

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2022**

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report: Not applicable

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-37593

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

British Virgin Islands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Office B, 21/F, Legend Tower, 7 Shing Yip Street
Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong
(Address of principal executive offices)

Pat Sek Yuen Chan, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Borqs Technologies, Inc.

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Telephone: +852 5188 1864, Fax: +852 2114 0183

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of class	Trading Symbol	Name of exchange on which registered
Ordinary shares, no par value	BRQS	Nasdaq Capital Market

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or ordinary shares as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: As of December 31, 2022, there were 57,182,633 shares of the registrant's ordinary shares, no par value, issued and outstanding.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards[†] provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

[†] The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes No

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>PART I</u>	
ITEM 1. <u>IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS</u>	1
ITEM 2. <u>OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE</u>	1
ITEM 3. <u>KEY INFORMATION</u>	1
ITEM 4. <u>INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY</u>	44
ITEM 4A. <u>UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	54
ITEM 5. <u>OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS</u>	55
ITEM 6. <u>DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES</u>	80
ITEM 7. <u>MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u>	92
ITEM 8. <u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	93
ITEM 9. <u>THE OFFER AND LISTING</u>	94
ITEM 10. <u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	95
ITEM 11. <u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	98
ITEM 12. <u>DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	99
<u>PART II</u>	
ITEM 13. <u>DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES</u>	100
ITEM 14. <u>MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	100
ITEM 15. <u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	100
ITEM 16. <u>RESERVED</u>	102
ITEM 16A. <u>AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT</u>	102
ITEM 16B. <u>CODE OF ETHICS</u>	102
ITEM 16C. <u>PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES</u>	102
ITEM 16D. <u>EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES</u>	103
ITEM 16E. <u>PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS</u>	103
ITEM 16F. <u>CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT</u>	103
ITEM 16G. <u>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	103
ITEM 16H. <u>MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE</u>	104
ITEM 16I. <u>DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS.</u>	104
<u>PART III</u>	
ITEM 17. <u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	105
ITEM 18. <u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	105
ITEM 19. <u>EXHIBITS</u>	105

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and such forward-looking statements may appear in the sections captioned “*Business*,” “*Risk Factors*,” “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Plan of Operations*” and elsewhere. Any and all statements contained in this report that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed forward-looking statements. Terms such as “may,” “might,” “would,” “should,” “could,” “project,” “estimate,” “proforma,” “predict,” “potential,” “strategy,” “anticipate,” “attempt,” “develop,” “plan,” “help,” “believe,” “continue,” “intend,” “expect,” “future,” and terms of similar import (including the negative of any of these terms) may identify forward-looking statements. However, not all forward-looking statements may contain one or more of these identifying terms. Forward-looking statements in this report may include, without limitation, statements regarding the plans, forecasts and objectives of management for future operations, earnings or loss per share, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure or other financial items, our future financial performance, including any such statement contained in a discussion and analysis of financial condition by management or in the results of operations included pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), and the assumptions underlying or relating to any such statement.

The forward-looking statements are not meant to predict or guarantee actual results, performance, events or circumstances and may not be realized because they are based upon our current projections, plans, objectives, beliefs, expectations, estimates and assumptions and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties and other influences, many of which we have no control over and are described more fully in the sections discussing “*Risk Factors*”. Actual results and the timing of certain events and circumstances may differ materially from those described by the forward-looking statements as a result of these risks and uncertainties. Factors that may influence or contribute to the accuracy of the forward-looking statements or cause actual results to differ materially from expected or desired results may include, without limitation:

- Market acceptance of our products and services;
- Competition from existing products or new products that may emerge;
- The implementation of our business model and strategic plans for our business and our products;
- Estimates of our future revenue, expenses, capital requirements and our need for financing;
- The timing of recognition of revenues under US GAAP;
- Our financial performance;
- Current and future government regulations;
- Developments relating to our competitors;
- The impact of the Holu Hou Energy divestiture on our business and operations;
- The impact of COVID-19 on our business and operations; and
- Other risks and uncertainties, including those listed under the section titled “*Risk Factors*.”

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements because of the risks and uncertainties related to them and to the risk factors. We disclaim any obligation to update the forward-looking statements contained in this report to reflect any new information or future events or circumstances or otherwise, except as required by law. Readers should read this report in conjunction with the discussion under the caption “*Risk Factors*,” our financial statements and the related notes thereto in this report, and other documents which we may file from time to time with the SEC.

PART I

Unless the context otherwise requires, as used in this annual report, the terms “Company”, “Borgs”, “we”, “us”, and “our” refer to Borgs Technologies, Inc. and any or all of its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise noted, all industry and market data in this annual report is presented in U.S. dollars. Unless otherwise noted, all financial and other data related to the Company in this annual report is presented in U.S. dollars. All references to “\$” or “US” in this annual report refer to U.S. dollars. All references to “RMB” in this annual report refer to Chinese Renminbi Yuan.

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The selected consolidated statements of operations data for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2022, and the consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and notes which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP.

The Company completed its sale of the Mobile Virtual Network Operator Business Unit (“MVNO BU”) as of October 29, 2020. Due to this transaction, the Company’s financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 for comparison purposes, are presented with the MVNO BU as discontinued operations. The Company opted for the rule that only three years of operating results are required to be presented in accordance with the applicable regulations of the British Virgin Islands.

Holu Hou Energy LLC (“HHE”), which identified the innovative clean energy business, a separate segment was reclassified as held for sale as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, for the carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale, and revenues and expenses related to HHE have been reclassified as discontinued operations from October 19, 2021 to December 31, 2021, and for the year ended December 31, 2022 until it has been deconsolidated.

Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income Data:	Fiscal Years Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
		(\$'000)	
Net revenues	26,751	29,561	52,537
Gross profit	1,596	2,606	11,116
Operating expenses*	(42,216)	(29,003)	(12,051)
Other operating income	-	247	148
Operating loss	(40,620)	(26,150)	(787)
Loss from continuing operations, before income taxes	(35,683)	(55,655)	(28,886)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(406)	445	(59)
Net loss from continuing operations	(36,089)	(55,210)	(28,945)
Discontinued operations			
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, before income taxes	1,302	(1,392)	(9,916)
Income tax benefit (expense)	-	-	-
(Loss) income from operations of discontinued entities	1,302	(1,392)	(9,916)
Net loss	(34,787)	(56,602)	(38,861)

- * (Operating expenses for 2020 included stock-based compensation of \$20.0 million and non-recurring penalties of \$1.1 million)
- * (Operating expenses for 2021 included stock-based compensation of \$17.5 million and inventory impairment loss of \$1.3 million)
- * (Operating expenses for 2022 included stock-based compensation of \$3.4 million and reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0.02 million)

Consolidated Balance Sheets Data:	Fiscal Years Ended	
	2021	2022
	(\$'000)	
Cash and cash equivalents	6,117	11,305
Restricted cash	211	32
Accounts receivable, net	2,262	3,482
Inventories	6,760	4,235
Property, plant and equipment, net	724	1,024
Assets held for sale	20,321	-
Total assets	53,252	30,143
Total liabilities	70,538	41,295
Total shareholders' deficit	(17,286)	(11,152)

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Summary Risk Factors

The principal factors and uncertainties that make investing in our ordinary shares risky, include, among others:

Risks Related to the COVID-19 pandemic

- We have experienced and expect to continue to experience unpredictable reductions in demand for certain of our products and services, and adverse effects on our operations, supply chains and financing possibilities

Risks Related to our Business and Industry

- We incurred losses and total cash outflows from operations, and we had a deteriorated net current assets position. There is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.
- Although our previously defaulted loans were completely paid off as of February 17, 2021, we may become in default with loans in the future and the following risks will reappear.
- We have more current liabilities than current assets as of December 31, 2022.
- If alternative mobile operating system platforms become more widely used or accepted, or mobile chipset manufacturers, mobile device Original Equipment Manufacturers (“OEMs” and each an “OEM”) and mobile operators do not continue to make product and service offerings compatible with the Android platform, our business could be materially harmed.
- We generate a significant portion of our net revenues from a small number of major customers and key projects and any loss of business from these customers or key projects could reduce our net revenues and significantly harm our business.
- We have limited experience with our current product offerings, which makes it difficult to predict our future operating results.
- We operate in multiple rapidly evolving industries. If we fail to keep up with technological developments and changing requirements of our customers, business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.
- We face intense competition from onshore and offshore third party software providers in the Android platform and software market, and, if we are unable to compete effectively, we may lose customers and our revenues may decline.
- We may undertake acquisitions, investments, joint ventures or other alliances in the future, which could expose us to new operational, regulatory and market risks. Such future and past undertakings may not be successful, which may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.
- We are dependent upon the Android platform and, if Google determines to no longer develop the Android platform and our further development is not taken up by reliable alternative sources, our business could be materially harmed.

