1,852,198	868,236
Interest income (Note 24)	<b>3,909,415</b>	1,591,268	950,758
Dividend income (Note 9)	<b>24,600,000</b>	4,566,915	5,330,607
	<b>3,787,744</b>	(5,700,163)	1,320,750
<b>INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX</b>	<b>8,779,880</b>	5,580,424	2,046,932
<b>PROVISION FOR (BENEFIT FROM)</b> <b>INCOME TAX</b> (Note 25)			
Current	<b>1,764,500</b>	2,092,827	1,705,525
Deferred	<b>(31,916)</b>	134,905	(89,749)
	<b>1,732,584</b>	2,227,732	1,615,776
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>\$7,047,296</b>	\$3,352,692	\$431,156
<b>Earnings (Loss) Per Share</b> (Note 17)			
Basic and diluted	<b>\$0.00319</b>	\$0.00152	(\$0.00020)

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC.**  
**PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Years Ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>\$7,047,296</b>	\$3,352,692	\$431,156
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>			
<i>Other comprehensive loss not to be reclassified into profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Remeasurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plan (Note 26)	<b>(2,409,124)</b>	2,268,353	(144,947)
Fair value changes on financial assets at FVOCI - net of tax (Note 12)	<b>515,167</b>	587,404	320,194
	<b>(1,893,956)</b>	2,855,757	175,247
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>\$5,153,340</b>	\$6,208,449	\$606,403

*See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.*



**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC.**  
**PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	December 31, 2023								
	Capital Stock - Common (Note 16)	Subscribed Capital Stock (Note 16)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 16)	Subscriptions Receivable (Note 16)	Retained Earnings (Note 16)	Treasury Stock (Note 16)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Total
							Reserve for Fluctuation on Financial assets at FVOCI (Note 12)	Remeasurement Losses on Defined Benefit Plan (Note 26)	
Balances at January 1, 2023	\$42,719,224	\$692,454	\$182,110,339	(\$2,620,195)	\$17,936,724	(\$1,012,588)	\$32,794	(\$7,168,349)	\$232,690,403
Issued shares during the year	1,458	(1,458)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeitures during the year	-	(1,685)	(19,382)	21,067	-	-	-	-	-
Collections on subscriptions	-	-	-	23,051	-	-	-	-	23,051
	<b>42,720,682</b>	<b>689,311</b>	<b>182,090,957</b>	<b>(2,576,077)</b>	<b>17,936,724</b>	<b>(1,012,588)</b>	<b>32,794</b>	<b>(7,168,349)</b>	<b>232,713,454</b>
Net income	-	-	-	-	7,047,296	-	-	-	7,047,296
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	515,167	(2,409,123)	(1,893,956)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	7,047,296	-	515,167	(2,409,123)	5,153,340
<b>Balances at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>\$42,720,682</b>	<b>\$689,311</b>	<b>\$182,090,957</b>	<b>(\$2,576,077)</b>	<b>\$24,984,020</b>	<b>(\$1,012,588)</b>	<b>\$547,961</b>	<b>(\$9,577,472)</b>	<b>\$237,866,794</b>

	December 31, 2022								
	Capital Stock - Common (Note 16)	Subscribed Capital Stock (Note 16)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 16)	Subscriptions Receivable (Note 16)	Retained Earnings (Note 16)	Treasury Stock (Note 16)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Total
							Reserve for Fluctuation on Financial assets at FVOCI (Note 12)	Remeasurement Losses on Defined Benefit Plan (Note 26)	
Balances at January 1, 2022	\$42,705,563	\$708,788	\$182,143,920	(\$2,701,935)	\$14,584,032	(\$1,012,588)	(\$554,610)	(\$9,436,702)	\$226,436,468
Issued shares during the year	13,661	(13,661)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeitures during the year	-	(2,673)	(33,581)	36,254	-	-	-	-	-
Collections on subscriptions	-	-	-	45,486	-	-	-	-	45,486
	<b>42,719,224</b>	<b>692,454</b>	<b>182,110,339</b>	<b>(2,620,195)</b>	<b>14,584,032</b>	<b>(1,012,588)</b>	<b>(554,610)</b>	<b>(9,436,702)</b>	<b>226,481,954</b>
Net loss	-	-	-	-	3,352,692	-	-	-	3,352,692
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	587,404	2,268,353	2,855,757
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3,352,692	-	587,404	2,268,353	6,208,449
<b>Balances at December 31, 2022</b>	<b>\$42,719,224</b>	<b>\$692,454</b>	<b>\$182,110,339</b>	<b>(\$2,620,195)</b>	<b>\$17,936,724</b>	<b>(\$1,012,588)</b>	<b>\$32,794</b>	<b>(\$7,168,349)</b>	<b>\$232,690,403</b>



December 31, 2021

	Capital Stock - Common (Note 16)	Subscribed Capital Stock (Note 16)	Additional Paid-in Capital (Note 16)	Subscriptions Receivable (Note 16)	Retained Earnings (Note 16)	Treasury Stock (Note 16)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Total
							Reserve for Fluctuation on Financial assets at FVOCI (Note 12)	Remeasurement Losses on Defined Benefit Plan (Note 26)	
Balances at January 1, 2021	\$42,674,930	\$744,823	\$182,182,804	(\$2,888,800)	\$14,152,876	(\$1,012,588)	(\$874,804)	(\$9,291,755)	\$225,687,486
Issued shares during the year	30,633	(30,633)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfeitures during the year	-	(5,402)	(38,884)	44,286	-	-	-	-	-
Collections on subscriptions	-	-	-	142,579	-	-	-	-	142,579
	42,705,563	708,788	182,143,920	(2,701,935)	14,152,876	(1,012,588)	(874,804)	(9,291,755)	225,830,065
Net Loss	-	-	-	-	431,156	-	-	-	431,156
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,194	(144,947)	175,247
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	431,156	-	320,194	(144,947)	606,403
Balances at December 31, 2021	\$42,705,563	\$708,788	\$182,143,920	(\$2,701,935)	\$14,584,032	(\$1,012,588)	(\$554,610)	(\$9,436,702)	\$226,436,468

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



**INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC.**  
**PARENT COMPANY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Years Ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Income (loss) before income tax	<b>\$8,779,880</b>	\$5,580,424	\$2,046,932
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	<b>6,296,447</b>	7,233,908	11,277,993
Interest expense on loans (Note 22)	<b>15,788,494</b>	9,679,533	5,956,261
Impairment loss on product development cost (Note 11)	–	1,604,842	–
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 11)	<b>294,335</b>	1,179,647	2,990,735
Amortization of right-of-use assets (Note 28)	<b>1,516,010</b>	1,563,607	1,563,698
Unrealized foreign exchange (gains) losses – net	<b>69,426</b>	(297,423)	(947,678)
Reversal (impairment) of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	<b>(361,185)</b>	361,185	–
Impairment loss on investment (Note 23)	<b>3,002,733</b>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 22 and 28)	<b>668,815</b>	103,892	254,326
Gain on insurance claims (Note 23)	–	(2,316)	(4,454)
Loss (gain) on derivative transactions (Note 23)	–	(3,763)	–
Loss (gain) on sale and retirement of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	<b>(46,294)</b>	2,342,781	(66,388)
Interest income (Note 24)	<b>(3,909,415)</b>	(1,591,268)	(950,758)
Write-off of loans receivable	<b>6,084,292</b>	–	–
Dividend income (Note 9)	<b>(24,600,000)</b>	(4,566,915)	(5,330,607)
Operating income before working capital changes	<b>13,583,538</b>	23,188,134	16,790,060
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in:			
Receivables	<b>(17,501,240)</b>	(16,328,118)	(15,686,021)
Inventories	<b>14,394,841</b>	(14,220,056)	(34,251,601)
Other current assets	<b>1,402,237</b>	2,155,369	(2,293,270)
Contract assets	<b>(561,653)</b>	(3,507,634)	(1,253,228)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<b>(15,585,473)</b>	2,930,685	15,585,682
Contract liabilities	<b>435,436</b>	(22,403)	2,816,663
Retirement liability	<b>(242,755)</b>	(1,448,076)	123,953
Net cash generated from (used for) operations	<b>(4,075,069)</b>	(7,252,099)	(18,167,762)
Interest paid	<b>(15,731,718)</b>	(9,497,123)	(5,296,929)
Income tax paid	<b>(1,852,796)</b>	(2,081,055)	(2,009,878)
Interest received	<b>217,366</b>	31,790	4,661
Net cash used in operating activities	<b>(21,442,217)</b>	(18,798,487)	(25,469,908)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Dividends received	<b>24,600,000</b>	4,566,915	5,330,607
Proceeds from sale and retirement of property, plant and equipment	<b>61,322</b>	366,953	(13,229)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Advances to related parties	–	(42,580,000)	–
Other noncurrent assets	<b>(32,061)</b>	(170,639)	1,856,115
Acquisitions of:			
Property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	<b>(3,191,155)</b>	(3,310,026)	(7,202,805)
Computer software (Note 11)	<b>(151,536)</b>	(381,228)	(4,225,953)
Additional investment in a subsidiary (Note 9)	–	–	(40,000,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<b>21,350,692</b>	(41,508,025)	(44,255,265)

(Forward)



	<b>Years Ended December 31</b>		
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Payments of loans payable and long-term debt (Note 33)	<b>(\$7,946,467)</b>	(\$8,733,137)	(\$113,173,175)
Payments of lease liabilities (Note 28 and 33)	<b>(1,802,537)</b>	(1,870,779)	(1,860,775)
Collections (refund) of subscriptions receivable (Note 16)	<b>23,051</b>	45,486	142,579
Availments of loans payable and long-term-debt (Note 33)	<b>10,000,000</b>	59,600,000	185,793,239
Net cash provided by financing activities	<b>274,047</b>	49,041,570	70,901,868
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
	<b>182,522</b>	(11,264,942)	1,176,695
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>			
	<b>3,701,712</b>	14,966,654	13,789,959
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Note 4)</b>			
	<b>\$3,884,234</b>	\$3,701,712	\$14,966,654

See accompanying Notes to Parent Company Financial Statements.



# **INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC.**

---

## **NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

---

### **1. Corporate Information**

Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. (the Parent Company or IMI), a stock corporation organized and registered under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines on August 8, 1980, has four wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely: IMI International (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. (IMI Singapore), IMI USA, Inc. (IMI USA), IMI Japan, Inc. (IMI Japan) and PSi Technologies, Inc. (PSi) (collectively referred to as the Group). The Parent Company is 52.03% owned by AC Industrial Technology Holdings, Inc. (AC Industrials), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ayala Corporation (AC), a corporation incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines and listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange (PSE). AC is 47.91% owned by Mermac, Inc. (Ultimate Parent Company) and the rest by the public.

The registered office address of the Parent Company is North Science Avenue, Laguna Technopark - Special Economic Zone (LT-SEZ), Bo. Biñan, Biñan, Laguna.

The Parent Company was listed by way of introduction in the PSE on January 21, 2010. It has completed its follow-on offering and listing of 215,000,000 common shares on December 5, 2014. On March 2, 2018, the Parent Company completed the stock rights offer and listing of 350,000,000 common shares to all eligible stockholders.

The Parent Company is registered with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) as an exporter of printed circuit board assemblies (PCBA), flip chip assemblies, electronic sub-assemblies, box build products and enclosure systems. It also provides the following solutions: product design and development, test and systems development, automation, advanced manufacturing engineering, and power module assembly, among others. It serves diversified markets that include those in the automotive, industrial, medical, storage device, consumer electronics industries, and non-electronic products (including among others, automobiles, motorcycles, solar panels) or parts, components or materials of non-electronic products, as well as to perform and provide information technology services such as but not limited to data labeling/encoding or image annotation services.

The parent company financial statements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 were endorsed for approval by the Audit Committee and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (BOD) on April 01, 2024.

---

### **2. Summary of Significant Accounting and Financial Reporting Policies**

#### Basis of Preparation

The parent company financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The parent company financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD), which is the functional currency of the Parent Company, and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

The parent company financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

#### Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Parent Company, which are prepared for submission to the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), are in compliance with Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS). The Parent Company also prepares and issues consolidated financial statements presented in compliance with PFRS which can be obtained from the Parent Company's registered address.





### Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new standards effective in 2023. The Parent Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Unless otherwise indicated, adoption of these new standards did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Parent Company.

- Amendments to PAS 1 and PFRS Practice Statement 2, *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*

The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

- Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies, and
- Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures

The amendments to the Practice Statement provide non-mandatory guidance.

- Amendments to PAS 8, *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

The amendments introduce a new definition of accounting estimates and clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, the amendments clarify that the effects on an accounting estimate of a change in an input or a change in a measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

- Amendments to PAS 12, *Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under PAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments also clarify that where payments that settle a liability are deductible for tax purposes, it is a matter of judgement (having considered the applicable tax law) whether such deductions are attributable for tax purposes to the liability recognized in the financial statements (and interest expense) or to the related asset component (and interest expense).

- Amendments to PAS 12, *International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules*

The amendments introduce a mandatory exception in PAS 12 from recognizing and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The amendments also clarify that PAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. Such tax legislation, and the income taxes arising from it, are referred to as 'Pillar Two legislation' and 'Pillar Two income taxes', respectively.

The temporary exception from recognition and disclosure of information about deferred taxes and the requirement to disclose the application of the exception, apply immediately and retrospectively upon adoption of the amendments in June 2023.



Meanwhile, the disclosure of the current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes and the disclosures in relation to periods before the legislation is effective are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective are listed below. The Group intends to adopt the following pronouncements when they become effective. Adoption of these pronouncements is not expected to have a significant impact on the parent company financial statements.

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2024*

- Amendments to PAS 1, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- Amendments to PFRS 16, *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*
- Amendments to PAS 7 and PFRS 7, *Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*

*Effective beginning on or after January 1, 2025*

- PFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*
- Amendments to PAS 21, *Lack of exchangeability*

*Deferred effectivity*

- Amendments to PFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and PAS 28, *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of the parent company financial statements are summarized below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Current versus Noncurrent Classification

The Parent Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current or noncurrent classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
- Cash or cash equivalent, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

All other assets are classified as noncurrent.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

All other liabilities are classified as noncurrent.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities.



### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and in banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

### Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

#### a) Financial assets

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets are classified at fair value, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortized cost, FVOCI, and FVPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Parent Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Parent Company has applied the practical expedient, the Parent Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Parent Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under PFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Parent Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Parent Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

##### *Subsequent measurement*

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at FVOCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at FVPL

The financial assets of the Parent Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 consist of financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments) and financial assets designated at FVOCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).

##### *Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)*

This category is the most relevant to the Parent Company. The Parent Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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



Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Parent Company's financial assets at amortized cost includes cash and cash equivalents, receivables and miscellaneous deposits included under "Other noncurrent assets" account.

*Financial assets designated at FVOCI (equity instruments)*

Upon initial recognition, the Parent Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under PAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the parent company statement of income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Parent Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Parent Company elected to classify irrevocably its investments in club shares and common equity shares under this category.

*Financial assets at FVPL*

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at FVPL, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at FVPL, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at FVPL on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at FVPL are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the parent company statement of income.