- If our customers move more research and development work in-house, lower demand for our solutions could reduce our net revenues and harm our business.
- Our yearly results may fluctuate significantly and may not fully reflect the underlying performance of our business.
- If we fail to effectively manage our technical operations infrastructure, our customers may experience service outages and delays in the further deployment of our services, which may adversely affect our business.
- Most of our engagements with customers are for a specific project only and do not provide for subsequent engagements. If we are unable to generate a substantial number of new engagements for projects on a continuing basis, our business and results of operations will be adversely affected
- Because of the characteristics of open source software, there may be fewer technology barriers to entry in the Android platform and software market in which we compete, and it may be relatively easy for competitors, some of which may have greater resources than we have, to enter our markets and compete with us.
- Security and privacy breaches may expose us to liability and harm our reputation and business.
- We are vulnerable to technology infrastructure failures, which could harm our reputation and business.
- We may not be able to continue to use or adequately protect our intellectual property rights, which could harm our business reputation and competitive position.
- The international nature of our business exposes it to risks that could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.
- We may not be able to manage our anticipated growth and our current and planned resources may not be adequate to support our expanding operations; consequently, our business, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.
- Due to intense competition for highly skilled personnel, we may fail to attract and retain qualified personnel to support our research and development operations; as a result, our ability to bid for and obtain new projects may be adversely affected and our net revenues could decline.
- As mandated by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”), we must terminate our ownership in Holu Hou Energy LLC.
- Our success depends substantially on the continuing efforts of our senior executives and other key personnel, and our business may be severely disrupted if we lose their services.
- We are subject to various anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Bribery Act, and PRC and Indian anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws; any determination that we have violated such laws could damage our business and reputation, limit our ability to bid for certain business opportunities, and subject us to significant criminal and civil penalties, civil litigation (such as shareholder derivative suits), and commercial liabilities.
- There can be no assurance that our securities, including our ordinary shares, will continue to be listed on Nasdaq or, if listed, that we will be able to comply with the continued listing standards of Nasdaq, which could limit investors’ ability to make transactions in our securities and subject us to additional trading restrictions.

- Global economic and political conditions may adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.
- We may, from time to time, be involved in future litigation in which substantial monetary damages are sought.
- We are in arbitration with Shanghai Kadi Technologies Limited (“KADI”) and its owners due to KADI’s breach of contract according to the Share Purchase Agreement dated December 15, 2018 (the “KADI Agreement”) signed between Borqs and KADI.
- If we fail to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may be unable to accurately report our results of operations, meet our reporting obligations or prevent fraud, and investor confidence and the market price of our ordinary shares may be adversely impacted.

Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China

- The Chinese government exerts substantial influence over the manner in which we may conduct our business activities, and if we are unable to substantially comply with any PRC rules and regulations, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.
- The recent PRC government intervention into business activities by U.S.-listed Chinese companies may indicate an expansion of the PRC’s authority that could negatively impact our existing and future operations in Hong Kong and China.
- Changes in China’s economic, political or social conditions or government policies could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.
- Uncertainties and quick change in the interpretation and enforcement of Chinese laws and regulations with little advance notice could result in a material and negative impact our business operation, decrease the value of our ordinary shares and limit the legal protections available to us.
- Substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation and implementation of any new PRC laws, rules and regulations relating to foreign investment and how it may impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance and our business operations.
- If the Chinese government were to impose new requirements for permission or approval from the PRC Authorities including China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”) or CAC, or any other entity that is required to approve the listing of our shares on Nasdaq, to issue our ordinary shares to foreign investors or list on a foreign exchange, such action could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of such securities to significantly decline or be worthless.
- Risks related to a future determination that the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (the “PCAOB”) is unable to inspect or investigate our auditor completely.
- There are significant legal and other obstacles to obtaining information needed for shareholder investigations or litigation outside China or otherwise with respect to foreign entities.
- China’s economic, political and social conditions, as well as changes in any government policies, laws and regulations, could have a material adverse effect on our business.
- Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could harm us.

- Recent trade policy initiatives announced by the United States administration against the PRC may adversely affect our business.
- Our subsidiaries in China are subject to restrictions on making dividends and other payments to it or any other affiliated company.
- The discontinuation of any of the preferential tax treatments currently available to our PRC subsidiaries could materially increase our tax liabilities.
- We face uncertainty with respect to indirect transfers of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises by their non-PRC holding companies.
- We may not be able to obtain certain treaty benefits on dividends paid by our PRC subsidiary to us through our Hong Kong Subsidiary.
- Restrictions on foreign currency may limit our ability to receive and use our revenue effectively.
- Fluctuations in the value of the RMB may have a material adverse effect on your investment.
- PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore holding companies by PRC residents may subject our PRC resident beneficial owners or our PRC subsidiaries to liability or penalties, limit our ability to inject capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to increase their registered capital or distribute profits to us, or may otherwise adversely affect us.
- Failure to comply with PRC regulations regarding the registration requirements for employee stock incentive plans may subject the PRC plan participants or us to fines and other legal or administrative sanctions.
- PRC regulations establish complex procedures for some acquisitions conducted by foreign investors, which could make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions in China.
- Substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the enactment timetable, interpretation and implementation of draft PRC Foreign Investment Law and how it may impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance and business operations.
- The enforcement of the labor laws and other labor-related regulations in the PRC may adversely affect our results of operations.
- Our failure to make adequate contributions to various employee benefit plans as required by PRC regulations may subject us to penalties.
- If the custodians or authorized users of our controlling non-tangible assets, including corporate chops and seals, fail to fulfill their responsibilities or misappropriate or misuse those assets, our business and operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Securities

- If equity research analysts publish unfavorable commentary or downgrade our ordinary shares, the price and trading volume of our ordinary shares could decline.
- Future equity issuances could result in dilution, which could cause our ordinary shares price to decline.
- Future sales of our ordinary shares by existing shareholders may cause our ordinary shares price to decline.
- Global economic uncertainty and financial market volatility caused by political instability, changes in international trade relationships and conflicts, such as the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, could make it more difficult for us to access financing and could adversely affect our business and operations.
- We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company, which could result in adverse U.S. federal income tax consequence to U.S. holders of our ordinary shares.

Investing in our ordinary shares involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, as well as the other information in this report, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” before deciding whether to invest in our ordinary shares. The occurrence of any of the events or developments described below could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects. In such an event, the market price of our ordinary shares could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe are not material may also impair our business, financial condition, results of operations and growth prospects.

Risks due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

We have experienced and expect to continue to experience unpredictable reductions in demand for certain of our products and services, and adverse effects on our operations, supply chains and financing possibilities.

Since February 2020, we have experienced reductions and cancellations of orders due to effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the demand from certain of our customers. COVID-19 has had an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our revenue for the year 2020 was negatively impacted by the pandemic by as much as a reduction of 73.0% as compared to 2019; and our ability to obtain debt financing or raise equity-based capital may not be adequate for the Company’s current operations. As the assessable risks due to COVID-19 change in India and China, our operations can be affected, including due to the restrictions from accessing office facilities and limitations on domestic travels which can hamper our ability to efficiently manage the manufacturing of products since our contracted factories are located over various cities in China.

As our sales were negatively impacted by the pandemic in 2020, we cut back our operational costs by reduction of approximately 20% of our workforce in India and 40% of our headcount in China. We constantly evaluate our financial position according to changes in the international business environment and depending on forecast of orders from our customers in the near future, we may further reduce staffing as necessary.

Even though the COVID-19 pandemic has since abated, the extent to which COVID-19 may continue to negatively impact our business is highly uncertain and cannot be accurately predicted. Although our revenues in 2022 improved to \$52.5 million as compared to \$26.8 million in 2020 and \$29.6 million in 2021, the impact of the COVID-19 or any other possible pandemic in the future may cause our revenues in future periods to decline.

Risks Related to our Business and Industry

Summary of Risks Associated with Our Business Due to Changing PRC Rules and Regulations

Our business is subject to a number of risks, including risks that may prevent us from achieving our business objectives or may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects that you should consider before making a decision to invest in our ordinary share and warrants, including risks and uncertainties, among others, the following:

- The Chinese government exerts substantial influence over the manner in which we may conduct our business activities, and if we are unable to substantially comply with any PRC rules and regulations, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected. See “*Risk Factors -- Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China*” for additional information.
- Changes in China’s economic, political or social conditions or government policies could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. See “*Risk Factors -- Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China*” for additional information.
- Uncertainties and quick change in the interpretation and enforcement of Chinese laws and regulations with little advance notice could result in a material and negative impact on our business operation, decrease the value of our ordinary shares and warrants and limit the legal protections available to us. See “*Risk Factors -- Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China*” for additional information.
- Any change of regulations and rules by Chinese government may intervene or influence our operations at any time and any additional control over offerings conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in China- based issuers could result in a material change in our operations and/or the value of our ordinary shares and could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer our ordinary shares to investors and cause the value of such securities to significantly decline or be worthless. See “*Risk Factors -- Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China*” for additional information.
- Our ordinary shares may be delisted or prohibited from being traded under the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (“HFCAA”) if the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) were unable to fully inspect our auditor. The delisting or the cessation of trading of our ordinary shares, or the threat of them being delisted or prohibited from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market, may materially and adversely affect the value and/or liquidity of your investment. Additionally, if the PCAOB were unable to conduct full inspections of our auditor, it would deprive our investors of the benefits of such inspections. Pursuant to the HFCAA, the PCAOB issued a Determination Report on December 16, 2021 which found that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in: (1) mainland China of the PRC, and (2) Hong Kong. In addition, the PCAOB’s report identified the specific registered public accounting firms which are subject to these determinations. Our auditor, Yu Certified Public Accountant PC, is headquartered in New York, New York, and has been inspected by the PCAOB on a regular basis. Our auditor is not headquartered in mainland China or Hong Kong and was not identified in this report as a firm subject to the PCAOB’s determination. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the PCAOB is not able to fully conduct inspections of our auditor’s work papers in China, you may be deprived of the benefits of such inspection which could result in limitation or restriction to our access to the U.S. capital markets and trading of our securities may be prohibited under the HFCA Act. See “*Risk Factors -- Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China*” for additional information.