This category includes derivative instruments which the Parent Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at FVOCI.

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid contract that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative.

An embedded derivative within a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as either at amortized cost or at fair value depending on whether the cash flows of the hybrid contract are solely payments of principal and interest and the assessment of the business model within which the financial asset is held. On the other hand, an embedded derivative with a financial liability or a non-financial host is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.



Separated embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modified the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

#### *Derecognition*

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Parent Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Parent Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Parent Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Parent Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Parent Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Parent Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Parent Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Parent Company could be required to repay.

#### *Impairment of financial assets*

The Parent Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Parent Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognized for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Parent Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Parent Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Parent Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For nontrade and intercompany receivables, the Parent Company uses the general approach in applying the ECL model, where the Parent Company intends to determine if significant increase in credit risk is evident at each reporting date, beginning the initial recognition of the asset and if the loan is already credit impaired. The Parent Company has established an ECL computation which represents the weighted average of the credit losses based on the risks of a default occurring.

The Parent Company considers a financial asset in default when internal or external information indicates that the Parent Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Parent Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.



b) Financial liabilities

*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

*Subsequent measurement*

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

*Loans and borrowings*

This category pertains to financial liabilities that are not held for trading or not designated as at FVPL upon the inception of the liability. These include liabilities arising from operations and borrowings.

After initial measurement, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when other financial liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the EIR amortization process.

This category applies to the Parent Company's accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding advances from customers, advances from third party, statutory payables and taxes payables), loans and trust receipts payable and long-term debt.

*Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the parent company statement of income.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Fair Value Measurement

The Parent Company measures its financial assets at FVOCI at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are disclosed in Note 30.

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Parent Company.

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



The Parent Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure the fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which the fair value is measured or disclosed in the Parent Company's financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the parent company financial statements on a recurring basis, the Parent Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at balance sheet date.

For purposes of fair value disclosures, the Parent Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

#### Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined using the moving average method for raw materials and supplies. For finished goods and work-in-process, cost includes direct materials, direct labor, and a proportion of manufacturing overhead costs based on normal operating capacity determined using the moving average method. NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. In the event that NRV is lower than cost, the decline shall be recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

#### Investment in Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Parent Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Parent Company controls an investee if and only if the Parent Company has:

- (a) Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- (b) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- (c) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Parent Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Parent Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (a) The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- (b) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- (c) The Parent Company's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Parent Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.



Investment in subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method, less accumulated impairment, if any. Under this method, an investment is recognized at cost and income from investment is recognized in profit or loss only to the extent that the investor receives distributions from accumulated profits of the investee arising after the acquisition date.

#### Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of property, plant and equipment consists of its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditures incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs, are normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditures have resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance, the expenditures are capitalized as additional costs of property, plant and equipment.

Construction in progress is stated at cost, less impairment loss, if any. This includes costs of construction and installation of plant and equipment and machinery items, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use. Construction in progress is not depreciated until such time as the relevant assets are completed and put into operational use.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment commences once the property, plant and equipment are available for use and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives (EUL) of the assets as follows:

	Years
Buildings	25
Building improvements	5
Machineries and facilities equipment (Notes 3 and 10)	10
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 – 5
Transportation equipment	3 – 5
Tools and instruments	2

The EUL and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The EUL of property, plant and equipment are based on expected asset utilization as anchored on business plans and strategies that also consider expected future technological developments and market behavior to ensure that the period of depreciation is consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the accounts until these are no longer used and no further depreciation is charged to profit or loss.

#### Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Parent Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.





### Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the gain is recognized in profit or loss. The Parent Company reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, less accumulated impairment losses. For purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Parent Company's cash-generating unit (CGU), or group of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Parent Company are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated should:

- Represent the lowest level within the Parent Company at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- Not be larger than an operating segment determined in accordance with PFRS 8, *Operating Segments*.

When goodwill has been allocated to a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill allocated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation.

### Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.

#### *Research and development costs*

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Parent Company can demonstrate:

- (a) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale;
- (b) Its intention to complete and ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- (c) How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;
- (d) The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- (e) Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected benefit.

The EUL of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their EUL and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset is impaired. The amortization period and method for intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at the end of each balance sheet date. Changes in the EUL or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as



changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in profit or loss.

The EUL of intangible assets of finite useful life are as follows:

	Years
Product development cost	5
Computer software	3

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

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

#### Leases

The Parent Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

#### Parent Company as Lessee

The Parent Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Parent Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

#### *Right-of-use Assets*

The Parent Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Parent Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

#### *Lease Liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Parent Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Parent Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Parent Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.



In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Parent Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

#### *Short-term Leases (STL) and Leases of Low-value Assets*

The Parent Company applies the STL recognition exemption to those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. The Parent Company applies the low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of underlying assets with a value, when new, of US\$5,000 and below. Lease payments on short-term leases and low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### *Extension Options*

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Parent Company up to one year before the end of the noncancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Parent Company seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Parent Company and not by the lessors. The Parent Company assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Parent Company re-assesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

#### Impairment of Nonfinancial Assets

The Parent Company assesses, at each balance sheet date, whether there is an indication that an asset is impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Parent Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are 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.

The Parent Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Parent Company's CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally covered a period of five years.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Parent Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such reversal, the depreciation and amortization expense is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining EUL.



Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as of September 30 and when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

#### Provisions and Onerous Contracts

Provisions are recognized when the Parent Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Parent Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Many contracts (for example, some routine purchase orders) can be cancelled without paying compensation to the other party, and therefore there is no obligation. Other contracts establish both rights and obligations for each of the contracting parties. Where events make such a contract onerous, the contract falls within the scope of PAS 37 and a liability exists which is recognized. Executory contracts that are not onerous fall outside the scope of PAS 37.

PAS 37 defines an onerous contract as a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both:

- (a) the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract – for example, direct labour and materials; and
- (b) an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts – for example, an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract among others.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, 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, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

#### Equity

##### *Capital stock*

Capital stock is measured at par value for all shares issued and outstanding. When the Parent Company issues more than one class of stock, a separate account is maintained for each class of stock and the number of shares issued.

Preferred shares may be issued with various rights. In determining whether a preference share is financial liability or equity instrument, the issuer is required to assess the particular rights attached to the share to determine whether it exhibits the fundamental characteristic of a financial liability. A preference share redeemable only at the option of the Parent Company is an equity instrument because the issuer does not have a present or future obligation to transfer financial assets to the shareholder.



*Additional paid-in capital*

Additional paid-in capital pertains to the difference of the par value and selling price of issued and outstanding shares of stock. Direct costs incurred related to equity issuance, such as underwriting, accounting and legal fees, printing costs and taxes, are charged to the "Additional paid-in capital" account. If additional paid-in capital is not sufficient, the excess is charged against "Retained earnings" account.

*Subscriptions receivable*

Subscriptions receivable pertains to the uncollected portion of the subscribed shares.

*Retained earnings and dividend on capital stock*

Retained earnings represent net accumulated earnings of the Parent Company, less dividends declared. Dividends on capital stock are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Parent Company's BOD.

*Treasury stock*

Treasury stock is recorded at cost and is presented as a deduction from equity. When the shares are retired, the "Capital stock" account is reduced by its par value and the excess of cost over par value upon retirement is debited to the "Additional paid-in capital" account to the extent of the specific or average additional paid-in capital when the shares were issued and to the "Retained earnings" account for the remaining balance.

Revenue Recognition

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Parent Company is in the business of providing electronic manufacturing and other related services to various customers. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Parent Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Parent Company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

*Manufacturing of goods*

The Parent Company provides manufacturing services in accordance with the customer's specifications. The Parent Company promises to provide a combined performance obligation comprised of non-distinct goods or services, which include issuance of materials to production, assembly, testing and packaging.

Contracts with customers are generally classified as turnkey or consignment. In a turnkey contract, the Parent Company procures the materials and provides the assembly services to the customer. In a consignment contract, the Parent Company only provides assembly services to the customer.

For turnkey contracts, revenue is recognized over time since the products created have no alternative use to the Parent Company and the Parent Company has right to payment for performance completed to date including the related profit margin, in case of termination for reasons other than the Parent Company's failure to perform as promised.

For goods manufactured not covered by customer purchase orders or firm delivery schedule, revenues are recognized at a point in time, when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when goods are shipped or goods are received by the customer, depending on the corresponding agreement with the customer.

For consignment contracts, revenue is recognized over time as services are rendered since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Parent Company performs.



*Non-recurring engineering services*

Non-recurring engineering charges, tooling and other pre-production revenue stream (NREs) are recognized at a point in time since the criteria for over time recognition is not met. This is based on the assessment that while, in general, the Parent Company has no alternative use for these NREs, either due to customization or restrictions by the customer, there is no assurance or relevant experience that IMI has enforceable right to payment or can recover the cost, plus reasonable margin, in case of contract termination. Point in time revenue recognition for NREs would mean revenue is recognized upon customer acceptance of the NREs (transfer of control).

The Parent Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., customer options that provide material rights to customers and warranties). In determining the transaction price, the Parent Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

*Variable consideration*

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Parent Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

*Significant financing component*

The Parent Company's contracts with its customers are short-term in nature. Using the practical expedient in PFRS 15, the Parent Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration of the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Parent Company does not have significant separate performance obligations wherein the transaction price needs to be allocated as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

b) Contract balances

*Contract asset*

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Parent Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

*Contract liability*

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Parent Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Parent Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). A contract liability is recognized as revenue when the Parent Company performs under the contract.

c) Cost to obtain a contract

The Parent Company pays sales commission to its employees for each contract that they obtain. The Parent Company has elected to apply the optional practical expedient for costs to obtain a contract which allows the Parent Company to immediately expense sales commissions (included under operating expenses) because the amortization period of the asset that the Parent Company otherwise would have used is one year or less.



#### Other Income

##### *Interest income*

Interest income is recognized as it accrues using the EIR method.

##### *Dividends*

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the payment is established.

##### *Miscellaneous income*

Miscellaneous income is recognized as the Parent Company earns the right over it.

#### Expenses

##### *Cost of sales*

This account includes cost of goods sold and cost of services. These expenses pertain to the direct expenses incurred by the Parent Company in relation to the products and services offered. Cost of sales is recognized when the related goods are sold and when services are rendered.

##### *Operating expenses*

This account pertains to the general and administrative expenses. Operating expenses are recognized when incurred.

#### Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to profit or loss. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of initial transaction. Nonmonetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

#### Income Taxes

##### *Current tax*

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Current tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, when appropriate.

##### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes as of the balance sheet date.

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

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



The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilized.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss.

Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

For periods where an Income Tax Holiday (ITH) is in effect, no deferred taxes are recognized in the parent company financial statements as the ITH status of the Parent Company neither results in a deductible temporary difference or taxable temporary difference. However, for temporary differences that are expected to reverse beyond the ITH, deferred taxes are recognized.

#### Earnings per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common share outstanding and adjusted to give retrospective effect to any stock dividends declared during the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to common equity holders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, plus the weighted average number of common shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential common shares. The calculation of diluted EPS does not assume conversion, exercise or other issue of potential common shares that would have an antidilutive effect on EPS.

#### Retirement and Other Employee Benefits

##### *Defined benefit plan*

The Parent Company maintains a defined benefit plan covering substantially all its employees and IMI International Regional Operating Headquarters (IMI ROHQ)'s employees. The Parent Company allocates the retirement expense to IMI ROHQ according to the Parent Company's best estimate based on the prevailing basic pay of the employees. The plan is a funded, noncontributory retirement plan administered by the Board of Trustees.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. This method reflects services rendered by employees up to the date of valuation and incorporates assumptions concerning employees' projected salaries. An actuarial valuation is conducted with sufficient regularity, with the option to accelerate when significant changes to underlying assumptions occur.

Service costs which include current service costs, past service costs and gains or losses on non-routine settlements are recognized as expense in profit or loss. Past service costs are recognized when plan amendment or curtailment occurs.





Net interest on net retirement liability is the change during the period in net retirement liability that arises from the passage of time which is determined by applying the discount rate based on government bonds to net retirement liability. Net interest on net retirement liability is recognized as expense or income in profit or loss.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest on net retirement liability) are recognized immediately in OCI in the period in which they arise. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net retirement liability is the aggregate of the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the balance sheet date reduced by the fair value of plan assets, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net retirement asset to the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Parent Company, nor can they be paid directly to the Parent Company. The fair value of plan assets is based on market price information. When no market price is available, the fair value of plan assets is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects both the risk associated with the plan assets and the maturity or expected disposal date of those assets (or, if they have no maturity, the expected period until the settlement of the related obligations).

#### *Employee leave entitlement*

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized as a liability when they accrue to the employees. The undiscounted liability for leave expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the balance sheet date is recognized for services rendered by employees up to the end of the balance sheet date.

#### Share-based Payment Transactions

Certain employees (including directors) of the Parent Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ("equity-settled transactions").

The Parent Company has an employee stock ownership plan (ESOWN) which allows the grantees to purchase the Parent Company's shares at a discounted price. The Parent Company recognizes employee benefit expense over the holding period. The Parent Company treats its ESOWN plan as option exercisable within a given period. The Parent Company recognizes the granted option to the employees of its subsidiaries as investment. These are accounted for similar to the methods outlined in PFRS 2. Dividends paid on the awards that have vested are deducted from equity while those paid on awards that are unvested are charged to profit or loss.

#### Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the parent company financial statements. These are disclosed in the parent company financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized in the parent company financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

#### Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Post period events that provide additional information about the Parent Company's financial position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the parent company financial statements. Post period events that are non-adjusting events are disclosed in the parent company financial statements when material.



---

### 3. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the parent company financial statements in conformity with PFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the parent company financial statements and accompanying notes. Uncertainty about these judgments, assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities affected in future periods.

#### Judgments

In the process of applying the Parent Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the parent company financial statements:

#### *Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Parent Company as lessee*

The Parent Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Parent Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Parent Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Parent Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., a change in business strategy, construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

The Parent Company's leases consist mainly of land, production facilities and warehouses and office buildings (land and buildings). The Parent Company included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of land and buildings due to the significance of these assets to its operations. These leases have a lease term of more than one year and there will be a significant negative effect on the business if a replacement is not readily available.

#### *Operating lease commitments – Parent Company as lessee (Prior to adoption of PFRS 16)*

The Parent Company has entered into contracts with various lease contracts for office spaces and land. The Parent Company has determined that all significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties are retained by the lessor.

Further details are disclosed in Note 28.

#### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

- Identifying contracts with customers  
Generally, a valid and approved manufacturing service agreement (MSA), scheduling agreement (SA), customer accepted quote, customer forecast, and/or customer purchase order or firm delivery schedule will be in place before the Parent Company provides services or manufacture goods for the customers. The Parent Company is not obligated to transfer any goods or provide services until the customer submits a purchase order or firm delivery schedule under the MSA or SA, respectively. The purchase order or firm delivery schedule creates the enforceable rights and obligations and is therefore evaluated together with the MSA or SA for revenue recognition in accordance with PFRS 15.
- Determining the timing of revenue recognition  
The Parent Company assessed that revenue from manufacturing of goods shall be recognized over time. For turnkey contracts, revenue is recognized over time since the products created have no alternative use and the Parent Company has right to payment for performance completed to



date including the related profit margin, in case of termination for reasons other than the Parent Company's failure to perform as promised. For consignment contracts, revenue is recognized over time as services are rendered since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits as the Parent Company performs.