- Any failure to comply with PRC regulations regarding the registration requirements for employee stock incentive plans may subject the PRC plan participants or us to fines and other legal or administrative sanctions. See “*Risk Factors -- Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China*” for additional information.
- If we are classified as a PRC resident enterprise for PRC income tax purposes, such classification could result in unfavorable tax consequences to us and our non-PRC shareholders. See “*Risk Factors -- Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China*” for additional information.
- Regulatory bodies of the United States may be limited in their ability to conduct investigations or inspections of our operations in China. See “*Risk Factors -- Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China*” for additional information.
- Substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation and implementation of the newly enacted PRC Foreign Investment Law and how it may impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance, business operations and financial results. See “*Risk Factors -- Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China*” for additional information.
- It will be difficult to acquire jurisdiction and enforce liabilities against our officers, directors and assets based in Hong Kong. See “*Risk Factors -- Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China*” for additional information.
- The Hong Kong legal system embodies uncertainties which could negatively affect our listing on Nasdaq and limit the legal protections available to you and us. See “*Risk Factors -- Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China*” for additional information.
- Since 2020 and continuing into 2023, the Chinese government has been implementing increasingly stringent rules and regulations on its domestic business activities, particularly for companies whose shares are listed on U.S. exchanges. Such policy changes have caused profound impact on the value of the affected companies’ equities and resulted in significant drop in market valuation for their shareholders. The recent regulatory changes in China have focused on the following industries:
 - 1) Cryptocurrency mining and coin offerings
 - 2) Social media and cyber security
 - 3) Online gaming
 - 4) Ride-hailing
 - 5) Extra-curriculum education and tutoring
 - 6) Variable interest entity structures

The Company does not participate in any of the above six categories, and particularly our division that operated a MVNO business under a variable interest entity structure in China was sold as of October 29, 2020. Also, as indicated in this 2022 Annual Report filed on Form 20-F, our revenues recognized from activities in China represent 30.1%, 21.8% and 1.6% of our total net revenues for the years 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. However, as the rules and regulations in China continue to evolve, the Company may become affected in future periods causing the public market valuation of our shares to decline.

- We are incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands. Our principal executive offices are located in Hong Kong. We are a global leader in software, development services and products providing customizable, differentiated and scalable Android-based smart connected devices and cloud service solutions. We are also a leading provider of commercial grade Android platform software for mobile chipset manufacturers, mobile device OEMs and mobile operators, as well as complete product solutions of mobile connected devices for enterprise and consumer applications. We are not a Critical Information Infrastructure Operator (“CIIO”) or a Data Processing Operator (“DPO”) as defined in Cybersecurity Review Measures (Revised Draft for Public Comments) published by Cyberspace Administration of China or the CAC on July 10, 2021. The subsidiary Beijing Big Cloud Century Technology Ltd (“BC-Tech”) used to operate a mobile virtual network operator (“MVNO”) business in China with a VIE structure. The VIE entity was a holding company known as Beijing Big Cloud Network Technology Co. Ltd (“BC-NW”) which owned the operating company known as Yuantel (Beijing) Telecommunications Technology Co., Ltd (“Yuantel”). Yuantel was sold as of October 29, 2020. BC-NW was re-organized with the VIE structure dismantled and became directly owned by BC-Tech, and therefore BC-NW remains on the Company’s organization chart. Therefore, we are not covered by the permission and requirements from the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”), CAC or any other entity that is required to approve of the VIE’s operations, and we have received all requisite permissions to operate our business in China and no permission has been denied.
- We do not believe we are required to obtain any permission from any PRC governmental authorities to offer securities to foreign investors. We have been closely monitoring regulatory developments in China regarding any necessary approvals from the CSRC and other PRC governmental authorities required for overseas listings, on the U.S. exchanges or on a foreign exchange other than the U.S., including the listing of our shares on Nasdaq. As of the date of this annual report, we have not received any inquiry, notice, warning, sanctions or regulatory objection to our listing on Nasdaq from the CSRC or other PRC governmental authorities. However, there remains significant uncertainty as to the enactment, interpretation and implementation of regulatory requirements related to overseas securities offerings and other capital markets activities. If we inadvertently conclude that the approvals of the CSRC, or any other regulatory authority are not required for our listing on Nasdaq, or applicable laws, regulations, or interpretations change and we are required to obtain approvals in the future, obtaining such approvals could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of our securities, including the ordinary shares, to significantly decline or be worthless. Any uncertainties and/or negative publicity regarding such an approval requirement could have a material adverse effect on the trading price of our securities. In addition, these regulatory agencies may impose fines and penalties on our operations in China, limit our ability to pay dividends outside of China, limit our operations in China, delay or restrict the repatriation of the proceeds from any overseas securities offering into China or take other actions that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, as well as the trading price of our securities. The CSRC, or other PRC regulatory agencies also may take actions requiring us, or making it advisable for us, to halt any of our securities offerings before settlement and delivery of our ordinary shares. Consequently, if you engage in market trading or other activities in anticipation of and prior to settlement and delivery, you do so at the risk that settlement and delivery may not occur. See “Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China”.

We incurred losses and total cash outflows from operations, and we had a deteriorated net current assets position. There is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

As of December 31, 2022, we had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$11.3 million and generated a net loss from continuing operations of approximately \$29.0 million and cash inflows of approximately \$3.4 million for the year then ended. We cannot anticipate when, if ever, we will become profitable. Although we have improved the efficiency of our networks and operations and adopted related cost reduction measures, we cannot assure you that we will continue to achieve such efficiency or sustain such cost reductions. If we are unable to generate revenues that significantly exceed our costs and expenses, we will continue to incur losses in the future.

Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our continued operations, which in turn is dependent upon our ability to meet our financial requirements. Our ability to meet the working capital requirements is subject to the risks relating to the demand for and prices of our services in the market, the economic conditions in our target markets, the successful operation of our connected solution, timely collection of payment from our customers and the availability of additional funding. In the next 12 months, we will use the cash inflows including short-term supply chain financing, advances from customers and financing possibilities from financial institutions. However, there is no guarantee such financing mechanism will be available at terms acceptable to us.

The audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report on Form 20-F were prepared on the basis of our continuing as a going concern. Facts and circumstances including recurring losses, net cash outflows and deteriorated net current assets position raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If we become unable to continue as a going concern, we may have to liquidate our assets, and the value we receive for our assets in liquidation or dissolution could be significantly lower than the values reflected in our audited consolidated financial statements. Our lack of cash resources and our potential inability to continue as a going concern may materially and adversely affect the price of our shares and our ability to raise new capital or to continue our operations.

Although our previously defaulted loans were completely paid off as of February 17, 2021, we may become in default with loans in the future and the following risks will reappear.

Covenants governing our loan facilities restrict, among other things, our ability to:

- pay dividends or distributions, repurchase or redeem equity;
- incur or permit to exist any additional indebtedness or liens;
- guarantee or otherwise become liable with respect to the obligations of another party or entity;
- acquire any assets, except in the ordinary course of business, or make any investments; and
- sell all or substantially all of our assets.

Our ability to comply with these provisions may be affected by events beyond our control. Any defaults under our future loan agreements could adversely affect our growth, our financial condition, our results of operations and our ability to make payments on our debt. The ability to make payments of principal and interest on indebtedness will depend on our financial condition, which is subject to general economic conditions, industry cycles and financial, business and other factors affecting our operations, many of which are beyond our control. If sufficient cash flow is not generated from operations to service such debt, we may be required, among other things, to:

- seek additional financing in the debt or equity markets;
- delay, curtail or abandon altogether our research & development or investment plans;
- refinance or restructure all or a portion of our indebtedness; or
- sell selected assets.

Such measures might be insufficient to service the indebtedness. In addition, any such financing, refinancing or sale of assets may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. If funds are not available when needed, or available on acceptable terms, we may be required to delay, scale back or eliminate some of our obligations, including reduction of operations and deliveries of products to our customers. In addition, we may not be able to grow market share, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated requirements, which could negatively impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

The Company entered into agreements on December 14, 2020 with PFG and LMFA Financing LLC (“LMFA”), a Florida limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of LM Funding America, Inc. (Nasdaq: LMFA), in which LMFA will purchase approximately \$18 million of debt in tranches. As of February 10, 2021, LMFA completed the purchase of \$17.87 million of principal, accrued interest and applicable fees (the “Debt”), converted into and sold all 22.73 million shares of the Company’s ordinary shares by February 10, 2021. With the Company settling another \$1.27 million of Debt directly with the senior lender by the issuance of 1.51 million shares on February 17, 2021 which the senior lender subsequently sold, the Company’s defaulted Debts with the senior lender totaling \$19.14 million have been eliminated since then.

We have more current liabilities than current assets as of December 31, 2022.

On our balance sheet as of December 31, 2022, there were current assets of \$28.0 million and current liabilities of \$37.9 million. Although profit margin improvements coupled with better financing facilities in future periods may reverse this situation, there is no assurance of how long this situation may remain or if we can ever achieve healthier liquidity ratios. If this situation persists for too long, it will hamper the Company's ability to operate effectively and will likely create pressure on the market price of our ordinary shares.

If alternative mobile operating system platforms become more widely used or accepted, or mobile chipset manufacturers, mobile device Original Equipment Manufacturers ("OEMs" and each an "OEM") and mobile operators do not continue to make product and service offerings compatible with the Android platform, our business could be materially harmed.

The mobile operating system platform industry is intensely competitive and characterized by rapid technological changes, which often result in shifts in market share among the industry's participants as one operating system may become more widely used than others. For example, in the past the Symbian mobile operating system platform, or Symbian, from Nokia Corporation, or Nokia, dominated market share for consumer products and the BlackBerry mobile operating system platform, or BlackBerry, from Research in Motion Limited, or RIM, dominated market share for enterprise products. In the past five years, with the rise of the iOS mobile operating system platform, or iOS, from Apple Inc., or Apple, and the Android platform, both the Symbian and BlackBerry platforms have experienced a substantial decline. There can be no assurance that the Android platform will continue to compete effectively with alternative mobile operating system platforms, such as the iOS platform or Windows Mobile operating system platform, or Windows Mobile, from Microsoft Corporation. If these or other mobile operating system platforms become more widely used or accepted, such as operating system platforms being developed by Baidu, Inc., or Baidu, and Alibaba.com Ltd., or Alibaba, in China, the market appeal of the Android platform and our Android+ software and service platform solutions could be diminished, which could materially adversely affect our business and financial performance.