- Determining the method to measure of progress for revenue recognized over time  
The Parent Company measures progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation using an input method (i.e., costs incurred). Management believes that this method provides a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods or services to the customer because the Parent Company provides integration service to produce a combined output and each item in the combined output may not transfer an equal amount of value to the customer.

#### *Product development costs*

Expenditures for the development of new products or production systems are recognized as intangible assets if such expenditures, with a high degree of certainty, will result in future economic benefits for the Parent Company. The rules require stringent criteria to be met for these development expenditures to be recognized as assets such as determining technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset. Management assessed that it is able to meet the identifiability and separability criteria provided in PAS 38, *Intangible*, on the premise that the projects involved are in separate locations from other existing lines and that each project arises from a contractual right between the Parent Company and each customer. Moreover, management is able to demonstrate that the projects are in the advanced stage of development.

Further details are disclosed in Note 11.

#### *Onerous contracts – costs of fulfilling a contract*

When the Parent Company assessed that it has contracts that are onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognized and measured as a provision. The Parent Company defines an onerous contract as a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

The Parent Company applies judgment in assessing loss-making projects and determining commitment period or non-cancellable period of the contract.

Further details are disclosed in Notes 13 and 21.

#### *Contingencies*

The Parent Company is currently involved in various legal proceedings. The estimates of the probable costs of the resolutions and assessments of these claims have been developed in consultation with outside counsels handling the defense in these matters and are based upon analyses of potential results. The Parent Company currently does not believe that these proceedings will have a material effect on the Parent Company's financial position. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates or in the effectiveness of the strategies relating to these proceedings.

Further details are disclosed in Note 32.

#### Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are discussed below. The Parent Company based its estimates and assumptions on parameters available when the parent company financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Parent Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.



*Estimated Useful Lives (EUL) of Property, Plant, and Equipment (PPE)*

The Parent Company estimates the useful lives of its PPE based on expected usage, wear and tear, and technological or commercial obsolescence. The Parent Company reviews the EUL of PPE annually. If the result of the review indicates that the PPE will continue to be used for a period longer or shorter than the existing policy and practice, the EUL is revised. The change in EUL is accounted for prospectively (no restatement of prior periods) and applied to existing assets at the time of change and to future assets to be acquired in future periods. An increase in the EUL of PPE will result in lower depreciation since the carrying values of the PPE will be depreciated over the extended remaining lives.

In 2022, the Parent Company has concluded its assessment that most of its production machineries and equipment were historically being used in operations for about ten (10) years which is beyond the EUL of seven (7) years. The review also disclosed that the repairs being incurred for these production machineries and equipment, after seven (7) years, remain to be low or not more than 50% of the annual depreciation. Because of this, the Group changed the EUL of production machineries and equipment from seven (7) to ten (10) years (see Note 10).

*Lease commitments – Parent Company as lessee*

*Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

The Parent Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Parent Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Parent Company ‘would have to pay’, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary’s functional currency).

The Parent Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary’s stand-alone credit rating).

*Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets*

The Parent Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance, etc.).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Parent Company’s historical observed default rates. The Parent Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., industry compounded annual growth rate) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Parent Company’s historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer’s actual default in the future.

The Parent Company has considered impact of COVID-19 pandemic and revised its assumptions in determining the macroeconomic variables and loss rates in the computation of ECL. The changes in the gross carrying amount of receivables from the sales of the Parent Company during the year and impact of COVID-19 pandemic did not materially affect the allowance for ECLs.



Further details on the expected credit loss are disclosed in Note 5.

*Estimating NRV of inventories*

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and NRV. This requires the Parent Company to make an estimate of the inventories' estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, costs of completion and costs necessary to make a sale to determine the NRV. In the event that NRV is lower than cost, the decline is recognized as an expense.

Further details on inventories are disclosed in Note 7.

*Depreciation and amortization*

The Parent Company computes depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful life on a straight-line basis over the assets' EUL. The EUL of depreciation and amortization method are reviewed annually to ensure that these are consistent with the expected pattern of the economic benefits from the assets. This requires the Parent Company to make an estimate of the expected asset utilization from business plans and strategies, future technical developments and market behavior to determine the expected pattern of economic benefits from the assets. Changes in the EUL or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the depreciation and amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The depreciation and amortization expense on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives are recognized in profit or loss, in the expense category, consistent with the function of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Further details on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are disclosed in Notes 10 and 11, respectively.

*Evaluation of impairment of financial assets*

The Parent Company reviews the expected collectability of its intercompany receivables based on expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In assessing the impairment, the Parent Company considers a financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Parent Company's loans receivable from STI Enterprises Limited amounting to \$6.08million was written off. This is based on a contractual agreement whereby the carrying amount of the financial asset exceeds the recoverable amount and all the rights, titles, powers, interests and benefits have been assigned and transferred.

*Evaluation of impairment of nonfinancial assets*

The Parent Company reviews investment in subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets for impairment of value. Impairment for goodwill is assessed at least annually. This includes considering certain indications of impairment such as significant changes in asset usage, significant decline in assets' market value, obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends. Moreover, lockdown to Parent manufacturing sites due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic that leads to lower production post impairment indicators requiring the assessment of the recoverable amount for the said assets. The Parent Company estimates the recoverable amount as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In determining the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the Parent Company is required to make estimates and assumptions that may affect property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets. For goodwill, this requires an estimation of the recoverable amount which is the fair value less costs to sell or value in use of the CGU to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating a value in use amount requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows for the CGU and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of cash flows. The impairment assessment disclosed that the Parent



Company's remaining value of investment with PSi is fully impaired. Accordingly, an impairment loss of \$3.00M was recognized.

Further details on investments in subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are disclosed in Notes 9, 10 and 11, respectively.

#### *Taxes*

The Parent Company has exposures to the tax rules and regulations in the Philippines and significant judgment is involved in determining the provision for these tax exposures. The Parent Company recognizes liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes are due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognized, such difference will impact profit or loss in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses and unused tax credits, to the extent that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carryforward benefits of unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. Significant judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in Note 25.

#### *Retirement and other employee benefits*

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other long-term employee benefits as well as the present value of defined benefit obligation are determined using an actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate, turnover rate, mortality rate, salary increase rate, and future retirement increase. Due to the complexity of the actuarial valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The turnover rate represents the proportion of the current plan members who will resign from service prior to their retirement date and hence, be entitled to resignation benefits instead of retirement benefits. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables and is modified accordingly with estimates of mortality improvements. Salary increase rate and future retirement increase are based on expected future inflation rates.

The Parent Company also estimates other short-term employee benefit obligations and expenses, including the cost of paid leaves based on historical leave availments of employees, subject to the Parent Company's policies. These estimates may vary depending on the future changes in salaries and actual experiences during the period.

Further details on retirement and other employee benefits are disclosed in Note 26.

#### *Onerous contracts – costs of fulfilling a contract*

The Parent Company estimates the provision on onerous contract by determining the revenues less unavoidable costs during the commitment period based on financial budgets approved by management. In determining unavoidable costs, the Parent Company excludes other non-directly related costs such as costs of wasted materials, labor inefficiencies and other costs of resources that were not reflected in the pricing of the contract.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision shall be the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. Because of the time value



of money, provisions relating to cash outflows that arise soon after the reporting period are more onerous than those where cash outflows of the same amount arise later. Provisions are therefore discounted, where the effect is material.

The discount rate shall be a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The discount rate shall not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted. The Parent Company assessed that the time value of money is not applicable in the determination of the current provision as the committed periods are normally not exceeding one year.

Further details on onerous contracts are disclosed in Notes 13 and 21.

---

#### 4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This account consists of:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
Cash on hand	<b>\$35,086</b>	\$30,725
Cash in banks	<b>3,849,148</b>	3,670,987
	<b>\$3,884,234</b>	\$3,701,712

Cash in banks earns interest at the respective bank deposit rates. Cash equivalents have maturities of varying periods of up to three months and earn interest at the respective cash equivalents rates.

Interest income earned from cash in banks and cash equivalents amounted to \$0.05 million in 2023, \$0.005 million in 2022, and \$0.06 million in 2021 (see Note 24).

---

#### 5. Receivables

This account consists of:

	<b>2023</b>	2022
Accounts receivable:		
Third parties	<b>\$52,542,592</b>	\$41,806,791
Related parties (Note 29)	<b>114,932,741</b>	125,124,982
Loans to subsidiaries (Note 3 and 29)	<b>93,731,471</b>	78,810,336
Receivable from employees	<b>103,107</b>	56,809
Others	<b>174,005</b>	159,733
	<b>261,483,916</b>	245,958,651
Less allowance for ECLs	<b>210,768</b>	47,303
	<b>\$261,273,148</b>	\$245,911,348

##### Trade

Trade receivables arise from manufacturing and other related services for electronic products and components and have credit terms averaging 45 days from invoice date.

##### Nontrade

Nontrade receivables represent billings to customers for production and test equipment and all other charges agreed with the customers in carrying out business operations. These receivables have credit terms averaging 40 days from invoice date.

##### Receivable from Employees

Receivable from employees mostly pertain to non-interest bearing short-term loans granted to the Parent Company's employees which are collectible through salary deduction..



Others

Others include maternity and sickness benefit receivable from the Social Security System.

Allowance for ECLs

Trade receivables, nontrade receivables, receivables from insurance (nil in 2023) and receivable from employees with aggregate nominal value of \$0.05 million and \$1.16 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were individually assessed to be impaired and fully provided with allowance for ECLs.

Movements in the allowance for ECLs follows:

December 31, 2023					
	Trade	Nontrade	Receivable from Insurance	Receivable from Employees	Total
<b>At beginning of year</b>	<b>\$29,366</b>	<b>\$17,594</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$343</b>	<b>\$47,303</b>
<b>Provisions (Note 21)</b>	<b>185,747</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>185,747</b>
<b>Write-off</b>	<b>(22,282)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(22,282)</b>
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>\$192,831</b>	<b>\$17,594</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$343</b>	<b>\$210,768</b>

December 31, 2022					
	Trade	Nontrade	Receivable from Insurance	Receivable from Employees	Total
At beginning of year	\$22,282	\$16,349	\$1,117,057	\$343	\$1,156,031
Reversals (Note 21)	7,084	1,245	-	-	8,329
Write-off	-	-	(1,117,057)	-	(1,117,057)
At end of year	\$29,366	\$17,594	\$-	\$343	\$47,303

Provisions during the year form part of "Operating expenses" account and are included under "Facilities costs and others" (see Note 21).

**6. Contract Balances**

	2023	2022
Contract assets	<b>\$17,676,778</b>	\$17,115,125
Contract liabilities	<b>3,556,003</b>	3,185,845

Contract assets are initially recognized for revenue earned from manufacturing of goods as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the services. When goods are shipped or goods are received by the customer, depending on the corresponding agreement with the customers, the amounts recognized as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables. Payments are received from customers depending on the credit terms.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company did not recognize a provision for expected credit losses on contracts assets.

Contract liabilities includes short-term advances received to render manufacturing services. The significant increase in the contract liabilities was mainly due to advance payments of new and existing customers towards the end of the year.

The Parent Company applied the practical expedient in PFRS 15 on the disclosure of information about the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations given the customer contracts have original expected duration of one year or less.





## 7. Inventories

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Raw materials and supplies	<b>\$66,413,149</b>	\$80,610,961
Less allowance for:		
Inventory obsolescence	<b>3,264,253</b>	3,056,655
Decline in value of inventories	<b>283,934</b>	294,503
	<b>3,548,187</b>	3,351,158
	<b>\$62,864,962</b>	\$77,259,803

The cost of the inventories carried at NRV amounted to \$25.36 million and \$27.60 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The amount of inventories recognized as an expense under "Cost of sales" account amounted to \$201.22 million in 2023, \$234.43 million in 2022, \$204.64 million in 2021 (see Note 19).

Movements in the allowance for inventory obsolescence follows:

	2023	2022
At the beginning of year	<b>\$3,056,655</b>	\$3,005,998
Provisions (reversals) (Note 21)	<b>210,255</b>	80,134
Write-off	<b>(2,657)</b>	(29,477)
At end of year	<b>\$3,264,253</b>	\$3,056,655

Movements in the allowance for decline in value of inventories value are as follows:

	2023	2022
At the beginning of year	<b>\$294,503</b>	\$151,903
Provisions (Note 21)	<b>(10,569)</b>	142,600
At end of year	<b>\$283,934</b>	\$294,503

## 8. Other Current Assets

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Advances to suppliers	<b>\$567,602</b>	\$1,648,187
Prepayments	<b>213,268</b>	583,025
Tax credits	<b>421,780</b>	420,919
Input taxes	<b>472,619</b>	425,375
	<b>\$1,675,269</b>	\$3,077,506

Advances to suppliers represent advance payments made to suppliers for direct materials.

Prepayments include prepayments for rent, life and fire insurance and prepaid insurance for product liability and recall which covers product recall expenses and potential liability to third parties seeking damage if the Parent Company recalls any of its products.

Tax credits are amounts withheld from income tax payments of the Parent Company within the year.

Input taxes are amounts expected to be applied against output tax within 12 months from the balance sheet date. Input taxes are recognized when an entity in the Parent Company purchases goods or services from a supplier or vendor.



## 9. Investments in and Advances to Subsidiaries

This account consists of:

	2023				
	IMI Singapore	IMI USA	IMI Japan	PSi	Total
<b>Equity investments:</b>					
At the beginning of year	\$229,481,543	\$2,751,206	\$149,686	\$3,002,733	\$232,382,435
Impairment loss	–	–	–	(3,002,733)	(3,002,733)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>\$229,481,543</b>	<b>\$2,751,206</b>	<b>\$149,686</b>	<b>\$–</b>	<b>\$232,382,435</b>

	2022				
	IMI Singapore	IMI USA	IMI Japan	PSi	Total
<b>Equity investments:</b>					
At the beginning of year	\$229,481,543	\$2,751,206	\$149,686	\$3,002,733	\$235,385,168
Additional investment in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>\$229,481,543</b>	<b>\$2,751,206</b>	<b>\$149,686</b>	<b>\$3,002,733</b>	<b>\$235,385,168</b>

In 2023, the Parent Company recognized an impairment loss of \$3.00M, which represents the full remaining value of its investment on PSi. No impairment loss was recognized in 2022.

In August 2021, the Parent Company made equity investment to IMI Singapore amounting to \$40.00 million. The funding was used to redeem in full the remaining RCPS from ACI SG. The Parent Company received dividends from IMI Singapore amounting to \$24.60 million and \$4.57 million in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Parent Company's voting rights on its investment in subsidiaries is proportionate to its ownership interest which is 100% for all its direct subsidiary.

## 10. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in this account are as follows

	2023						
	Buildings and Improvements	Machineries and Facilities Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Tools and Instruments	Construction in Progress	Total
Cost at beginning of year	\$43,813,672	\$89,718,817	\$11,793,694	\$1,439,072	\$2,671,735	64,409	\$149,501,399
Additions	800,605	1,394,527	371,722	186,288	197,934	240,079	3,191,155
Disposals	–	(642,025)	(326,612)	(129,619)	(18,010)	–	(1,116,266)
Reclassification	64,409	–	–	–	–	(64,409)	–
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>44,678,686</b>	<b>90,471,319</b>	<b>\$11,838,804</b>	<b>1,495,741</b>	<b>2,851,659</b>	<b>240,079</b>	<b>151,576,288</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
At beginning of year	39,396,791	67,763,393	11,193,037	880,619	2,553,764	–	121,787,604
Depreciation	1,801,995	3,749,344	350,808	258,724	135,576	–	6,296,447
Disposals/retirement	–	(642,339)	(326,580)	(114,623)	(17,696)	–	(1,101,238)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>41,198,786</b>	<b>70,870,398</b>	<b>11,217,265</b>	<b>1,024,720</b>	<b>2,671,644</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>126,982,813</b>
<b>Accumulated impairment losses</b>							
At beginning of year	736,565	1,785,745	12,226	–	–	–	2,534,536
Reversal of impairment loss (Notes 3 and 23)	–	(361,185)	–	–	–	–	(361,185)
<b>At end of year</b>	<b>736,565</b>	<b>1,424,560</b>	<b>12,226</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,173,351</b>
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$2,743,335</b>	<b>\$18,176,361</b>	<b>\$609,313</b>	<b>\$471,021</b>	<b>\$180,015</b>	<b>\$240,079</b>	<b>\$22,420,124</b>



	2022						
	Buildings and Improvements	Machineries and Facilities Equipment	Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Tools and Instruments	Construction in Progress	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
At beginning of year	\$42,865,798	\$93,799,610	\$11,535,757	\$1,300,804	\$2,606,400	\$598,500	\$152,706,869
Additions	460,203	2,048,524	384,001	264,632	88,257	64,409	3,310,026
Disposals		(6,214,019)	(126,064)	(151,521)	(23,892)		(6,515,496)
Reclassification	487,671	84,702		25,157	970	(598,500)	
At end of year	43,813,672	89,718,817	11,793,694	1,439,072	2,671,735	64,409	149,501,399
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
At beginning of year	37,206,237	66,949,984	10,967,449	770,884	2,464,790		118,359,344
Depreciation	2,190,554	4,322,332	350,807	261,256	108,959		7,233,908
Disposals/retirement		(3,508,923)	(125,219)	(151,521)	(19,985)		(3,805,648)
At end of year	39,396,791	67,763,393	11,193,037	880,619	2,553,764		121,787,604
<b>Accumulated impairment losses</b>							
	736,565	1,785,745	12,226				2,534,536
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$3,680,316</b>	<b>\$20,169,679</b>	<b>\$588,431</b>	<b>\$558,453</b>	<b>\$117,971</b>	<b>\$64,409</b>	<b>\$25,179,259</b>

In 2023 and 2022, provision for impairment of certain assets was recognized by the Parent Company amounting to (\$0.36) million and \$0.36 million, respectively, due to declining customer demand (nil in 2021).

Construction in progress pertains to the construction and development of manufacturing production lines of the Parent Company. Construction in progress transferred to property, plant and equipment amounted to \$0.06 million and \$0.60 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Parent Company decided to change the EUL of 4 machineries from 7 to 10 years based on the expected asset utilization and pattern of economic benefits. The change, which was accounted for prospectively effective January 1, 2022, resulted in a decrease in depreciation expense of \$2.28 million in 2022. The assets affected will result to a lower depreciation expense annually over its remaining life.

The Parent Company recognized gains / (loss) from disposal and retirement of certain property, plant and equipment amounting to (\$0.05) million in 2023, (\$2.34) million in 2022 and \$0.07 million in 2021 (see Note 23).

As of December 31, 2023, and 2022, the cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment still being used by the Parent Company amounted to \$84.61 million and \$81.13 million, respectively.

Depreciation expense included in "Cost of sales" and "Operating expenses" accounts follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of sales (Note 19)	<b>\$5,599,009</b>	\$6,624,416	\$10,777,972
Operating expenses (Note 20)	<b>697,438</b>	609,492	500,021
	<b>\$6,296,447</b>	\$7,233,908	\$11,277,993

## 11. Goodwill and Other Noncurrent Assets

Goodwill and other noncurrent assets consist of:

	2023	2022
Miscellaneous deposits	<b>\$1,462,440</b>	\$1,494,501
Computer software	<b>340,227</b>	483,026
Goodwill	<b>441,166</b>	441,166
	<b>\$2,243,833</b>	\$2,418,693

### Miscellaneous Deposits

Miscellaneous deposits comprise utilities and rental deposits.



Goodwill

The goodwill of the Parent Company pertains to its acquisition of M. Hansson Consulting, Inc. (MHCI) in 2006 and IMI USA in 2005. MHCI was subsequently merged to the Parent Company as testing and development department. IMI USA acts as direct support to the Group's customers by providing program management, customer service, engineering development and prototyping manufacturing services. IMI USA's expertise in product design and development particularly on the flip chip technology is being used across the Group in providing competitive solutions to customers. In 2023, 2022 and 2021, given the volatile market, the Parent Company assessed the impairment based on value-in-use calculations using cash flow projections of the Parent Company from financial budgets approved by management covering a 5-year period.

The comparison of the recoverable amounts and the carrying amounts resulted to no impairment loss in 2023, 2022 and 2021.

*Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations*

The calculations of value-in-use for the CGUs are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Revenue – Revenue forecasts are management's best estimates considering factors such as industry CAGR, existing customer contracts and projections, historical experiences and other economic factors.
- Forecasted gross margins – Gross margins are based on the mix of business model arrangements with the customers.
- Overhead and administrative expenses – estimates are based on applicable inflation rates in the respective countries of the cash generating units considering expected future cost efficiencies and production facilities rationalization.
- Pre-tax discount rates – Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. This is also the benchmark used by management to assess operating performance. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Parent Company and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital.

Computer Software

Computer software pertains to the Parent Company's acquisitions of computer software, applications and modules.

Movements in computer software follows:

	2023	2022
<b>Cost</b>		
At beginning of year	\$7,386,271	\$7,005,043
Additions	151,536	381,228
At end of year	<b>\$7,537,807</b>	\$7,386,271
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>		
At beginning of year	6,903,245	6,627,705
Amortization	294,335	275,540
At end of year	<b>7,197,580</b>	6,903,245
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>\$340,227</b>	\$483,026

Amortization expense related to product development cost and computer software are included in "Operating expenses" and "Cost of sales" accounts follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of sales (Note 19)	\$86,806	\$998,921	\$1,501,375
Operating expenses (Note 20)	207,529	180,726	65,826
	<b>\$294,335</b>	\$1,179,647	\$1,567,201



## 12. Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

The table below shows reconciliation of fair value measurements of financial assets at FVOCI:

	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year	<b>\$1,829,432</b>	\$1,364,733
Change in fair value of quoted securities	<b>534,664</b>	464,699
Balance at end of year	<b>\$2,364,096</b>	\$1,829,432

The table below shows the movement of the other components of equity related to FVOCI:

	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of year	<b>\$32,794</b>	(\$554,610)
Change in fair value of quoted securities	<b>534,664</b>	464,699
Foreign currency exchange difference	<b>(19,497)</b>	122,705
Balance at end of year	<b>\$547,961</b>	\$32,794

## 13. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

This account consists of:

	2023	2022
Accounts payable:		
Third parties (Note 31)	<b>\$33,306,814</b>	\$50,184,328
Related parties (Note 29 and 31)	<b>4,000,658</b>	5,920,698
Accrued expenses (Note 31)	<b>8,806,428</b>	8,276,997
Accrued compensation and benefits (Note 31)	<b>5,985,066</b>	5,078,576
Due to related parties (Note 29)	<b>3,549,827</b>	1,703,843
Accrued interest payable (Note 31)	<b>1,687,684</b>	1,630,908
Provision for Onerous Contracts (Note 21)	<b>1,409,231</b>	1,028,554
Taxes payable	<b>481,833</b>	523,154
Employee-related contributions	<b>421,759</b>	483,944
	<b>\$59,649,300</b>	\$74,831,002

### Accounts Payable

Accounts payable are trade and non-trade related, noninterest-bearing and are normally settled on 80-day average terms.

### Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consist mainly of accruals for hardware and software maintenance, freight and brokerage, insurance, utilities, professional fees, sub-contractual labor costs, and taxes.

### Accrued Compensation and Benefits

Accrued compensation and benefits include accrued salaries, leave credits and other employee benefits.

### Provision for Onerous Contracts

This account consists of liability for onerous contracts amounting to \$1.41 million in 2023 and \$1.03 million in 2022 (see Notes 3 and 21) which arises by obtaining the excess of the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract over the economic benefits expected to be received under it. In determining the provision, the Parent Company considers the entire remaining commitment period under the contract, including the remaining revenue to be recognized for unsatisfied, or partially unsatisfied, performance obligations and the remaining costs to fulfil those performance obligations.

### Taxes Payable

Taxes payable pertain to taxes withheld such as fringe benefits tax and withholding taxes on purchased goods and services. Withholding taxes payable are expected to be settled within the next financial year.



Employee-related Contributions

This account consists mainly of remittances related to government agencies such as SSS, Pag-IBIG and Philhealth.

**14. Loans Payable**

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company has unsecured short-term loans aggregating to \$157 million and \$150.10 million respectively, with maturities ranging from 30 to 180 days and fixed annual interest rates ranging from 5.63% to 6.94% in 2023, and 4.37% to 5.36% in 2022. From the total short-term loans of the Parent Company, \$70 million and \$60.70 million was payable to BPI, a related party as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 29).

The Parent Company incurred interest expense on short-term loans amounting to \$9.82 million in 2023, \$4.75 million in 2022, and \$3.04 million in 2021 (see Note 22).

**15. Long-Term Debt**

The long-term debts of the Parent Company aggregating to \$141.34 million and \$146.18 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were obtained from local banks. The long-term debts have terms of three to five years, with principal payments payable annually, and remaining balance payable in full at maturity. These are subject to annual interest rates ranging from 3.45% to 3.80% in 2023 and 2022, respectively. From the total long-term debts of the Parent Company, \$108 million and \$116.89 million was payable to BPI, a related party, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 29).

Loan covenants related to the Parent Company's loans are as follows:

- The ratio of debt to EBITDA shall not exceed 1.75:1 at all times, with reference to the borrower's consolidated financial statements;
- Maintenance of debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.25:1 on the consolidated financial statements; and
- Maintenance at all times of a current ratio of at least 1:1.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company has complied with all of the above-mentioned loan covenants.

The Parent Company incurred interest expense on its long-term loans amounting to \$5.97 million in 2023, \$4.93 million in 2022, and \$2.92 million in 2021 (see Note 22).

**16. Equity**

Capital Stock

Details of capital stock follow:

	2023		2022		2021	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
<b>Authorized – ₱1 par value</b>						
Common	2,250,000,000		2,250,000,000		2,250,000,000	
Preferred	200,000,000		200,000,000		200,000,000	
<b>Issued – Common</b>						
At beginning of year	<b>2,193,425,374</b>	<b>\$42,719,224</b>	2,192,778,323	\$42,705,563	2,191,315,287	\$42,674,930
Issuances from ESOWN	<b>67,773</b>	<b>1,458</b>	647,051	13,661	1,463,036	30,633
At end of year*	<b>2,193,493,147</b>	<b>\$42,720,682</b>	2,193,425,374	\$42,719,224	2,192,778,323	\$42,705,563

\* Out of the total issued shares, 15,892,124 shares or \$1.01 million as of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 pertain to treasury shares.



As of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, there were 285, 284 and 283 registered common stockholders, respectively.

Subscribed Capital Stock

Subscribed capital pertains to subscriptions relating to ESOWN of the Parent Company. Details of this account follow:

	2023		2022		2021	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
At beginning of year	<b>30,468,570</b>	<b>\$692,454</b>	31,238,565	\$708,788	32,951,281	\$744,823
Issuances during the year - ESOWN	<b>(67,773)</b>	<b>(1,458)</b>	(647,051)	(13,661)	(1,463,036)	(30,633)
Forfeitures during the year - ESOWN	<b>(77,527)</b>	<b>(1,685)</b>	(122,944)	(2,673)	(249,680)	(5,402)
At end of year	<b>30,323,270</b>	<b>\$689,311</b>	30,468,570	\$692,454	31,238,565	\$708,788

Additional Paid-in Capital

The grant of equity-settled awards to the Parent Company's employees was recognized as increase in the "Additional paid-in capital" account.

Subscriptions Receivable

Details of this account follow:

	2023	2022	2021
At beginning of year	<b>\$2,620,195</b>	\$2,701,935	\$2,888,800
Forfeitures during the year	<b>(21,067)</b>	(36,254)	(44,286)
Refund/(collections) during the year	<b>(23,051)</b>	(45,486)	(142,579)
At end of year (Note 27)	<b>\$2,576,077</b>	\$2,620,195	\$2,701,935

Dividends

No dividend payment was declared to common shareholders in 2023 and 2022.

Retained Earnings

The retained earnings are restricted to dividend declaration to the extent of the cost of treasury shares amounting to \$1.01 million.

In accordance with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, Annex 68-D, the Parent Company's retained earnings available for dividend declaration as of December 31, 2023 amounted to \$12.24 million.

Treasury Shares

In July 1999, the Company repurchased a total of 8,867,318 Class B common shares issued to a minority stockholder for a price ₱75.00 million.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Parent Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The Parent Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio of debt-to-equity and net debt-to-equity. The Parent Company considers bank borrowings in the determination of debt, which consist of loans payable and long-term debt. Net debt is equivalent to the total bank borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.



	2023	2022
Loans payable	<b>\$157,000,000</b>	\$150,100,000
Long-term bank borrowings	<b>141,336,024</b>	146,182,491
Total bank debt	<b>298,336,024</b>	296,282,491
Less cash and cash equivalents	<b>3,884,234</b>	3,701,712
Net bank debt	<b>\$294,451,790</b>	\$292,580,779
Equity	<b>\$237,866,794</b>	\$232,690,403
Debt-to-equity ratio	<b>1.25:1</b>	1.27:1
Net debt-to-equity ratio	<b>1.24:1</b>	1.26:1

The Parent Company is not subject to externally-imposed capital requirements.

## 17. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The following table presents information necessary to calculate EPS:

	2023	2022	2021
Net income (loss)	<b>\$7,047,296</b>	\$3,352,692	\$431,156
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	<b>2,207,956,596</b>	2,208,004,253	2,208,146,264
Basic and diluted EPS	<b>\$0.00319</b>	\$0.00152	\$0.00020

As of December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Parent Company has no potential dilutive common shares.