Furthermore, the competitiveness of our Android+ software and service platform solutions is dependent upon the continued compatibility of the Android platform with the offerings of our customers. If these customers choose not to continue to adopt the Android platform or they are unable to retain or increase their market share, the demand for our Android+ software and service platform solutions may be diminished, which could materially adversely affect our business and financial performance.

We generate a significant portion of our net revenues from a small number of major customers and key projects and any loss of business from these customers or key projects could reduce our net revenues and significantly harm our business.

We have derived and believe that in the foreseeable future we will continue to derive, a significant portion of our net revenues from a small number of major customers and key projects. Our top five customers accounted for 88.2%, 87.8% and 86.4% of our net revenues in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Our ability to maintain close relationships with our major customers is essential to the growth and profitability of our business. However, the volume of work performed for a specific customer is likely to vary from year-to-year and project-to-project, especially since we are generally not the exclusive Android platform software and service solutions provider for our customers, some of our customers have in-house research and development capabilities and we do not have long-term purchase commitments from any of our customers. A major customer in one year may not provide the same level of net revenues for us in any subsequent year. The products we provide to our customers, and the net revenues and income from those products may decline or vary as the type and quantity of products changes over time. In addition, reliance on any individual customer for a significant portion of our net revenues may give that customer a degree of pricing leverage when negotiating contracts and terms of service with us. In addition, a number of factors not within our control could cause the loss of, or reduction in, business or revenues from any customer, and these factors are not predictable. These factors include, among others, a customer's decision to re-negotiate the royalty payment of a contract if the volume of unit sales exceeds original expectations, pricing pressure from competitors, a change in a customer's business strategy, or failure of a mobile chipset manufacturer or mobile device OEM to develop competitive products. Our customers may also choose to pursue alternative technologies and develop alternative products in addition to, or in lieu of, our products, either on their own or in collaboration with others, including our competitors. The loss of any major customer or key project, or a significant decrease in the volume of customer demand or the price, at which we sell our products to customers, could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We have limited experience with our current product offerings, which makes it difficult to predict our future operating results.

From our inception in 2007 through 2014, we focused primarily on providing our Android+ software platform solutions to mobile chipset manufacturers, mobile device OEMs and mobile operators as well as complete product solutions of mobile connected devices for enterprise and consumer applications. In 2014, after acquiring Yuantel, we entered into the MVNO business. However, the success of these businesses depends on many factors, including timely and successful research and development, pricing, market and consumer acceptance of such new products and the product offerings of our competitors. If new product offerings are not successful, our revenue growth will suffer and our results of operations may be harmed. In November 2018, our board of directors approved the sale of the MVNO business unit, and we entered into agreements with buyers in February 2019 to sell all of the Consolidated VIEs that hold the MVNO operation. Due to an investigation into several individuals employed by the MVNO business unit as described in "Item 4. Information on the Company" below, only partial sales proceeds were received in 2019. The Company executed a new agreement with the buyers of the MVNO business unit as of September 1, 2020 and the balance of the sales proceeds was received by October 29, 2020 and the sale was deemed completed on the same date.

We operate in multiple rapidly evolving industries. If we fail to keep up with technological developments and changing requirements of our customers, business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

The mobile industry is rapidly evolving and subject to continuous technological developments. Our success depends on our ability to keep up with these technological developments and the resulting changes in customers' demands. There may also be changes in the industry landscape as different types of platforms compete with one another for market share. If we do not adapt our Android+ software and service platform solutions to such changes in an effective and timely manner as more mobile operating system platforms become available in the future, we may suffer a loss in market share. Given that we operate in a rapidly evolving industry, we also need to continuously invest significant resources in research and development in order to enhance our existing products and to respond to changes in customer preference, new challenges and industry changes in a timely and effective manner. If we fail to keep up with technological developments and continue to innovate to meet the needs of our customers, our Android+ software and service platform solutions may become less attractive to customers, which in turn may adversely affect our reputation, competitiveness, results of operations and prospects.

We face intense competition from onshore and offshore third party software providers in the Android platform and software market, and, if we are unable to compete effectively, we may lose customers and our revenues may decline.

The Android platform and software market is highly fragmented and competitive, and we expect competition to persist and intensify from both existing competitors and new market entrants. We believe that the principal competitive factors in our industry are reliability and efficiency, performance, product features and functionality, development complexity and time-to-market, price, support for multiple architectures and processors, interoperability with other systems, support for emerging industry and customer standards and protocols and levels of training, technical services and customer support.

Our business model is to provide a full suite of Android+ software and service platform solutions to a broad range of customers, including mobile chipset manufacturers, mobile device OEMs and mobile operators. As of the date of this report, we are not aware of any significant independent competitor that provides a full range of Android platform software and service solutions as we do to the range of customers it has, although we have a number of competitors that provide one or several Android platform software and/or service solutions to one or more of our range of customers. See "Business — Competition."

In addition, we face competition from companies seeking to compete with the Android platform by developing their own operating systems, such as Baidu and Alibaba in China, and major mobile device OEMs, such as Foxconn Technology Group and BYD Electronic (International) Company Limited, which are able to develop low-level software for mobile chipsets, as well as Huawei, GTE and Xiaomi.

We believe that we presently compete favorably with respect to each segment identified above. However, the market for Android platform software and service solutions is still rapidly evolving, and we may not be able to compete successfully against current and potential competitors in the future. In addition, some of our independent competitors are more focused on one or several particular segments of the value chain and may deliver better services in those segments than we do. Furthermore, some of our competitors may have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing, sales and other resources and significantly greater name recognition than we have. If we are unable to compete successfully on the principal competitive factors described above or otherwise, our business could be harmed.

We may undertake acquisitions, investments, joint ventures or other strategic alliances in the future, which could expose us to new operational, regulatory and market risks. In addition, such future and past undertakings may not be successful, which may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

We intend to grow both organically by expanding our current business lines and geographic coverage and through acquisitions, investments, joint ventures or other strategic alliances if the appropriate opportunities arise. These potential business plans, acquisitions, investments, joint ventures and strategic alliances may expose us to new operational, regulatory and market risks, as well as risks associated with additional capital requirements. In addition, we may not be able to identify suitable future acquisition or investment candidates or joint venture or alliance partners. Even if we identify suitable candidates or partners, we may be unable to complete an acquisition, investment or alliance on terms commercially acceptable to us.

In addition, our ability to successfully integrate acquired companies and their operations may be adversely affected by a number of factors, including, among others, the ability to capitalize on anticipated synergies, diversion of resources and management's attention, difficulties in retaining personnel of the acquired companies, unanticipated problems or legal liabilities and tax and accounting issues. If we fail to integrate any acquired company efficiently, our earnings, revenues, gross margins, operating margins and business operations could be adversely affected. The integration of acquired companies is a complex, time-consuming and expensive process.

We are dependent upon the Android platform and, if Google determines to no longer develop the Android platform and our further development is not taken up by reliable alternative sources, our business could be materially harmed.

Our business model is dependent upon the Android platform, which is a free and fully open source mobile software platform developed by Google. The Android platform has been updated frequently since our original release and the development of the Android platform is an ongoing process which we do not control. If Google determines to no longer develop the Android platform or our further development is not taken up by reliable alternative sources, such as another third party or the open source community, demand for our Android+ software and service platform solutions could decline significantly and our revenue and financial condition could be materially harmed.

If our customers move more research and development work in-house, lower demand for our solutions could reduce our net revenues and harm our business.

Collaboration with customers is essential to the growth and profitability of our business. However, our customers may elect to move more research and development work in-house, and reduce collaboration with us for Android platform projects. There are many factors beyond our control that could cause our customers to move their work in-house, such as spending reductions due to a challenging economic environment, corporate restructuring, cost control, pricing pressure and concerns regarding the protection of technology know-how, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights. If our customers decide to change their strategy by moving more research and development work in-house, our net revenues may decline, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Our yearly results may fluctuate significantly and may not fully reflect the underlying performance of our business.

Our yearly operating results, including the levels of our revenue, gross margin, profitability, cash flow and deferred revenue, may vary significantly in the future, and period-to-period comparisons of our operating results may not be meaningful. Accordingly, the results of any one year should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance. Our yearly financial results may fluctuate as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control and, as a result, may not fully reflect the underlying performance of our business. Fluctuations in yearly results may negatively impact the value of our ordinary shares. Factors that may cause fluctuations in our yearly financial results include, but are not limited to:

- our ability to attract new customers;
- our ability to convert users of our limited free versions to paying customers;
- the addition or loss of large customers, including through acquisitions or consolidations;
- our customer retention rate;
- the timing of recognition of revenue;
- the amount and timing of operating expenses related to the maintenance and expansion of our business, operations and infrastructure;
- network outages or security breaches;
- general economic, industry and market conditions;
- increases or decreases in the number of features in our services or pricing changes upon any renewals of customer agreements;

- changes in our pricing policies or those of our competitors;
- the timing and success of new services and service introductions by us and our competitors or any other change in the competitive dynamics of our industry, including consolidation among competitors, customers or strategic partners; and
- the timing of expenses related to the development or acquisition of technologies or businesses and potential future charges for impairment of goodwill from acquired companies.

If we fail to effectively manage our technical operations infrastructure, our customers may experience service outages and delays in the further deployment of our services, which may adversely affect our business.