## 18. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from contracts with customers pertains to manufacturing services that are being recognized over time. These are further disaggregated by customer's nationality and by market segment, as management believes it best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

The following table presents revenues from external customers based on customer's nationality:

	2023	2022	2021
Europe	<b>\$153,116,695</b>	\$165,729,556	\$140,851,702
America	<b>45,122,658</b>	75,409,318	82,924,432
Japan	<b>23,266,288</b>	34,489,355	33,164,549
Rest of Asia/others	<b>53,392,309</b>	44,153,215	27,069,805
	<b>\$274,897,950</b>	\$319,781,444	\$284,010,488

The following table presents revenues per industry:

	2023	2022	2021
Industrial	<b>\$185,130,623</b>	\$219,619,578	\$185,507,778
Automotive	<b>64,692,728</b>	72,264,322	64,387,776
Medical	<b>14,699,351</b>	11,452,346	13,723,856
Computing	<b>3,483,213</b>	6,172,817	7,271,190
Aerospace/Defense	<b>135,080</b>	-	-
Consumer	<b>50,514</b>	-	-
Telecommunication	<b>299,650</b>	136,729	766,351
Multiple markets/others	<b>6,406,791</b>	10,135,652	12,353,537
	<b>\$274,897,950</b>	\$319,781,444	\$284,010,488





## 19. Cost of Sales

This account consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Direct, indirect and other material-related costs (Note 7)	<b>\$201,216,914</b>	\$234,427,121	\$204,642,932
Direct labor, salaries, wages and employee benefits (Note 26)	<b>30,932,677</b>	31,604,783	36,314,264
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 10, 11 and 28)	<b>5,916,890</b>	7,854,069	12,510,079
Facilities costs and others (Note 21)	<b>12,068,381</b>	13,805,183	15,305,363
	<b>\$250,134,862</b>	\$287,691,156	\$268,772,638

## 20. Operating Expenses

This account consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Salaries, wages and employee benefits (Note 26)	<b>\$9,784,237</b>	\$9,859,130	\$9,289,072
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 10, 11 and 28)	<b>2,189,902</b>	2,123,093	1,898,812
Facilities costs and others (Note 21)	<b>7,796,813</b>	8,827,478	3,323,784
	<b>\$19,770,952</b>	\$20,809,701	\$14,511,668

## 21. Facilities Costs and Others

Facilities costs and others consists of:

	Cost of Goods Sold and Services			Operating Expenses		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Utilities	<b>\$6,264,675</b>	\$8,673,040	\$6,387,771	<b>\$367,253</b>	\$574,561	\$255,759
Outsourced activities	<b>3,463,472</b>	3,018,092	4,044,788	<b>2,545,483</b>	2,558,232	2,903,030
Insurance	<b>1,220,638</b>	876,928	1,121,137	<b>218,056</b>	136,676	225,396
Repairs and maintenance	<b>1,120,620</b>	874,052	1,817,910	<b>434,956</b>	251,765	496,367
Government-related	<b>56,793</b>	120,324	174,243	<b>1,757,442</b>	1,259,360	1,043,252
Sales commission	<b>46,151</b>	112,831	53,982	<b>233,232</b>	348,385	183,402
Travel and transportation	<b>156,481</b>	95,262	69,941	<b>1,005,702</b>	633,124	146,479
Postal and communication	<b>75,345</b>	64,589	81,701	<b>239,965</b>	195,725	56,549
Promotional materials, representation and entertainment	<b>78,765</b>	38,823	7,025	<b>245,957</b>	166,524	167,909
Membership fees	<b>5,846</b>	11,492	41,919	<b>88,397</b>	173,913	153,179
Staff house	<b>729</b>	-	-	<b>521</b>	(3,104)	10,221
Provision (reversal of provision) for inventory obsolescence (Note 7)	-	-	-	<b>210,255</b>	80,134	(1,650,000)
Provision for (reversal of) ECLs (Note 5)	-	-	-	<b>185,747</b>	8,329	(88,692)
Provision (reversal of provision) for decline in value of inventories (Note 7)	-	-	-	<b>(10,569)</b>	142,600	71,500
Provision for onerous contracts (Note 13)	-	-	-	<b>380,678</b>	1,028,554	-
Technology-related	<b>(368,869)</b>	(170,423)	229,437	<b>2,939,513</b>	1,642,334	994,594
Others	<b>(52,265)</b>	90,173	1,275,509	<b>(3,045,775)</b>	(369,634)	(1,645,162)
	<b>\$12,068,381</b>	\$13,805,183	\$15,305,363	<b>\$7,796,813</b>	\$8,827,478	\$3,323,783



Others include recovery costs, test materials, small tools and instruments, spare parts, and office supplies.

---

## 22. Interest Expense and Bank Charges

This account consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Interest expense on loans (Notes 14 and 15)	<b>\$15,788,494</b>	\$9,679,533	\$5,956,261
Interest expense from lease liabilities (Note 28)	<b>668,815</b>	103,892	254,326
Bank charges	<b>43,863</b>	54,731	51,963
Others	-	3,566	4,150
	<b>\$16,501,172</b>	\$9,841,722	\$6,266,700

Others include interest on employee housing and car loans in 2023, 2022, and 2021.

---

## 23. Miscellaneous Income (Expense) – net

This account consists of:

	2023	2022	2021
Gain (loss) on sale and retirement of property, plant and equipment - net (Note 10)	<b>\$46,294</b>	(\$2,342,781)	\$66,388
Impairment loss on product development cost (Note 11)	-	(1,604,842)	-
Reversal (impairment) of property, plant and equipment (Notes 3 and 10)	<b>361,185</b>	(361,185)	-
Impairment loss on investment	<b>(3,002,733)</b>		
Gain (loss) on derivative transactions	-	(3,763)	-
Rental income	<b>78,767</b>	72,534	15,794
Gain on insurance claims	-	2,316	4,454
Write-off of loan to a subsidiary (Note 3)	<b>(6,084,292)</b>	-	-
Others	<b>531,694</b>	368,899	351,213
	<b>(\$8,069,085)</b>	(\$3,868,822)	\$437,849

In 2023, the Parent Company recognized impairment loss on investment to PSI amounting to \$3.00 million. No impairment loss was recognized in 2022 and 2021.

In October 2023, the Parent Company has written-off its loan to subsidiary amounting to \$6.08 million in connection with the sale of STI shares by IMIUK

Others include gain on sale of scrap and other provisions.



**24. Interest Income Interest Income**

This account consists of:

	<b>2023</b>	2022	2021
Interest income from intercompany advances (Note 29)	<b>\$3,855,513</b>	\$1,570,466	\$946,097
Interest on bank balances and fixed deposits (Note 4)	<b>53,902</b>	20,802	4,661
	<b>\$3,909,415</b>	\$1,591,268	\$950,758

**25. Income Tax**

Current Tax

The Parent Company is registered with PEZA and is entitled to certain incentives, which include ITH. As of December 31, 2023, three (3) projects/activities with ITH entitlement will expire in 2027 and 2028. Under its PEZA registrations, the Company's projects and activities are subject to certain requirements and are entitled to certain incentives, which include, but are not limited to, ITH and tax- and duty-free importation of inventories and capital equipment.

The Company is allowed to continue to avail the incentives provided in the implementing Rules and Regulations of RA No. 11534 otherwise known as the Corporate Recovery and Tax Incentives Act or the CREATE Law. Registered Business Enterprises (RBEs) currently availing of the five percent (5%) tax on gross income earned prior to the effectivity of CREATE Law shall be allowed to continue availing the said tax incentive at the rate of five percent (5%) for ten (10) years. The Special Corporate Income Tax (SCIT) shall be equivalent to a tax rate of five percent (5%) based on the gross income earned (GIE), in lieu of all national and local taxes.

For projects such as Ecozone Export Enterprise under Supplemental Agreement with PEZA dated 09 December 2019 which were granted an ITH prior to the effectivity of the Act and that are entitled to the five percent (5%) tax on gross income earned incentive after the ITH are allowed to use the ITH for the period specified in the terms and conditions of its registration and thereafter, avail of the five percent (5%) tax on gross income earned incentive, subject to the 10-year limit for both incentives namely,

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Tax Regime</b>	<b>Registration Date</b>	<b>SCO Date</b>	<b>ITH Entitlement Period</b>
Repair and Refurbishment of Hearing Aids	ITH Incentive	SA: 12/09/2019	August 2019	Aug 2019 – Jul 2023
Assembly of Hearing Aids	ITH Incentive	SA: 12/09/2019	December 2019	Dec 2019 – Nov 2023

For project after the passage of CREATE Law, IMI is entitled to ITH of 5 years, SCIT for 10 years, duty exemption, VAT exemption and Zero Rating for the following projects:

	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Tax Regime</b>	<b>Registration Date</b>	<b>SCO Date</b>	<b>ITH Entitlement Period</b>
1	Motorcycle Engine Assembly	ITH Incentive	July 18, 2022	March 2022	Mar 1, 2022 - Feb 28, 2027
2	Battery Cell Block Assembly	ITH Incentive	March 20, 2023	July 2023	Jul 1, 2023 - Jun 30, 2028
3	High-Power Electric Motorcycle Assembly	ITH Incentive	March 20, 2023	July 2023	Jul 1, 2023 - Jun 30, 2028



Deferred Tax

Deferred taxes of the Parent Company relate to the tax effects of the following:

	2023	2022
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>		
Contract assets	<b>\$94,286</b>	\$121,671
Unrealized foreign exchange gain on monetary items – net	<b>27,341</b>	31,956
	<b>121,627</b>	153,627
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(\$121,627)</b>	(\$153,627)

On September 30, 2020, the BIR issued Revenue Regulations No. 25-2020 implementing Section 4(bbbb) of “Bayanihan to Recover As One Act” which states that the NOLCO incurred for taxable years 2020 and 2021 can be carried over and claimed as a deduction from gross income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years immediately following the year of such loss.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company has incurred NOLCO in taxable years 2020 and 2021 which can be claimed as deduction from the regular taxable income for the next five (5) consecutive taxable years pursuant to the Bayanihan to Recover As One Act. However, the NOLCO incurred in taxable year 2022 can be carried over as a deduction from gross income for the next three consecutive years. The extension to five years is no longer applicable. Details of NOLCO and MCIT are as follow:

*NOLCO*

Year Incurred	Availment Period	Amount	Applied/Expired	Unapplied
2023	2024 to 2026	\$17,604,458	\$–	\$17,604,458
2022	2023 to 2025	23,764,143	–	23,764,143
2021	2022 to 2026	14,809,729	–	14,809,729
2020	2021 to 2025	8,581,594	–	8,581,594
		<b>\$64,759,924</b>	<b>\$–</b>	<b>\$64,759,924</b>

*MCIT*

Period of Recognition	Availment Period	Amount	Expired	Balance
2023	2024 to 2026	\$69,294	\$–	\$69,294
2022	2023 to 2025	21,876	–	21,876
2021	2022 to 2026	18,466	–	18,466
2020	2021 to 2025	81,211	–	81,211
		<b>\$190,847</b>	<b>\$–</b>	<b>\$190,847</b>

The reconciliation of the statutory income tax to the provision for income tax of the Parent Company follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Statutory income tax	<b>25%</b>	25.00%	25.00%
Tax effects of:			
Nondeductible expenses	<b>(24.97%)</b>	(22.63%)	138.59%
Income subject to gross income tax	<b>19.17%</b>	37.11%	(83.74%)
Income subject to MCIT	<b>0.53%</b>	0.39%	(0.90%)
Interest income subjected to final tax	<b>0.06%</b>	0.05%	(0.01%)
Provision for income tax	<b>19.73%</b>	39.92%	78.94%



---

## 26. Personnel Costs

Salaries, wages, and employee benefits follow:

	2023	2022	2021
Salaries and benefits	<b>\$35,649,415</b>	\$35,884,589	\$40,645,384
Net retirement expense	<b>1,347,102</b>	1,701,586	1,770,443
Social security costs	<b>2,435,399</b>	2,194,990	2,311,796
Others	<b>1,284,998</b>	1,682,748	875,714
	<b>\$40,716,914</b>	\$41,463,913	\$45,603,337

Others include expenses for employee social and recreation, health/medical premium, housing premium, training and seminars.

Salaries, wages and employee benefits are allocated as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of sales (Note 19)	<b>\$30,392,677</b>	\$31,604,783	\$36,314,265
Operating expenses (Note 20)	<b>9,784,237</b>	9,859,130	9,289,072
	<b>\$40,716,914</b>	\$41,463,913	\$45,603,337

The Parent Company has a defined benefit plan covering substantially all of its employees and IMI ROHQ's employees, which require contributions to be made to the administered fund. The latest retirement valuation was made on December 31, 2023.

The plan is administered by a local bank as trustee. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the investment direction of the assets. It defines the investment strategy as often as necessary, at least annually, especially in the case of significant market developments or changes to the structure of the plan participants. When defining the investment strategy, it takes into account the plan's objectives, benefit obligations and risk capacity. The investment strategy is defined in the form of a long-term target structure (investment policy). The Board of Trustees delegates the implementation of the investment policy in accordance with the investment strategy as well as various principles and objectives to an Investment Committee, which also consists of members of the Board of Trustees, and the Treasurer. The Treasurer oversees the entire investment process.

The defined benefit plan of the Parent Company meets the minimum retirement benefit specified under R.A. No. 7641, *Retirement Pay Law*.



Changes in the net retirement liability of the Parent Company's funded plan are as follows:

	2023													
	Net Retirement Expense					Remeasurement								
	January 1	Current Service Cost	Net Interest	Loss on Curtailments and Settlements	Subtotal	Separation and Benefits Paid	Return on Plan Assets (Excluding Amount Included in Net Interest)	Actuarial Changes Due to Experience Adjustments	Actuarial Changes Due to Demographic Assumptions	Actuarial Changes Arising from Changes in Financial Assumptions	Subtotal	Actual Contribution	Foreign Currency Exchange Difference	December 31
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$17,120,038	\$1,121,470	\$ 1,147,398	\$-	\$2,268,868	\$-	\$-	\$498,597	\$-	\$1,376,432	\$1,875,029	(\$1,627,693)	\$129,037	\$19,765,279
Fair value of plan assets	(12,894,767)	-	(921,766)	-	(921,766)	-	534,095	-	-	-	534,095	-	(91,201)	(13,373,639)
<b>Net retirement liability</b>	<b>\$4,225,271</b>	<b>\$1,121,470</b>	<b>\$225,632</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$1,347,102</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$534,095</b>	<b>\$498,597</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$1,376,432</b>	<b>\$2,409,124</b>	<b>(\$1,627,693)</b>	<b>\$37,836</b>	<b>\$6,391,640</b>

	2022													
	Net Retirement Expense					Remeasurement								
	January 1	Current Service Cost	Net Interest	Loss on Curtailments and Settlements	Subtotal	Separation and Benefits Paid	Return on Plan Assets (Excluding Amount Included in Net Interest)	Actuarial Changes Due to Experience Adjustments	Actuarial Changes Due to Demographic Assumptions	Actuarial Changes Arising from Changes in Financial Assumptions	Subtotal	Actual Contribution	Foreign Currency Exchange Difference	December 31
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$21,873,945	\$1,410,289	\$970,418	\$-	\$2,380,707	(\$2,171,144)	\$-	(\$219,180)	\$-	(\$2,968,019)	(\$3,187,199)	\$-	(\$1,776,271)	\$17,120,038
Fair value of plan assets	(14,351,484)	-	(679,121)	-	(679,121)	-	918,846	-	-	-	918,846	-	1,216,992	(12,894,767)
<b>Net retirement liability</b>	<b>\$7,522,461</b>	<b>\$1,410,289</b>	<b>\$291,297</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$1,701,586</b>	<b>(\$2,171,144)</b>	<b>\$918,846</b>	<b>(\$219,180)</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>(\$2,968,019)</b>	<b>(\$2,268,353)</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>(\$559,279)</b>	<b>\$4,225,271</b>

The maximum economic benefit available is a contribution of expected refunds from the plan and reductions in future contributions.



The distribution of the plan assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 follows:

	2023	2022
Government securities	<b>\$7,356,404</b>	\$6,746,015
Equities	<b>2,500,942</b>	999,271
Corporate bonds	<b>1,217,638</b>	947,265
Trust funds	<b>410,333</b>	2,547,935
Mutual funds	<b>1,043,700</b>	602,953
Investment properties	<b>421,923</b>	1,003,732
Others	<b>430,112</b>	47,596
	<b>\$13,381,052</b>	\$12,894,767

The plan assets include corporate bonds and deposit instruments of related parties, primarily AC, Ayala Land, Inc. (ALI), AC Energy (ACEN) and Bank of the Philippine Islands (BPI). As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the fair value of these plan assets amounted to \$0.82 million and \$2.93 million, respectively. The plan assets pertain to diverse investments and do not have any concentration risk.

The overall investment policy and strategy of the Parent Company's defined benefit plan are guided by the objective of achieving an investment return which, together with contributions, ensures that there will be sufficient assets to pay retirement benefits as they fall due while also mitigating the various risk of the plans.

The Parent Company expects to contribute \$2.64 million to the defined benefit plan in 2024.

The actual return of plan assets amounted to \$0.39 million, \$0.92 million and \$0.16 million in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The average duration of the net retirement liability at the end of the balance sheet date is 9.44 years and 9.11 years as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted benefit payments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Less than one year	<b>\$2,170,251</b>	\$1,967,448
More than one year to five years	<b>8,664,397</b>	8,277,307
More than five years to ten years	<b>12,733,640</b>	11,076,199
More than ten years to fifteen years	<b>13,591,917</b>	13,195,842
More than fifteen years to twenty years	<b>10,746,773</b>	10,250,512
More than twenty years	<b>13,257,704</b>	13,080,865
	<b>\$61,164,682</b>	\$57,848,173

*Principal actuarial assumptions*

The principal actuarial assumptions used to determine retirement benefits are shown below:

	2023	2022
Discount rate	<b>6.07%</b>	7.13%
Salary increase rate	<b>4%</b>	4.00%



The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of each significant assumption on the net retirement liability as of the end of the balance sheet date, assuming all other assumptions were held constant:

Actuarial Assumption	Increase/Decrease in Actuarial Assumption	Effect on Net Retirement Liability	
		2023	2022
Discount rate	+1%	<b>(\$1,308,679)</b>	(\$1,100,276)
	-1%	<b>1,477,878</b>	1,239,440
Salary increase rate	+1%	<b>1,590,783</b>	1,351,192
	-1%	<b>(1,429,812)</b>	(1,216,209)

The mortality rate in 2023 and 2022 is based on the 2017 Philippine Intercompany Mortality Table.

The net retirement expense of the Parent Company under the defined benefit plans is allocated as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold and services	<b>\$1,031,241</b>	\$1,251,459	\$1,354,404
Operating expenses	<b>315,861</b>	450,127	416,039
	<b>\$1,347,102</b>	\$1,701,586	\$1,770,443

## 27. Employee Stock Ownership Plan

The Parent Company has an ESOWN, which is a privilege extended to the Parent Company's eligible managers and staff whereby the Parent Company allocates up to 10% of its authorized capital stock for subscription by said personnel under certain terms and conditions stipulated in the ESOWN.

The key features of the plan are as follows:

- The subscription price per share shall be based on the average closing price at the PSE for 20 consecutive trading days with a discount to be determined by the Parent Company's Compensation Committee.
- Term of payment is eight years reckoned from the date of subscription:

Initial payment	2.5%
1 <sup>st</sup> Anniversary	5.0%
2 <sup>nd</sup> Anniversary	7.5%
3 <sup>rd</sup> Anniversary	10.0%
Over the remaining years	75.0% balance
- Holding period:

40%	after one (1) year from subscription date
30%	after two (2) years from subscription date
30%	after three (3) years from subscription date

Movements in the number of shares outstanding under ESOWN in 2023, 2022 and 2021 follow:

	2023		2022		2021	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
At beginning of year	<b>137,004,327</b>	<b>₱6.60</b>	137,127,271	₱6.61	137,376,951	₱6.61
Forfeitures	<b>(77,527)</b>	<b>12.50</b>	(122,944)	13.56	(249,680)	8.19
At end of year	<b>136,926,800</b>	<b>₱6.60</b>	137,004,327	₱6.60	137,127,271	₱6.61





The balance of the subscriptions receivable amounted to \$2.58 million, \$2.62 million, and \$2.70 million as of December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively (see Note 16).

The share option expense amounted to nil in 2023, 2022 and 2021.

## 28. Lease Commitments

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the Parent Company's right-of-use assets presented under non-current assets, and the movements during the period:

	2023	2022
As at January 1, 2023	\$270,473	\$1,834,080
Additions	7,465,922	-
Amortization expense	(1,516,010)	(1,563,607)
As at December 31, 2023	<b>\$6,220,385</b>	<b>\$270,473</b>

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the Parent Company's lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2023	2022
As at January 1, 2023	\$298,580	\$2,089,045
Additions	7,465,923	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	668,815	103,892
Rental payments	(1,802,537)	(1,870,779)
Foreign exchange losses	49,862	(23,578)
As at December 31, 2023	<b>\$6,680,643</b>	<b>\$298,580</b>
Current	<b>\$1,257,754</b>	<b>\$210,592</b>
Noncurrent	<b>\$5,422,889</b>	<b>\$87,988</b>

The following are the amounts recognized in parent company income statement:

	2023	2022
Amortization expense of right-of-use assets	\$1,516,010	\$1,563,607
Interest expense on lease liabilities	668,815	103,892
Expense related to short-term leases and low-value assets (included in cost of sales)	63,792	54,801
Expense related to short-term leases and low-value assets (included in operating expenses)	36,556	17,589
	<b>\$2,285,173</b>	<b>\$1,739,889</b>

The Parent Company's lease agreements have terms of fixed payments and there are no variable payment provisions.

The Parent Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with Parent Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgment in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised (see Note 3).



Shown below is the maturity analysis of the undiscounted lease payments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 follow:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Within one year	<b>\$1,865,213</b>	\$225,157
After one year but not more than two years	<b>1,961,387</b>	45,594
After two years but not more than three years	<b>2,006,705</b>	50,153
	<b>\$5,833,305</b>	\$320,904

#### Lease Commitments

In 2023, the lease contract of warehouse building which expired on August 31, 2023 was renewed by another five years and 4 months up to December 31, 2028. The non-cancellable lease is for a period of five years and four months from September 1, 2023 to December 31, 2028.

The Parent Company (Lessee) entered into an amended lease contract with AREIT INC., formerly owned by Technopark Land, Inc. (TLI), an affiliate, for the lease of parcels of land situated at the Special Export Processing Zone, Laguna Technopark, Biñan, Laguna. The lease contract, which expired on December 31, 2022, was extended by another five years up to 2027 subject to new lease rates beginning 2023, based on market, with annual escalation of five percent beginning January 1, 2024 until the end of the lease term.

The Parent Company (Lessee) has existing an agreement involving the lease of residential house and lots located in Sta. Rosa, Laguna covering a period of five years from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2025.

On November 22, 2021, the Parent Company (Lessor) executed a Lease Agreement with VIA Optronics (Philippines), Inc. to lease out a portion of a building for a period of five years beginning January 1, 2022 up to December 31, 2026. On October 27, 2022, the parties agreed to amend the contract with a new term of one year beginning October 1, 2022 until September 30, 2023 with automatic renewal for successive one year term unless both parties terminate the agreement.

The Parent Company (Lessor) also entered into an agreement with PSI Technologies, Inc. on June 10, 2021 to lease out portion of Building B for a period of two years from October 1, 2021 until September 30, 2023, renewable upon mutual agreement of both parties. On September 6, 2022, the Parent Company executed an addendum to include portion of Building A effective January 1, 2022. In September 4, 2023, contract was renewed for a period of one year from October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024.

---

## 29. Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence which include affiliates. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

The Parent Company, in its regular conduct of business, has entered into transactions with subsidiaries, affiliate, and other related parties principally consisting of advances, loans reimbursement of expenses. Sales and purchases of goods and services as well as other income and expenses to and from related parties are made at normal commercial prices and terms.



Terms and Conditions of Transactions with Related Parties

The Parent Company has a Related Party Transactions (RPT) Committee that evaluates and governs related party transactions. Prior to finalization of any related party agreement, the management shall report for review and approval to the RPT Committee all new and proposed significant related party transaction above the threshold set by the RPT Committee.

Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash unless otherwise stated. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Parent Company has not recorded any impairment on receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. Impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties and the markets in which the related parties operate.

In the ordinary course of business, the Parent Company transacts with its related parties. The transactions and balances of accounts with related parties follow:

a. Transactions with BPI, an affiliate

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company maintains current and savings accounts and money market placements with BPI amounting to \$0.77 million and \$1.91 million, respectively.

Total interest income earned from cash in bank and short-term investments with BPI amounted to \$0.001 million, \$0.003 million and \$0.001 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Parent company has an outstanding short term and long-term loans with BPI amounting to \$178.00 million and \$177.59 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Total interest accrued for the loan payable to BPI amounted to \$9.06 million, \$5.78 million and \$1.36 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

b. Outstanding balances of related party transactions with affiliates follow:

	Receivables		Payables	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
KTM Asia Motor Manufacturing Inc. (KAMMI)	\$995,313	\$2,444,570	\$-	\$-
Merlin Solar Technologies (Phils.) Inc. (MSTPI)	208,760	85,745	-	-
AC Industrials (ACI)	-	-	-	-
BPI	-	-	-	10,458
Innovate Communication, Inc. (ICI)	-	-	12,831	7,383
AG Legal	-	-	-	-
Globe Telecom, Inc. (GTI)	-	-	-	1,117
	<b>\$1,204,073</b>	<b>\$2,530,315</b>	<b>\$12,831</b>	<b>\$18,958</b>

- i. Transactions with KAMMI and MSTPI pertains to trade related receivables.
- ii. Transaction with AC Industrials pertains to management fee on corporate and support service.
- iii. Payable to BPI pertains to employee related transactions.
- iv. Payables to ICI pertain to building rental, leased lines, internet connections and ATM connections.



- v. Payable to AG Legal relates to legal and regulatory assistance services.
  - vi. Payables to GTI pertain to billings for software and WiFi connections. These are due and demandable.
- c. Outstanding balances of related party transactions of the Parent Company with its subsidiaries follow:

	Receivables		Payables	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Trade and nontrade receivables:				
IMI Singapore	<b>\$92,020,748</b>	\$101,303,551	<b>\$92,815</b>	\$76,451
IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries	<b>7,594,713</b>	9,782,295	<b>124,181</b>	82,111
PSi	<b>4,017,206</b>	4,775,434	<b>93</b>	110,081
Speedy-Tech Electronics (STEL)	<b>6,915,929</b>	5,045,019	<b>6,733,463</b>	6,749,417
IMI Japan	<b>1,016,343</b>	1,033,519	<b>450,106</b>	433,416
IMI USA	<b>444,498</b>	579,417	<b>136,996</b>	154,107
Surface Technology International (STI)	–	75,432	–	–
	<b>112,009,437</b>	122,594,667	<b>7,537,654</b>	7,605,583
Loans:				
IMI Singapore	<b>60,475,302</b>	43,035,723	–	–
STEL	<b>26,900,000</b>	24,121,338	–	–
IMI UK	<b>2,856,169</b>	–	–	–
STI	–	5,724,209	–	–
IMI MX	<b>3,500,000</b>	4,209,835	–	–
PSi	<b>1,719,231</b>	1,719,231	–	–
	<b>\$95,450,702</b>	\$78,810,336	–	–
	<b>\$207,460,139</b>	\$201,405,003	<b>\$7,537,654</b>	\$7,605,583

- i. Receivables from IMI Singapore, IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries, PSi, STEL, IMI Japan, STI and IMI USA are composed of \$8.43 million trade related receivables and \$199.03 million other receivables. Other receivables are nontrade in nature and pertain to operating cash advances made by the Parent Company. These are noninterest-bearing and are due on demand.
- ii. Loans to IMI Singapore have terms of one to five years and subject to annual interest rates ranging from 2.70% to 6.83% in 2023 and are subject to monthly repricing. Loan to STEL, issued in December 2023, have 30 to 32 day term subject to annual interest rates ranging from 5.73% to 6.63%. Loans to IMI MX in 2022 have a term of one year with annual interest rate of 5.73% to 6.80% in 2023 subject to monthly repricing.
- iii. Payables to STEL, IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries, IMI USA, PSi and IMI Japan are composed of \$3.19 million trade related transactions and \$4.35 million non-trade related transactions. Non-trade transactions include freight and handling charges, business travel expenses and consideration for the net assets transferred by Speedy-Tech Philippines (STPH) to the Parent Company. These advances are noninterest-bearing and are payable on demand.
- iv. Payables to IMI ROHQ are nontrade in nature and represent the retirement expense for IMI ROHQ's employees to be funded by the Parent Company's retirement plan upon availment. Since 2016, the retirement expense is being included in the service fees billed by IMI ROHQ to the Parent Company.



d. Revenue and expenses from its affiliates follow:

	Revenue/Income			Expenses		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
KAMMI	\$2,437,678	\$5,012,496	\$1,511,811	\$-	\$-	\$-
MSTPI	122,961	135,821	882,121	-	-	-
BPI	983	2,999	1,396	41,352	38,914	-
ACI	-	-	49,868	-	-	-
AREIT	-	-	-	1,473,220	1,444,719	1,512,012
HMC, INC.	-	-	-	194,305	-	-
Laguna Water (LAWC)	-	-	-	1,189,047	1,071,846	1,035,751
AC	-	-	-	670,643	536,818	641,891
ICI	-	-	-	217,155	310,287	185,239
AG Legal	-	-	-	23,250	57,730	113,269
GTI	-	-	-	98,915	117,306	160,840
	<b>\$2,561,622</b>	<b>\$5,151,316</b>	<b>\$2,445,196</b>	<b>\$3,907,888</b>	<b>\$3,577,620</b>	<b>\$3,649,002</b>

Revenue/income from its affiliates pertains to the following transactions:

- i. Revenues from KAMMI and MSTPI pertain to subcontracting services related to registered activities.
- ii. Revenues from ACI represent recoveries for the provision of corporate and support services.
- iii. Interest income earned from investments with BPI.