We have experienced significant growth in the number of users and the amount of data that our operations infrastructure supports. We seek to maintain sufficient excess capacity in our operations infrastructure to meet the needs of all of our customers. We also seek to maintain excess capacity to facilitate the rapid provisioning of new customer deployments and the expansion of existing customer deployments. In addition, we need to properly manage our technological operations infrastructure in order to support version control, changes in hardware and software parameters and the evolution of our services. However, the provision of new hosting infrastructure requires significant lead-time. We have experienced, and may in the future experience, website disruptions, outages and other performance problems. These problems may be caused by a variety of factors, including infrastructure changes, human or software errors, viruses, security attacks, fraud, spikes in customer usage and denial of service issues. In some instances, we may not be able to identify the cause or causes of these performance problems within an acceptable period of time, which may harm our reputation and operating results. Furthermore, if we do not accurately predict our infrastructure requirements, our existing customers may experience service outages that may subject us to financial penalties, financial liabilities and customer losses. If our operations infrastructure fails to keep pace with increased sales, customers may experience delays as we seek to obtain additional capacity, which could adversely affect our reputation and our revenue.

Most of our engagements with customers are for a specific project only and do not provide for subsequent engagements. If we are unable to generate a substantial number of new engagements for projects on a continuing basis, our business and results of operations will be adversely affected.

Our customers generally retain us on a project-by-project basis in connection with specific projects rather than on a recurring basis under long-term contracts. Historically, a significant portion of our net revenues has been comprised of software fees, relating to one-time research and engineering work performed for customers. For 2020, 2021 and 2022, our net revenues from software fees were \$10.6 million, \$10.7 million and \$13.1 million, respectively, representing 39.5%, 36.3% and 24.9% of total net revenues, respectively. Although a significant amount of our net revenues are generated from repeat business, which we define as revenues from a customer who also contributed to our revenues during the prior fiscal year, our engagements with our customers are typically for individual projects that are often on a non-exclusive, project-by-project basis. In addition, a majority of our customer contracts from which we generate product fees can be terminated by customers with or without cause. There are many factors outside of our control that might lead customers to terminate a contract or project with us, including, among others:

- financial difficulties for our customers;
- business going to our competitors or remaining in-house;
- unsuccessful launch of a product;
- disclosure of core technology by a third party; and
- mergers and acquisitions or significant corporate restructurings by our customers.

Furthermore, some of our customer contracts specify that if a change of control occurs during the term of the contract, the customer has the right to terminate the contract upon advance notice. If our customers terminate our contracts before completion or choose not to renew their contracts, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Therefore, we have to continuously seek new engagements while our current engagements are being performed or are completed or terminated, and we are constantly seeking to expand our business with existing customers and secure new customers. If we are unable to generate a substantial number of new engagements on a continuing basis, our business and results of operations will be adversely affected.

Because of the characteristics of open source software, there may be fewer technology barriers to entry in the Android platform and software market in which we compete, and it may be relatively easy for competitors, some of which may have greater resources than we have, to enter our markets and compete with us.

One of the characteristics of open source software is that anyone can modify and redistribute the existing open source software and use it to compete against us. Such competition can develop without the degree of overhead and lead time required by traditional proprietary software companies. It is possible for new competitors with greater resources than us to develop their own Android platform software and service solutions, potentially reducing the demand for, and putting pricing pressure on, our Android+ software and service platform solutions. In addition, some competitors make their open source software available for free download and use on an *ad hoc* basis, or may position their open source software as a loss leader in order to win customers. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors or that competitive pressure and/or the availability of open source software will not result in price reductions, reduced operating margins and loss of market share, any of which could seriously harm our business.

Security and privacy breaches may expose us to liability and harm our reputation and business.

As part of our business we receive and process information about our employees, customers and partners, and we may store (or contract with third parties to store) our customers' data. There are numerous laws governing privacy and the storage, sharing, use, disclosure and protection of personally identifiable information and user data. Specifically, personally identifiable and other confidential information is increasingly subject to legislation and regulations in numerous domestic and international jurisdictions. The regulatory framework for privacy protection in China and worldwide is currently evolving and is likely to remain uncertain for the foreseeable future. We could be adversely affected if legislation or regulations in China and elsewhere on the world where we have business operations are expanded to require changes in business practices or privacy policies, or if the relevant governmental authorities in China and elsewhere on the world where we have business operations interpret or implement their legislation or regulations in ways that negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, in November 2016, China released the Cybersecurity Law, which took effect in June 2017. The Cybersecurity Law requires network operators to perform certain functions related to cybersecurity protection and the strengthening of network information management. For instance, under the Cybersecurity Law, network operators of key information infrastructure, including network operators of key information infrastructures in public communications and information industry, generally shall, during their operations in the PRC, store the personal information and important data collected and produced within the territory of the PRC and their purchase of network products and services that may affect national securities shall be subject to national cybersecurity review. While we take security measures relating to our Android+ software and service platform solutions, specifically, and our operations (including MVNO business unit), generally, those measures may not prevent security breaches that could harm our business and we cannot assure you that the measures we have taken or will take are adequate under the Cybersecurity Law and other relevant laws and regulations. Advances in computer capabilities, inadequate technology or facility security measures or other factors may result in a compromise or breach of our systems and the data we store and process. Our security measures may be breached as a result of actions by third parties or employee error or malfeasance. A party who is able to circumvent our security measures or exploit inadequacies in our security measures, could, among other things, misappropriate proprietary information (including information about our employees, customers and partners and our customers' information), cause the loss or disclosure of some or all of this information, cause interruptions in our operations or our customers' or expose our customers to computer viruses or other disruptions or vulnerabilities.

Any compromise of our systems or the data it stores or processes could result in a loss of confidence in the security of our Android+ software and service platform solutions, damage our reputation, disrupt our business, lead to legal liability and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, a compromise of our systems could remain undetected for an extended period of time, exacerbating the impact of that compromise. Actual or perceived vulnerabilities may lead to claims against us by our customers, partners or other third parties, which could be material. While our customer agreements typically contain provisions that seek to limit our liability, there is no assurance these provisions will be enforceable and effective under applicable law. In addition, the cost and operational consequences of implementing further data protection measures could be significant.

We are vulnerable to technology infrastructure failures, which could harm our reputation and business.

We rely on our technology infrastructure for many functions, including selling our Android+ software and service platform solutions, supporting our customers and billing, collecting and making payments. We also rely on our own technology infrastructure, which is located on a third-party site, as well as the technology infrastructure of third parties, to provide some of our back-end services. This technology infrastructure may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from natural disasters, power loss, telecommunication failures, terrorist attacks, computer intrusions and viruses, software errors, computer denial-of-service attacks and other events. A significant number of the systems making up this infrastructure are not redundant, and our disaster recovery planning is not sufficient for every eventuality. This technology infrastructure is also subject to break-ins, sabotage and intentional acts of vandalism by internal employees, contractors and third parties. Despite any precautions we or our third-party partners may take, such problems could result in, among other consequences, interruptions in our services and loss of data, which could harm our reputation, business and financial condition. We do not carry business interruption insurance sufficient to protect us from all losses that may result from interruptions in our services as a result of technology infrastructure failures or to cover all contingencies. Any interruption in the availability of our websites and on-line interactions with customers and partners would create a large volume of questions and complaints that would need to be addressed by our support personnel. If our support personnel cannot meet this demand, customer and partner satisfaction levels may fall, which in turn could cause additional claims, reduced revenue, reputation damage or loss of customers.

We may not be able to continue to use or adequately protect our intellectual property rights, which could harm our business reputation and competitive position.

Although Android is an open source mobile software platform for mobile devices, we are not required to share the source code for our Android software, which we have invested significant resources to develop. Accordingly, we believe that patents, trademarks, trade secrets, copyright, software registration and other intellectual property we use are important to our business. We rely on a combination of patent, trademark, copyright, software registration and trade secret protection laws in China and other jurisdictions, as well as confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property and brand name. Any failure by us to maintain or protect our intellectual property rights, including any unauthorized use of our intellectual property by third parties or use of “Borqs” as a company name to conduct software or services business, may adversely affect our current and future revenues and our reputation.

In addition, the validity, enforceability and scope of protection available under intellectual property laws with respect to the mobile and Internet industries in China, where a significant part of our business and operations are located, are uncertain and still evolving. Implementation and enforcement of PRC intellectual property-related laws have historically been deficient, ineffective and hampered by corruption and local protectionism. Accordingly, protection of intellectual property rights in China may not be as effective as in the United States or other countries. Furthermore, policing unauthorized use of proprietary technology is difficult and expensive, and we may need to resort to litigation to enforce or defend patents issued to us or to determine the enforceability, scope and validity of our proprietary rights or those of others. Such litigation and an adverse determination in any such litigation, if any, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention, which could harm our business and competitive position.

We also may be required to enter into license agreements with certain third parties to use their intellectual property for our business operations. If such third parties fail to perform under these license agreements or if the agreements are terminated for any reason, our business and results of operations may be negatively impacted. Furthermore, if we are deemed to be using third parties' intellectual property without due authorization, we may become subject to legal proceedings or sanctions, which may be time-consuming and costly to defend, divert management attention and resources or require us to enter into licensing agreements, which may not be available on commercial terms, or at all.

The international nature of our business exposes it to risks that could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We conduct our business throughout the world in multiple locations. Our corporate structure also spans multiple jurisdictions, with our parent holding company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and intermediate and operating subsidiaries incorporated in China, Hong Kong, India and Brazil, with branch offices in Japan and South Korea. In addition, one of our growth strategies is to further expand our business in Europe and into the United States. As a result, we are exposed to risks typically associated with conducting business internationally, many of which are beyond our control. These risks include, among others:

- significant currency fluctuations between the Renminbi and the U.S. dollar and other currencies in which we transact business;
- difficulty in identifying appropriate mobile chipset manufacturers, mobile device OEMs, mobile operators and/or joint venture partners, and establishing and maintaining good relationships with them;
- legal uncertainty owing to the overlap and inconsistencies of different legal regimes, problems in asserting contractual or other rights across international borders and the burden and expense of complying with the laws and regulations of various jurisdictions;
- potentially adverse tax consequences, such as scrutiny of transfer pricing arrangements by authorities in the countries in which we operate;
- adverse effect of inflation and increase in labor costs;
- current and future tariffs and other trade barriers, including restrictions on technology and data transfers;
- general global economic downturn;
- for 2022, our revenues were 19.8% concentrated with one customer in United States, and the financial status of this customer together with the state of the U.S. economy can greatly affect our business;
- unexpected changes in political environment and regulatory requirements; and
- terrorist attacks and other acts of violence or war.