Expenses incurred from related party transactions include:

- i. Administrative services charged by AC related to certain transactions.
- ii. Rental expense from the lease contract between the Parent Company and AREIT (formerly TLI).
- iii. Water allocation charged by LAWC.
- iv. Building rental, leased lines, internet connections and ATM connections with ICI.
- v. Consultations on legal matters and assistance on regulatory and legal requirements from AG Legal.
- vi. Billings for cellphone charges and WiFi connections with GTI.
- vii. Staff house rent expenses paid with BPI.

e. Revenue/income and expenses from its subsidiaries follow:

	Revenue/Income			Expenses		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
IMI Singapore	\$13,303,769	\$39,889,055	\$47,079,075	\$-	\$-	\$-
IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries	2,958,124	6,562,502	2,307,643	3,911	87,564	-
STI	-	97,436	565,705	-	-	-
PSi	73,712	79,017	-	-	-	-
STEL	975,263	5,243,356	-	9,649,420	14,271,421	17,025,299
IMI ROHQ	-	-	-	-	-	-
IMI JAPAN	-	-	-	2,882	-	-
IMI USA	-	-	-	36,396	183,163	767,738
	<b>\$17,310,868</b>	<b>\$51,871,366</b>	<b>\$49,952,423</b>	<b>\$9,692,609</b>	<b>\$14,542,148</b>	<b>\$17,793,037</b>

- i. Intercompany revenue/income are related to trade transactions, interest income and rental income made to IMI Singapore, IMI EU/MX Subsidiaries, STEL, PSi and STI.



- ii. Expenses incurred from related party transactions mainly pertain to billings from STEL in relation to trade transactions.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Parent Company

Key management personnel of the Parent Company include all management committee members.

### 30. Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities where the Carrying Amounts Approximate Fair Values

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or are short-term in nature which consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses and loans payable and current portion of long-term debt, are assumed to have carrying amounts approximating their fair values.

Below are the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are either carried at fair value or where the carrying amounts do not approximate fair values as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Carrying Amounts		Fair Values	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
Financial assets at FVOCI	<b>\$2,364,096</b>	\$1,829,432	<b>\$2,364,096</b>	\$1,829,432
<b>Financial liabilities:</b>				
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt	<b>\$136,236,024</b>	\$144,682,491	<b>\$135,719,912</b>	\$133,669,632

Fair Value Hierarchy

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

Financial assets at FVOCI - These pertain to investments in club shares. Fair value is based on latest selling or buying quoted prices in an inactive market (Level 2) and amounted to \$2.36 million in 2023 and \$1.83 million in 2022.

Noncurrent portion of long-term debt - The fair value of long-term debt is estimated by using the discounted cash flow method using the current incremental borrowing rates for similar borrowings, with maturities consistent with those remaining for the liability being valued (Level 3). The discount rates used for 2023 and 2022 ranged from 5.80% to 7.05%, respectively.

The Parent Company's policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

### 31. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Parent Company's principal financial instruments, composed of loans payable, long-term debt and other financial liabilities, were issued primarily to raise financing for the Parent Company's operations. The Parent Company has various financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, loans and receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses and lease liabilities which arise directly from its operations.



The main purpose of the Parent Company's financial instruments is to fund its operational and capital expenditures. The main risks arising from the Parent Company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and foreign currency risk. The Parent Company also enters into currency forwards to manage the currency risk arising from its operations and financial instruments.

The Parent Company's risk management policies are summarized below:

Interest Rate Risk

The Parent Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to its long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Parent Company's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debt.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Parent Company's income before income tax (through the impact on floating rate borrowings) for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. There is no other impact on the Parent Company's equity other than those already affecting income.

Increase/Decrease in Basis Points	Effect on Net Income before Tax	
	2023	2022
+100	<b>(\$2,119,000)</b>	(\$2,068,825)
-100	<b>\$2,119,000</b>	\$2,068,825

The following table shows the information about the Parent Company's debt as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 that are exposed to interest rate risk presented by maturity profile:

	2023	2022
Within one year	<b>\$70,000,000</b>	\$60,700,000
One to five years	<b>141,336,024</b>	146,182,491
	<b>\$211,336,024</b>	\$206,882,491

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Parent Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Parent Company's exposure to liquidity risk relates primarily to its short and long-term obligations. The Parent Company seeks to manage its liquidity profile to be able to finance its capital expenditures and operations. The Parent Company maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed sufficient to finance operations. As part of its liquidity risk management, the Parent Company regularly evaluates its projected and actual cash flows. To cover financing requirements, the Parent Company intends to use internally-generated funds and loan facilities with local and foreign banks. Surplus funds are placed with reputable banks.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Parent Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	December 31, 2023				
	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued expenses:					
Accounts payable	\$-	\$37,307,472	\$-	\$-	\$37,307,472
Accrued expenses*	-	8,147,310	-	-	8,147,310
Accrued compensation and benefits	-	5,985,066	-	-	5,985,066
Due to related parties	-	3,549,827	-	-	3,549,827
Accrued interest payable	-	1,687,684	-	-	1,687,684
Contract liabilities	-	3,556,003	-	-	3,556,003
Loans payable**	-	157,590,354	-	-	157,590,354
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	1,257,754	-	1,257,754
Current portion of long-term debt**	-	-	9,242,610	-	9,242,610
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities	-	-	-	5,422,889	5,422,889
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt**	-	-	-	144,175,555	144,175,555
	\$-	\$227,066,326	\$1,257,754	\$149,598,444	\$374,372,697

\* Excluding statutory payables \*\*Includes future interest payable



	December 31, 2022				Total
	On Demand	Less than 3 Months	3 to 12 Months	1 to 5 Years	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses:					
Accounts payable	\$-	\$56,105,026	\$-	\$-	\$56,105,026
Accrued expenses*	-	8,118,438	-	-	8,118,438
Accrued compensation and benefits	-	5,078,576	-	-	5,078,576
Due to related parties	-	1,703,843	-	-	1,703,843
Accrued interest payable	-	1,630,908	-	-	1,630,908
Contract liabilities	-	3,185,845	-	-	3,185,845
Loans payable**	-	99,683,101	51,694,980	-	151,378,081
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	225,157	-	225,157
Current portion of long-term debt**	-	-	7,917,524	-	7,917,524
Noncurrent portion of lease liabilities	-	-	-	95,747	95,747
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt**	-	-	-	155,708,641	155,708,641
	\$-	\$175,505,737	\$59,837,661	\$155,804,388	\$391,147,786

\* Excluding statutory payables

\*\* Includes future interest payable

The financial liabilities in the above tables are gross undiscounted cash flows. However, these amounts may be settled using liquid assets such as cash and cash equivalents, and trade receivables. Furthermore, available credit lines, may also be used to manage liquidity.

#### Credit lines

The Parent Company has credit lines with different financing institutions as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 as follows:

Financial Institutions	2023		2022	
	Credit Limit	Available Credit Line	Credit Limit	Available Credit Line
Local:				
USD	<b>132,000,000</b>	<b>9,300,000</b>	132,000,000	9,300,000
Philippine Peso (PHP)	<b>800,000,000</b>	<b>403,835,000</b>	300,000,000	300,000,000
Foreign:				
USD	<b>69,000,000</b>	<b>32,000,000</b>	75,000,000	51,600,000

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Parent Company's counterparties to its financial instruments will fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Parent Company's major credit risk exposure relates primarily to its holdings of cash and cash equivalents and receivables from customers and other third parties. Credit risk management involves dealing with institutions for which credit limits have been established. The treasury policy sets credit limits for each counterparty. The Parent Company trades only with recognized, creditworthy third parties. The Parent Company has a well-defined credit policy and established credit procedures. The Parent Company extends credit to its customers consistent with sound credit practices and industry standards. The Parent Company deals only with reputable, competent and reliable customers who pass the Parent Company's credit standards. The credit evaluation reflects the customer's overall credit strength based on key financial and credit characteristics such as financial stability, operations, focus market and trade references. All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Parent Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

The Parent Company defines a financial asset as in default when internal or external information indicates that the Parent Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. Such internal or external information includes discontinuance of orders, financial difficulty or insolvency, probable bankruptcy or other financial reorganization. Actual historical experience shows low defaulted accounts which were also substantially recovered subsequently resulting to insignificant write-offs.





The Parent Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 is the carrying amounts of the financial assets. The Parent Company's maximum exposure for cash and cash equivalents excludes the carrying amount of cash on hand.

The Parent Company has 39% and 29% of trade receivables relating to three major customers as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022 the aging analysis of receivables, contract assets and miscellaneous deposits follows:

	December 31, 2023						
	Total	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Days Past Due				
			<30 Days	30-60 Days	60-90 Days	90-120 Days	>120 Days
<b>Receivables:</b>							
Accounts receivable	\$52,542,592	\$32,703,309	\$-	\$14,854,643	\$826,825	\$2,750,248	\$1,407,566
Due from related parties	113,141,567	2,875,040	2,250,199	433,480	2,165,798	1,687,064	103,729,986
Loans to subsidiaries	93,731,471	93,731,471	-	-	-	-	-
Receivable from insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivable from employees	103,107	103,107	-	-	-	-	-
Others	174,005	151,849	-	-	-	-	22,156
Contract assets	17,676,778	17,676,778	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous deposits	1,232,800	1,232,800	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>\$278,602,319</b>	<b>\$148,474,354</b>	<b>\$2,250,199</b>	<b>\$15,288,123</b>	<b>\$2,992,623</b>	<b>\$4,437,312</b>	<b>\$105,159,708</b>
Expected credit loss		\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$210,768
Expected credit loss rate		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

	December 31, 2022						
	Total	Neither Past Due nor Impaired	Days Past Due				
			<30 Days	30-60 Days	60-90 Days	90-120 Days	>120 Days
<b>Receivables:</b>							
Accounts receivable	\$41,806,791	\$22,676,271	\$12,012,550	\$2,327,596	\$1,310,009	\$813,738	\$2,666,627
Due from related parties	125,124,982	122,740,245	427,885	476,974	296,265	417,857	765,756
Loans to subsidiaries	78,810,336	78,810,336	-	-	-	-	-
Receivable from insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivable from employees	56,809	56,466	-	-	-	-	343
Others	159,733	159,733	-	-	-	-	-
Contract assets	17,115,125	17,115,125	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous deposits	1,494,501	1,494,501	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>\$264,568,277</b>	<b>\$243,052,677</b>	<b>\$12,440,435</b>	<b>\$2,804,570</b>	<b>\$1,606,274</b>	<b>\$1,231,595</b>	<b>\$3,432,726</b>
Expected credit loss		\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$47,303
Expected credit loss rate		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customers with similar loss patterns. Given the loss patterns of customers and the Parent Company's credit policy, the expected credit loss recognized for the period ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 represents specifically identified impaired financial assets.

The following table summarizes the credit quality of the Parent Company's financial assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	December 31, 2023					Total
	Minimal Risk	Neither Past Due nor Impaired			Past Due or Individually Impaired	
		Average Risk	Fairly High Risk	High Risk		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,884,234	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$3,884,234
<b>Receivables:</b>						
Accounts receivable	3,717,385	18,801,325	12,169,315	10,390,846	7,463,719	52,542,592
Due from related parties	-	69,671,764	(840,030)	1,359,603	44,471,405	114,932,741
Loans to subsidiaries	-	93,731,471	-	-	-	93,731,471
Receivable from insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivable from employees	-	103,107	-	-	-	103,107
Others	-	174,005	-	-	-	174,005
Miscellaneous deposits	1,232,800	-	-	-	-	1,232,800
Financial assets at FVOCI	2,364,096	-	-	-	-	2,364,096
	<b>\$11,198,517</b>	<b>\$182,481,671</b>	<b>\$11,329,285</b>	<b>\$11,750,449</b>	<b>\$51,935,124</b>	<b>\$268,965,046</b>



December 31, 2022

	Neither Past Due nor Impaired				Past Due or Individually	Total
	Minimal Risk	Average Risk	Fairly High Risk	High Risk	Impaired	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,701,712	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$3,701,712
Receivables:						
Accounts receivable	4,057,524	5,398,506	9,253,810	3,966,431	19,130,520	41,806,791
Due from related parties	-	122,722,249	4,963	13,033	2,384,737	125,124,982
Loans to subsidiaries	-	78,810,336	-	-	-	78,810,336
Receivable from insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivable from employees	-	56,466	-	-	343	56,809
Others	-	159,733	-	-	-	159,733
Miscellaneous deposits	1,494,501	-	-	-	-	1,494,501
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,829,432	-	-	-	-	1,829,432
	\$11,083,169	\$207,147,290	\$9,258,773	\$3,979,464	\$21,515,600	\$252,984,296

The Parent Company classifies credit quality as follows:

Minimal Risk - Credit can proceed with favorable credit terms; can offer term of 15 to maximum of 45 days.

Average Risk - Credit can proceed normally; can extend term of 15 to maximum of 30 days.

Fairly High Risk - Credit could be extended under a confirmed and irrevocable Letter of Credit (LC) and subject to semi-annual review for possible upgrade.

High Risk - Transaction should be under advance payment or confirmed and irrevocable Stand-By LC; subject to quarterly review for possible upgrade after one year.

#### Foreign Currency Risk

The Parent Company's foreign exchange risk results primarily from movements of the USD against other currencies. As a result of significant operating expenses in PHP, the parent company statements of income can be affected significantly by movements in the USD versus the PHP. In 2023 and 2022, the Parent Company entered into currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations.

The Parent Company also has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from sales or purchases denominated in other than the Parent Company's functional currency. Approximately 0.01% and 0.03% of the Parent Company's sales in 2023 and 2022, and 17.76% and 17% of costs for the years ended in 2023 and 2022 are denominated in currencies other than the Parent Company's functional currency.

The Parent Company manages its foreign exchange exposure risk by matching, as much as possible, receipts and payments in each individual currency. Foreign currency is converted into the relevant domestic currency as and when the management deems necessary. The unhedged exposure is reviewed and monitored closely on an ongoing basis and management will consider to hedge any material exposure where appropriate.