The occurrence of any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Furthermore, we are in the process of implementing policies and procedures designed to facilitate compliance with laws and regulations in various jurisdictions applicable to us, but there can be no assurance that our employees, contractors or agents will not violate such laws and regulations or our policies. Any such violations could, individually or in the aggregate, materially and adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

We may not be able to manage our anticipated growth and our current and planned resources may not be adequate to support our expanding operations; consequently, our business, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

We have experienced rapid growth since we commenced operations. Our rapid expansion may expose us to new challenges and risks. To manage the further expansion of our business and the growth of our operations and personnel, we need to continuously expand and enhance our infrastructure and technology, and improve our operational and financial systems and procedures and controls, and enlarge our financing resources. For example, we currently manage all of our human resources functions manually and expect that we will need to upgrade our current system as we continue to increase our headcount. We also need to expand, train and manage our growing employee base. In addition, our management will be required to obtain, maintain or expand relationships with mobile chipset manufacturers, mobile device OEMs and mobile operators, as well as other third-party business partners. We cannot assure you that our current and planned personnel, infrastructure, systems, procedures and controls will be adequate to support our expanding operations. If we fail to manage our expansion effectively, our business, results of operations and prospects may be materially and adversely affected.

Due to intense competition for highly skilled personnel, we may fail to attract and retain qualified personnel to support our research and development operations; as a result, our ability to bid for and obtain new projects may be adversely affected and our net revenues could decline.

The mobile industry relies on the talents and efforts of highly skilled personnel, and our success depends to a significant extent on our ability to recruit, train, develop, retain and motivate qualified personnel for all areas of our organization. Competition in our industry for qualified employees, especially technical employees, is intense, and our competitors directly target our employees from time to time. We have also experienced employees leaving us to start competing businesses or to join the in-house research and development teams of our customers. The loss of the technical knowledge and industry expertise of any of these individuals could seriously impede our success. Moreover, the loss of these individuals, particularly to a competitor, some of which are in a position to offer greater compensation, and any resulting loss of customers or trade secrets and technological expertise could further lead to a reduction in our market share and adversely affect our business. If we are required to increase the compensation payable to our qualified employees to compete with certain competitors with greater resources than we have or to discourage employees from leaving us to start competing businesses, our operating expenses will increase which, in turn, will adversely affect our results or operations.

As mandated by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”), we must terminate our ownership in Holu Hou Energy LLC.

On December 13, 2022, Borqs Technologies received a letter from the Department of the Treasury on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) stating that the Company is required to fully divest its ownership interests and rights in HHE due to HHE’s solar energy storage system and EnergyShare technology for Multi-Dwelling Residential Units being deemed a potential national security risk.

On December 31, 2022, the Company resolved that in order to comply fully with the requirements of the CFIUS Letter which involve multiple steps that the Company must adhere to, including: (i) Entering into a National Security Agreement with various departments of the US government with a plan that is effective, monitorable and verifiable to divest Borqs’ investment interests and rights in HHE; (ii) Selection of a trustee and entering into a Divestment Trust Agreement, and assigning the Company’s interest in HHE to the trustee; and, (iii) Selection of a nationally recognized investment bank as the exclusive agent for the divestment of HHE. Besides, the Group also resolved that as of December 31, 2022, terminate its control of HHE by (i) removal of all of the Group’s representatives from HHE’s Board of Directors, (ii) relinquishment of Class A Membership Unit voting rights, and (iii) reduction of the Group’s ownership of HHE from 51% down to 49% by assigning 2% of the ownership back to HHE. By taking above actions, the Company no longer has a controlling interest in HHE and result in deconsolidation of HHE as of December 31, 2022.

On March 16, 2023, the Company and HHE entered into a National Security Agreement (“NSA”) with the Department of Defense and Department of Treasury. The NSA provides that the divestment shall occur within six months unless extended by the U.S. Government. The NSA also contains standstill provisions which provide that the Company shall not acquire any additional ownership interest in HHE, merge with or into HHE, effect any changes to the rights held by the Company, except as necessary to effect its obligations under the NSA, or acquire or take possession of any assets of HHE. Further, upon the completion of the Divestment, the Company shall terminate or irrevocably waive any information, consent, board appointment, board observer, or other governance rights held by the Company, except for any and all rights that are determined by the U.S. Government to be necessary to effect the provisions of the NSA. The NSA outlines the steps to be taken with respect to the Divestment: engaging a nationally recognized investment bank with experience in administering competitive sales and auction processes; assigning and hiring of security and monitoring personnel to directly communicate with the U.S. Government; removing all of Borqs’ administrative and technical influence over HHE; and creating a plan to divest all of Borqs’ investment interests and rights in HHE. Pursuant to the requirement of the NSA, Borqs has assigned its interests in HHE into a Divestment Trust according to a Divestment Trust Agreement (“DTA”) dated March 20, 2023 entered into between Borqs, HHE and a trustee.

In May 2023, the Company engaged Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. (“Cantor Fitzgerald”) as its exclusive financial advisor with respect to the divestment of the Company’s ownership in HHE. In the event that a transaction is not consummated within the timeframe mandated by CFIUS, the Company’s ownership in HHE will continue to remain in the trust.

Our success depends substantially on the continuing efforts of our senior executives and other key personnel, and our business may be severely disrupted if we lose their services.

Our future success heavily depends upon the continued services of our senior executives and other key employees. In particular, we rely on the expertise, experience, customer relationships and reputation of Pat Chan, our founder, chairman and chief executive officer. We currently do not maintain key man life insurance for any of the senior members of our management team or other key employees. If one or more of our senior executives or key employees are unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, it could disrupt our business operations, and we may not be able to replace them easily or at all. In addition, competition for senior executives and key employees in our industry is intense, and we may be unable to retain our senior executives and key employees or attract and retain new senior executive and key employees in the future, in which case our business may be severely disrupted, and our financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

If any of our senior executives or key employees joins a competitor or forms a competing company, it may lose customers, know-how and other key employees and staff members to them. Also, if any of our business development managers, who generally keep a close relationship with our customers, joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose customers, and our net revenues may be materially and adversely affected. Additionally, there could be unauthorized disclosure or use of our technical knowledge, practices or procedures by such employees. All of our executives and key employees have entered into employment agreements with us that contain non-competition provisions, non-solicitation and nondisclosure covenants. However, if any dispute arises between our executive officers or key employees and us, such non-competition, non-solicitation and nondisclosure provisions might not provide effective protection to us, especially in China, where most of these executive officers and key employees reside, in light of the uncertainties with China's legal system. See "Risk Factors — Risks Related to Doing Business in China — Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could harm us."

We are subject to various anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Bribery Act, and PRC and Indian anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws; any determination that we have violated such laws could damage our business and reputation, limit our ability to bid for certain business opportunities, and subject us to significant criminal and civil penalties, civil litigation (such as shareholder derivative suits), and commercial liabilities.

We are subject to anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws in the United States, United Kingdom, China, and India that prohibit certain improper payments made directly or indirectly to government departments, agencies, and instrumentalities; officials of those government departments, agencies, and instrumentalities; political parties and their officials; candidates for political office; officials of public international organizations; persons acting on behalf of the foregoing; and commercial counterparties. These laws include the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Bribery Act 2010, the PRC Criminal Law, the PRC Anti-Unfair Competition Law, the Indian Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, the Indian Penal Code and anti-corruption laws in various Indian states.

We are engaged in business in a number of countries that are regarded as posing significant risks of corruption. Of particular note, we conduct operations, have agreements with state-controlled enterprises and other third parties and make sales in the PRC, and we have research and development activities in India, each of which may be exposed to corruption risk. It is our policy to implement safeguards and procedures to prohibit these practices by our employees, officers, directors, or by third parties acting on our behalf. However, we cannot rule out the risk that any of our employees, officers, directors, or third parties acting on our behalf may engage in breaches of our policies or anti-corruption laws, for which we might be held responsible.

Allegations of violations of these anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, and investigation into such allegations, could negatively affect our reputation, business, operating results, and financial condition. The violation of these laws may result in substantial monetary and even criminal sanctions, follow-on civil litigation (such as shareholder derivative suits), and monitoring of our compliance program by the United States or other governments, each of which could negatively affect our reputation, business, operating results, and financial condition. In addition, the United States or other governments may seek to hold us liable for violations of these laws committed by companies in which we invest or acquire.

There can be no assurance that our securities, including our ordinary shares, will continue to be listed on Nasdaq or, if listed, that we will be able to comply with the continued listing standards of Nasdaq, which could limit investors' ability to make transactions in our securities and subject us to additional trading restrictions.

To continue listing our ordinary shares on Nasdaq, we are required to demonstrate compliance with Nasdaq's continued listing requirements, particularly the requirement to maintain a minimum \$1.00 bid price per share. On August 18, 2021, we received a letter from the Nasdaq Listing Qualifications Staff ("Nasdaq") notifying us that we were not in compliance with the minimum bid price requirement set forth in Nasdaq's rules for continued listing on the Nasdaq. Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2) requires listed securities to maintain a minimum bid price of US\$1.00 per share, and Listing Rule 5810(c)(3)(A) provides that a failure to meet the minimum bid price requirement exists if the deficiency continues for a period of 30 consecutive business days. Based on the closing bid price of our ordinary shares for the 30 consecutive business days from July 7, 2021 to August 17, 2021, we did not meet the minimum bid price requirement. The letter did not impact our listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market and, in accordance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5810(c)(3)(A), we were provided 180 calendar days, or until February 14, 2022, to regain compliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2). On February 15, 2022, we received a letter from the Staff informing us that we are eligible for another 180-day period, or until August 15, 2022 to regain compliance with the minimum \$1 bid price requirement. We provided written notice, as required by Nasdaq, of our intention to cure the deficiency during the second compliance period by effecting a reverse stock split, if necessary. Compliance can be attained during this additional time period if the closing bid price of our ordinary shares is at least \$1 per share for a minimum of 10 consecutive business days. If during the compliance period the ordinary shares have a closing bid price of \$0.10 or less for 10 consecutive trading days, Nasdaq's Listing Qualifications Department shall issue a Staff Delisting Determination. On June 27, 2022, the Company completed a reverse stock split of the Company's common shares at the ratio of one-for-sixteen to enable the Company to regain compliance with Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 5550(a)(2) and maintain its listing on Nasdaq.

On October 28, 2022, the Company received written notification from the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC, notifying the Company that it is not in compliance with the minimum bid price requirement set forth in Nasdaq's rules for continued listing on the Nasdaq and that the Company's listed securities did not maintain a minimum market value of listed securities of \$35 million ("MVLS") for a period of 30 consecutive business days and that the Company did not meet the MVLS requirement set forth in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(b)(2) for continued listing on the Nasdaq. Based on the closing bid price of the Company's ordinary shares for the 30 consecutive business days from September 16, 2022 to October 27, 2022, the Company no longer meets the minimum bid price requirement. To regain compliance under Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2), the Company's ordinary shares must have a closing bid price of at least US\$1.00 for a minimum of 10 consecutive trading days. In the event the Company does not regain compliance by April 26, 2023, the Company may be eligible for additional time to regain compliance with the minimum bid price requirement and MLVS requirement or may face delisting. If during any compliance period the ordinary shares have a closing bid price of \$0.10 or less for 10 consecutive trading days, Nasdaq's Listing Qualifications Department shall issue a Staff Delisting Determination regarding the minimum bid price requirement.

To regain compliance under Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(b)(2), the Company's MVLS had to close at \$35 million or more for a minimum of 10 consecutive trading days for Nasdaq to provide the Company a written confirmation of compliance and deem the matter closed. The Company had until April 26, 2023 to regain compliance with the MLVS requirement. On March 14, 2023, the Company received written notification from Nasdaq notifying the Company that Nasdaq had determined that for the 10 consecutive trading days, from February 28 through March 13, 2023, the Company's MVLS had been \$35 million or greater. Accordingly, the Company has regained compliance with the Rule.

On May 3, 2023, the Company received written notification from the Listing Qualifications Staff of Nasdaq indicating that the Company has not regained compliance with the minimum bid price of \$1 required for continued listing on The Nasdaq Capital Market. The Company has engaged the firm of Donohoe Advisory Associates LLC to request a hearing which will stay the suspension or delisting action pending the hearing and the expiration of any extension period granted by the Panel following the hearing. Consequently, the Company's ordinary shares are expected to remain listed on The Nasdaq Capital Market at least until the Panel renders a decision following the hearing. There can be no assurance that the Panel will determine to continue the Company's listing on The Nasdaq Capital Market or that the Company will timely evidence compliance with the terms of any extension that may be granted by the Panel following the hearing.

Our business operations are not affected by the receipt of these notices. We intend to monitor the closing bid price of our ordinary shares and may, if appropriate, consider implementing available options, including, but not limited to, implementing a reverse share split of its outstanding ordinary shares, financing and issuing additional ordinary shares, to regain compliance with the minimum bid price and maintain compliance with the minimum market value requirement under the Nasdaq Listing Rules.

Additionally, we cannot assure you that we will be able to meet Nasdaq's other continued listing standards. If our ordinary shares are delisted by Nasdaq, and we are not able to list our securities on another national securities exchange, we expect our securities could be quoted on an over-the-counter market. If this were to occur, then, as with our public warrants, which have been delisted from Nasdaq and are trading on the OTC Markets, we could face significant material adverse consequences, including:

- less liquid trading market for our securities;
- more limited market quotations for our securities;
- determination that our ordinary shares and/or warrants are a "penny stock" that requires brokers to adhere to more stringent rules and possibly resulting in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for our securities;
- more limited research coverage by stock analysts;
- loss of reputation; and
- more difficult and more expensive equity financings in the future.

The National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996, which is a federal statute, prevents or preempts the states from regulating the sale of certain securities, which are referred to as "covered securities." If our ordinary shares remain listed on Nasdaq, our ordinary shares will be covered securities. Although the states are preempted from regulating the sale of our securities, the federal statute does allow the states to investigate companies if there is a suspicion of fraud, and, if there is a finding of fraudulent activity, then the states can regulate or bar the sale of covered securities in a particular case. If our securities were no longer listed on Nasdaq and therefore not "covered securities", we would be subject to regulation in each state in which we offer our securities.

Global economic and political conditions may adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

Economic conditions, market and political instability, trade disputes among the United State, China, India and European countries and political conflicts, such as between Russia and Ukraine, could adversely affect our business relationships with customers and suppliers. Any adverse financial or economic impact to our customers may impact their ability to pay timely or result in their inability to pay. It may also impact their ability to fund future purchases or increase the sales cycles which could lead to a reduction in revenue and accounts receivable. Our suppliers may increase their prices or may be unable to supply needed raw materials on a timely basis due to global supply change interruptions which could result in our inability to meet customers' demand or affect our gross margins. Our suppliers may also impose more stringent payment terms on us. The timing and nature of any recovery from the effects of adverse economic conditions or market and political instability on credit and financial markets is uncertain, and there can be no assurance that market conditions will improve in the near future or that our results will not be materially and adversely affected.

We may, from time to time, be involved in future litigation in which substantial monetary damages are sought.

We may from time to time be involved in future litigation in which substantial monetary damages are sought. Litigation claims may relate to intellectual property, contracts, employment, securities and other matters arising out of the conduct of our current and past business activities. Any claims, whether with or without merit, could be time consuming, expensive to defend, and could divert management's attention and resources. We maintain insurance against some, but not all, of these potential claims, and the levels of insurance we do maintain may not be adequate to fully cover any and all losses. Nonetheless, the results of any future litigation or claims are inherently unpredictable, and such outcomes could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash from operating activities or financial condition.

We were in arbitration before the International Chamber of Commerce with Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. ("Samsung") to resolve a dispute regarding royalties payable to the Company under a software license agreement the Company had with Samsung. Samsung alleged that, for the period starting the fourth quarter of 2010 through mid-2012, the Company was overpaid royalties in the amount of approximately \$1.67 million due to a clerical error in Samsung's accounting department that enabled the Company to receive royalties on sales of Samsung handsets that did not contain its software. Samsung was seeking repayment of the \$1.67 million plus accrued interest of 12% per annum and as well as reimbursements of reasonable fees including attorney fees and arbitration costs.

After arbitration hearings held in May 2018, on November 27, 2018, the International Chamber of Commerce notified the Company of its decision and issuance of an arbitration award (the "Award"), which the Company received on November 29, 2018. Pursuant to the Award, the Company was obligated to pay Samsung an aggregate of \$2,546,401 plus an interest of 9% per annum starting May 16, 2018 until full payment is paid. Samsung was also awarded its attorney's fees and expenses in the aggregate amount of approximately \$1.73 million. The Company has reached an agreement with Samsung for settling the payments due to Samsung by making 24 monthly payments beginning in April 2019. The Company has pledged \$5 million worth of ordinary shares in escrow as security for the payments and in the event that the Company is in default of the scheduled payments, Samsung has the right to seize the escrow shares. If we fail to make timely payments to Samsung, we may be subject to additional potential litigation damages resulting in a material adverse impact to the Company. Due to cash flow constraints resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, we have not made payments to Samsung in the years 2020 and 2021. Beginning in June 2022, the Company has been making monthly payments to Samsung with the anticipation that all of the Award including accrued interests will be completely paid off by December 2023.

We are in arbitration with Shanghai Kadi Technologies Limited (“KADI”) and its owners due to KADI’s breach of contract according to the Share Purchase Agreement dated December 15, 2018 (the “KADI Agreement”) signed between Borqs and KADI.

We have initiated arbitration proceeding in February 2022 in Hong Kong against KADI and its owners for breach of contract according to the KADI Agreement, seeking from KADI of i) a payment of \$600,000 in cash previously paid to KADI, ii) the return of 1,043,550 ordinary shares of Borqs previously issued to the owners of KADI, and iii) payment in cash for loss of profit from KADI’s projected business in the amount of \$5.3 million. As of the filing of this annual report, the arbitration is still on-going and there is no assurance that the outcome of the proceedings will be in favor of Borqs.

If we fail to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may be unable to accurately report our results of operations, meet our reporting obligations or prevent fraud, and investor confidence and the market price of our ordinary shares may be adversely impacted.

We are required to evaluate the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. As defined in standards established by the United States Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or the PCAOB, a “material weakness” is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company’s annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis; and a “significant deficiency” is less severe than a material weakness in that it is unlikely to have a material impact on financial statements but is important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of the company’s financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, our management concluded that these controls were ineffective as of December 31, 2022. In the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, we did not maintain sufficient controls over financial reporting processes due to an insufficient number of financial reporting personnel with an appropriate level of knowledge and experience in U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements and financial reporting programs to properly address complex U.S. GAAP accounting issues and to prepare and review our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures to fulfill U.S. GAAP and SEC financial reporting requirements. This deficiency constitutes as a material weakness of our internal control over financial reporting.