Information on the Parent Company's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities and their U.S. Dollar equivalents follows:

#### Philippine Peso (₱)

	2023		2022	
	In USD	In PHP <sup>1</sup>	In USD	In PHP <sup>2</sup>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$801,886	₱44,401,142	\$696,933	₱38,857,478
Receivables	1,345,465	74,495,965	1,243,575	69,335,501
Miscellaneous deposits	655,805	36,311,942	649,932	36,236,942
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(10,296,333)	(564,559,138)	(9,796,746)	(544,712,189)
Net retirement and other noncurrent liabilities	(7,466,503)	(413,420,279)	(4,313,259)	(240,485,773)
Net foreign currency-denominated liabilities	(\$14,959,680)	(₱822,770,368)	(\$11,519,565)	(₱640,768,041)

<sup>1</sup> Exchange rate: ₱55.76 to \$1.00    <sup>2</sup> Exchange rate: ₱51.0 to \$1.00S



*Euro (EUR or €)*

	2023		2022	
	In USD	In EUR <sup>1</sup>	In USD	In EUR <sup>2</sup>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$86,590	€78,277	\$26,417	€24,851
Receivables	3,184,838	2,878,474	282,105	264,675
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,990,789)	(1,799,665)	(2,971,702)	(2,795,580)
Net foreign currency-denominated assets	\$1,280,640	€1,157,087	(\$2,663,180)	(€2,506,054)

<sup>1</sup> Exchange rate: €0.94 to \$1.00

<sup>2</sup> Exchange rate: €0.88 to \$1.00

*Japanese Yen (JPY or ¥)*

	2023		2022	
	In USD	In JPY <sup>1</sup>	In USD	In JPY <sup>1</sup>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,570	¥612,538	\$4,296	¥574,413
Receivables	4,293	609,747	148,354	19,834,905
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(44,635)	(6,313,349)	(27,445)	(3,669,438)
Net foreign currency-denominated assets (liabilities)	(\$35,773)	(¥5,091,064)	\$125,205	¥16,739,880

<sup>1</sup> Exchange rate: ¥133.70 to \$1.00

<sup>2</sup> Exchange rate: ¥115.15 to \$1.00

*Sensitivity analysis*

The following tables demonstrate sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the USD exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Parent Company's income before income tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. The reasonably possible change was computed based on one year average historical movement of exchange rates between the USD and other currencies.

There is no other impact on the Parent Company's equity other than those already affecting the income. The increase in USD rate as against other currencies demonstrates weaker functional currency while the decrease represents stronger USD value.

Currency	Increase/Decrease in USD Rate	Effect on Net Income before Tax	
		2023	2022
PHP	+1%	\$74,617	\$114,926
	-1%	(74,617)	(114,926)
EUR	+1%	(12,806)	26,632
	-1%	12,806	(26,632)
JPY	+1%	358	(1,252)
	-1%	(358)	1,252

### 32. Contingencies

The Parent Company has various contingent liabilities arising in the ordinary conduct of business which are either pending decision by the courts or being contested. The outcome of these cases is not presently determinable.

The Parent Company's expanding global activities, while continuing to present a myriad of growth opportunities, also tend to increase its exposure to potential disputes with customers and suppliers. Such exposure could, in turn, directly or indirectly, affect the Parent Company's ability to realize its short and long-term target revenues and operating margins from its services as well as adversely impact its net assets, financial position and results of operations. In this connection, the Parent Company is currently involved in an ongoing arbitration proceeding arising from a contractual dispute with its customer.



In the opinion of management and its legal counsel, the eventual liability under these lawsuits or claims, if any, will not have a material or adverse effect on the Parent Company's financial position and financial performance. The information usually required by PAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, is not disclosed on the grounds that it can be expected to prejudice the outcome of these lawsuits, claims and assessments.

### 33. Notes to Statement of Cash Flows

The following table shows the reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Cash flows				Non-cash changes			2023
	2023	Availment/ Collection	Settlement/ Payment	Reclass	Additions/ Forfeitures	Accretion of interest expense	Foreign currency translation	
Long-term debt	\$144,682,491		\$ (\$4,846,467)	(\$3,600,000)		\$-	\$-	\$- \$136,236,024
Loans payable	150,100,000	10,000,000	(3,100,000)			-	-	157,000,000
Current portion of long-term debt	1,500,000	-	-	3,600,000		-	-	5,100,000
Lease liabilities	298,580	-	(1,802,537)		7,465,923	668,815	49,862	6,680,643
Subscription receivable	(2,620,195)	23,051			21,067			(2,576,077)
	<b>\$293,960,876</b>	<b>\$10,023,051</b>	<b>(\$9,749,004)</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$7,486,990</b>	<b>\$668,815</b>	<b>\$49,862</b>	<b>\$302,440,590</b>

	Cash flows				Non-cash changes			2021
	2021	Availment/ Collection	Settlement/ Payment	Reclass	Addition	Accretion of interest expense	Foreign currency translation	
Long-term debt	\$148,415,628		\$- (\$2,233,137)	(\$1,500,000)		\$-	\$-	\$- \$144,682,491
Loans payable	96,700,000	59,600,000	(6,200,000)			-	-	150,100,000
Current portion of long-term debt	300,000	-	(300,000)	1,500,000		-	-	1,500,000
Lease liabilities	2,089,045	-	(1,870,779)			103,892	(23,578)	298,580
Subscription receivable	(2,701,935)	45,486			36,254			(2,620,195)
	<b>\$244,802,738</b>	<b>\$59,645,486</b>	<b>(\$10,603,916)</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$36,254</b>	<b>\$103,892</b>	<b>(\$23,578)</b>	<b>293,960,876</b>

Most of the loans are from existing revolving credit lines.

### 34. Supplementary Information Required under Revenue Regulations (RR) 15-2010

In compliance with the requirements set forth by RR 15-2010 hereunder are the information on taxes, duties and license fees paid or accrued during the taxable year.

#### Value Added Tax (VAT)

The National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC) of 1997 provides for the imposition of VAT on the sale of goods and services. Accordingly, the Parent Company's sale of goods and services under non-PEZA registered activities are subject to output VAT. Export sales, on the other hand, are accordingly exempt from VAT.

- a. Net sales/receipts and output VAT declared by the Parent Company (amounts in Philippine Peso):

	Net Sales/ Receipts	Output VAT
Service income	₱5,255,801	₱630,696
Commissions on vending machine	6,346,492	761,579
Other miscellaneous income	737,134	88,456
	12,339,427	1,480,731
Zero-rated sales	16,114,122,130	-
	<b>₱16,126,461,557</b>	<b>₱1,480,731</b>



Vatable sales constitute income from services that are not part of registered activities, commissions on vending machines, sale on fixed asset and other service fees. These are not qualified for preferential tax treatment and is therefore subject to 12% VAT under the NIRC of 1997.

Zero-rated sales consist of export sales and those rendered to person or entities whose exemptions are provided in accordance with Section 4.108-5 of RR No. 16-2005, as amended by RR No. 13-2018, 26-2018, 9-2021 and 21-2021.

b. Input VAT

As a PEZA-registered enterprise, the Company is qualified for VAT exemption on its importations and for VAT zero-rating on its local purchase of goods and services directly and exclusively used in the registered projects or activities subject to the provisions of Rule 2, Section 5 of the amended IRR of the CREATE Law and BIR Revenue Regulation (RR) No. 21-2021 dated 03 December 2021.

Custom Duties and Tax Exemptions

The Implementing Rules and Regulations of R.A. 7916, particularly under Book VI Executive Omnibus, provide for the Parent Company's exemption on duties, taxes and fees related to its importation.

The importation of capital equipment, raw materials, spare parts, and accessories made by RBEs shall be exempt from customs duties subject to the provisions of Rule 2, Section 4 of the amended IRR of the CREATE Law.

Taxes and Licenses

This includes all other taxes, local and national, including real estate taxes, licenses and permit fees which are recorded under "Government-related costs" under "Cost of goods sold and services" and "Operating expenses account" in the company's statement of comprehensive income (amounts in Philippine Peso).

	Cost of Goods Sold and Services	Operating Expenses
Documentary stamp tax	₱—	₱86,535,027
Real property taxes	649,977	—
Fringe benefit tax	—	5,880,140
Business permits	21,800	82,844
Other taxes	198,396	242,788
	<b>₱870,173</b>	<b>₱92,740,799</b>

Withholding Taxes

Withholding Taxes are recorded in "Taxes payable" under "Accounts payable and accrued expenses" account in the parent company balance sheet.

Details of withholding taxes for the year are as follows (amounts in Philippine Peso):

	Remittances for the Year	Outstanding Balance
Withholding taxes on compensation	₱138,269,729	₱13,437,401
Expanded withholding taxes	43,496,423	7,671,070
Final withholding taxes	86,234,978	4,069,972
	<b>₱268,001,130</b>	<b>₱25,178,443</b>

Contingencies

The Parent Company is currently not involved in any tax case against the BIR.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors  
Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.  
North Science Avenue  
Laguna Technopark Special Economic Zone (LT-SEZ)  
Bo. Biñan, Biñan, Laguna

We have audited the parent company financial statements of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. (the "Parent Company") for the year ended December 31, 2023, on which we have rendered the attached report dated April 01, 2024.

In compliance with Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68, we are stating that the Parent Company has two hundred eighty-eight (284) stockholders owning one hundred (100) or more shares each.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Cyril Jasmín B. Valencia  
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 90787

Tax Identification No. 162-410-623

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-074-2023, October 23, 2023, valid until October 22, 2026

PTR No. 10082027, January 6, 2024, Makati City

April 01, 2024



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULES**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors  
Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.  
North Science Avenue  
Laguna Technopark Special Economic Zone (LT-SEZ)  
Bo. Biñan, Biñan, Laguna

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the parent company financial statements of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. (the "Parent Company") as at and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and have issued our report thereon dated April 01, 2024. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the parent company basic financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying schedule of all effective standards and interpretations under PFRSs as of December 31, 2023 is the responsibility of the Parent Company's management. This schedule is presented for the purpose of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 and is not part of the basic financial statements. This schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic parent company financial statements and, in our opinion, fairly states, in all material respects, the information required to be set forth therein in relation to the basic parent company financial statements taken as a whole.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.

*Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia*  
Cyril Jasmin B. Valencia  
Partner

CPA Certificate No. 90787

Tax Identification No. 162-410-623

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-074-2023, October 23, 2023, valid until October 22, 2026

PTR No. 10082027, January 6, 2024, Makati City

April 01, 2024



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS INDICATORS**

The Stockholders and the Board of Directors  
Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc.  
North Science Avenue  
Laguna Technopark Special Economic Zone (LT-SEZ)  
Bo. Biñan, Biñan, Laguna

We have audited in accordance with Philippine Standards on Auditing, the financial statements of Integrated Micro-Electronics, Inc. (the Parent Company) as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2023, and have issued our report thereon dated April 01, 2024. Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic parent company financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplementary Schedule on Financial Soundness Indicators, including their definitions, formulas, calculation, and their appropriateness or usefulness to the intended users, are the responsibility of the Parent Company's management. These financial soundness indicators are not measures of operating performance defined by Philippine Financial Reporting Standards (PFRS) and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies. This schedule is presented for the purpose of complying with the Revised Securities Regulation Code Rule 68 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not a required part of the basic parent company financial statements prepared in accordance with PFRS. The components of these financial soundness indicators have been traced to the Parent Company's financial statements as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 and no material exceptions were noted.

SYCIP GORRES VELAYO & CO.



Cyril Jasmín B. Valencia

Partner

CPA Certificate No. 90787

Tax Identification No. 162-410-623

BOA/PRC Reg. No. 0001, August 25, 2021, valid until April 15, 2024

BIR Accreditation No. 08-001998-074-2023, October 23, 2023, valid until October 22, 2026

PTR No. 10082027, January 6, 2024, Makati City

April 01, 2024





---

**From:** eafs@bir.gov.ph  
**Sent:** Friday, April 12, 2024 11:53 PM  
**To:** IMI GARCIA, Marita M.  
**Cc:** IMI GARCIA, Marita M.  
**Subject:** Your BIR AFS eSubmission uploads were received

**Please be cautious**

This message was sent from outside of your organization. Please do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and know the content is safe.

---

Hi INTEGRATED MICRO-ELECTRONICS, INC.,

**Valid files**

- EAFS000409747AFSTY122023.pdf
- EAFS000409747ITRTY122023.pdf
- EAFS000409747OTHTY122023.pdf
- EAFS000409747TCRTY122023-01.pdf

**Invalid file**

- <None>

Transaction Code: **AFS-0-8K78CDGE0K89F5ENPWR4QXM0ADKFJ6D9**

Submission Date/Time: **Apr 12, 2024 11:52 PM**

Company TIN: **000-409-747**

Please be reminded that you accepted the terms and conditions for the use of this portal and expressly agree, warrant and certify that:

- The submitted forms, documents and attachments are complete, truthful and correct based on the personal knowledge and the same are from authentic records;
- The submission is without prejudice to the right of the BIR to require additional document, if any, for completion and verification purposes;
- The hard copies of the documents submitted through this facility shall be submitted when required by the BIR in the event of audit/investigation and/or for any other legal purpose.

This is a system-generated e-mail. Please do not reply.

For Encrypted Emails click [here](#) for instructions ===== DISCLAIMER ===== This email and its attachments may be confidential and are intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient of this email and its attachments, you must take no action based upon them, nor must you disseminate, distribute or copy this e-mail. Please contact the sender immediately if you believe you have received this email in error. E-mail transmission cannot be guaranteed to be secure or error-free. The recipient should check this email and any attachments for the presence of viruses. The Bureau of Internal Revenue does not accept

liability for any errors or omissions in the contents of this message which arise as a result of e-mail transmission. For Encrypted Emails click [here](#) for instructions

===== DISCLAIMER ===== This email and its attachments may be confidential and are intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient of this email and its attachments, you must take no action based upon them, nor must you disseminate, distribute or copy this e-mail. Please contact the sender immediately if you believe you have received this email in error. E-mail transmission cannot be guaranteed to be secure or error-free. The recipient should check this email and any attachments for the presence of viruses. The Bureau of Internal Revenue does not accept liability for any errors or omissions in the contents of this message which arise as a result of e-mail transmission.


## File Upload



All files successfully uploaded

Transaction Code:  
**AFS-0-8K78CDGE0K89F5ENPWR4QXM0ADKFJ6D9**

Submission Date/Time:  
**Apr 12, 2024 11:52 PM**

Upload Date ▼	Transaction Code	Remarks	Action
April 12, 2024 11:52:27 PM	AFS-0-8K78CDGE0K89F5ENPWR4QXM0ADKFJ6D9	Other Attachments: 1 SAWT 2 eSubmission Validation Receipt of SAWT 3 Registration Certificates with SEC and PEZA 4 PEZA Certificate of Entitlement for Tax Incentives (CET) 5 PEZA Certificate of VAT Zero rating - 2023 6 SEC approval to use functional currency on financial statements (USD) 7 Sworn Statement / Affidavit of the foreign sourced dividend 8 2023 Quarterly income tax returns including OR's from LGU 9 2023 Annual income tax returns duly received by LGU (including ORs of 2% share) 10 2023 Consolidated Audited Financial Statement	

### AFS-0-8K78CDGE0K89F5ENPWR4QXM0ADKFJ6D9

Upload Date	Document Type	File Name	File Size (MB)	Page Count	PDF file?
April 12, 2024 11:52:27 PM	OTHER	EAFS000409747OTHY122023.pdf	16.542091	227	✓
April 12, 2024 11:52:27 PM	ITR	EAFS000409747ITRTY122023.pdf	16.497902	138	✓
April 12, 2024 11:52:27 PM	TCR_1	EAFS000409747TCRTY122023-01.pdf	3.744166	2	✓
April 12, 2024 11:52:27 PM	AFS	EAFS000409747AFSTY122023.pdf	3.450295	70	✓