In 2019 the Company identified a qualified external professional consultant for a senior financial and reporting role and the individual officially joined the Company as a financial director in January 2019. We have taken multiple steps to implement measures designed to improve our internal control over financial reporting to remediate the material weakness and hence our management concluded that the material weakness was being mitigated as of December 31, 2019 by multiple factors including: (a) hiring of a financial director with over 15 years of US GAAP audit experience in 2019 to help set up workflows for the strengthening of internal controls and preserving accuracy in preparing consolidated financial statements, (b) since December 2018, our Chairperson of the Audit Committee, a member of the Washington State board of Accountancy since the year 1989, has been regularly providing the Company with advice on procedures and interpretation of US GAAP rules and regulations. In addition, we plan to take a number of other measures to strengthen our internal control over financial reporting, including (i) continuing to hire additional qualified professionals with experience in U.S. GAAP accounting and SEC reporting to lead accounting and financial reporting matters; (ii) organizing regular training for our accounting staffs, especially the trainings related to U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements; and (iii) establishing effective oversight and clarifying reporting requirements for non-recurring and complex transactions to ensure consolidated financial statements and related disclosures are accurate, complete and in compliance with U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements. In October 2021, the Company hired a seasoned Chief Financial Officer with significant U.S. financial reporting experiences handling all periodic financial reporting and filing requirements with the SEC.

We are a public company in the United States subject to the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002. Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act, or Section 404, requires us to include a report from management on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in our annual report on Form 20-F. Our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective. In addition, once we cease to be an “emerging growth company” as such term is defined in the JOBS Act, our independent registered public accounting firm must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Even if our management concludes that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, our independent registered public accounting firm, after conducting its own independent testing, may issue an adverse opinion if it is not satisfied with our internal controls or the level at which our controls are documented, designed, operated or reviewed, or if it interprets the relevant requirements differently from us. In addition, our reporting obligations may place a significant strain on our management, operational and financial resources and systems for the foreseeable future. We may be unable to timely complete our evaluation testing and any required remediation.

During the course of documenting and testing our internal control procedures, in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404, we may identify other weaknesses and deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, if we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting, as these standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, we may not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404. Moreover, our internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all errors and -fraud. A control system, no matter how well it is designed and operated cannot provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud will be detected.

We believe that the Company’s financial reporting persons possess significant US GAAP experience to be a valuable resource for us with respect to financial reporting work. We believe we have adequate personnel with knowledge and experience with US GAAP for the preparation of our annual report for the year 2022. Since December 2018, our Chairperson of the Audit Committee has been regularly providing the Company with advice on procedures and interpretation of US GAAP rules and regulations. The Chairperson of the Audit Committee has been a member of the Washington State Board of Accountancy since the year 1989. However, if we fail to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment, we could suffer material misstatements in our financial statements and fail to meet our reporting obligations, which would likely cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information. This could in turn limit our access to capital markets, harm our results of operations, and lead to a decline in the market price of our ordinary shares. Additionally, ineffective internal control over financial reporting could expose us to increased risk of fraud or misuse of corporate assets and subject us to potential delisting from the stock exchange on which we list, regulatory investigations and civil or criminal sanctions. We may also be required to restate our financial statements from prior periods.

Risks Related to Our Business Operations and Doing Business in China

The Chinese government exerts substantial influence over the manner in which we may conduct our business activities, and if we are unable to substantially comply with any PRC rules and regulations, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

The Chinese government has exercised and continues to exercise substantial control over virtually every sector of the Chinese economy through regulation and state ownership. Our ability to operate in China may be harmed by changes in its laws and regulations, including those relating to taxation, environmental regulations, land use rights, property and other matters. The central or local governments of these jurisdictions may impose new, stricter regulations or interpretations of existing regulations that would require additional expenditures and efforts on our part to ensure our compliance with such regulations or interpretations. Accordingly, government actions in the future, including any decision not to continue to support recent economic reforms and to return to a more centrally planned economy or regional or local variations in the implementation of economic policies, could have a significant effect on economic conditions in China or particular regions thereof, and could require us to divest ourselves of any interest we then hold in Chinese properties.

As such, our business operations and the industries we operate in may be subject to various government and regulatory interference in the provinces in which they operate. We could be subject to regulation by various political and regulatory entities, including various local and municipal agencies and government sub-divisions. We may incur increased costs necessary to comply with existing and newly adopted laws and regulations or penalties for any failure to comply. In the event that we are not able to substantially comply with any existing or newly adopted laws and regulations, our business operations may be materially adversely affected and the value of our ordinary shares may significantly decrease.

The recent PRC government intervention into business activities by U.S.-listed Chinese companies may indicate an expansion of the PRC's authority that could negatively impact our existing and future operations in Hong Kong and China.

Recently, the Chinese government announced that it would exert more oversight and control over offerings that are conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in China-based issuers. Under the new measures, China will improve regulation of cross-border data flows and security, police illegal activity in the securities market and punish fraudulent securities issuances, market manipulation and insider trading. China will also monitor sources of funding for securities investment and control leverage ratios. The Cyberspace Administration of China (“CAC”) has also opened a cybersecurity probe into several large U.S.-listed technology companies focusing on anti-monopoly and financial technology regulation and, more recently with the passage of the Data Security Law, how companies collect, store, process and transfer data. If we are subject to such a probe or if we are required to comply with stepped-up supervisory requirements, valuable time from our management and money may be expended in complying and/or responding to the probe and requirements, thus diverting valuable resources and attention away from our operations. This may, in turn, negatively impact our operations.

Borqs is incorporated under the laws of the British Virgin Islands with our principal headquarters in Hong Kong. We are not a mainland Chinese firm, and we are not required to obtain permission from the government of the PRC to issue our ordinary shares to foreign investors. However, as a company with limited operations in Hong Kong and the PRC, and given the Chinese government’s significant oversight authority over the conduct of business in Hong Kong and the PRC, there is always a risk that the Chinese government may seek to affect operations of any company with any level of operations in mainland China or Hong Kong, including its ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors, list its securities on a U.S. or other foreign exchange, conduct its business or accept foreign investment. In light of China’s recent expansion of authority in Hong Kong, there are risks and uncertainties which we cannot foresee for the time being, and rules and regulations in China can change quickly with little or no advance notice. The Chinese government may intervene or influence our current and future operations in Hong Kong and China at any time, or may exert more control over offerings conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in issuers like ourselves.

If any or all of the foregoing were to occur, this could result in a material change in our Company’s operations and/or the value of our ordinary shares and/or significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of such securities to significantly decline or be worthless.

Changes in China’s economic, political or social conditions or government policies could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

All of our manufacturing operations are located in China. Accordingly, our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations may be influenced to a significant degree by political, economic and social conditions in China generally and by continued economic growth in China as a whole.

The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the amount of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. Although the Chinese government has implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets and the establishment of improved corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of productive assets in China is still owned by the government. In addition, the Chinese government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies and change of enforcement practice of such rules and policies can change quickly with little advance notice. The Chinese government also exercises significant control over China's economic growth through allocating resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy, and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies.

While the Chinese economy has experienced significant growth over the past decades, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures may benefit the overall Chinese economy but may have a negative effect on us. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations. Any prolonged slowdown in the Chinese economy may reduce the demand for our products and materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Uncertainties and quick change in the interpretation and enforcement of Chinese laws and regulations with little advance notice could result in a material and negative impact our business operation, decrease the value of our ordinary shares and limit the legal protections available to us.

The PRC legal system is based on written statutes, and prior court decisions have limited value as precedents. Since these laws and regulations are relatively new and the PRC legal system continues to rapidly evolve, the interpretations of many laws, regulations and rules are not always uniform and enforcement of these laws, regulations and rules involves uncertainties. The enforcement of laws and that rules and regulations in China can change quickly with little advance notice and the risk that the Chinese government may intervene or influence our operations at any time, or may exert more control over offerings conducted overseas and/or foreign investment in China-based issuers, could result in a material change in our operations and/or the value of our ordinary shares.

We cannot rule out the possibility that the PRC government will institute a licensing regime or pre-approval requirement covering our industry at some point in the future. If such a licensing regime or approval requirement were introduced, we cannot assure you that we would be able to obtain any newly required license in a timely manner, or at all, which could materially and adversely affect our business and impede our ability to continue our operations.

From time to time, we may have to resort to administrative and court proceedings to enforce our legal rights. However, since PRC administrative and court authorities have significant discretion in interpreting and implementing statutory and contractual terms, it may be more difficult to evaluate the outcome of administrative and court proceedings and the level of legal protection we enjoy than in more developed legal systems. Furthermore, the PRC legal system is based in part on government policies and internal rules (some of which are not published in a timely manner or at all) that may have retroactive effect. As a result, we may not be aware of our violation of these policies and rules until sometime after the violation. Such uncertainties, including uncertainty over the scope and effect of our contractual, property (including intellectual property) and procedural rights, could materially and adversely affect our business and impede our ability to continue our operations.

Substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation and implementation of any new PRC laws, rules and regulations relating to foreign investment and how it may impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance and our business operations.

On March 15, 2019, the National People’s Congress promulgated the Foreign Investment Law, which came into effect on January 1, 2020 and replaced the three existing laws regulating foreign investment in China, namely, the Sino-foreign Equity Joint Venture Enterprise Law, the Sino-foreign Cooperative Joint Venture Enterprise Law and the Wholly Foreign-invested Enterprise Law, together with their implementation rules and ancillary regulations. The existing foreign-invested enterprises, or FIEs, established prior to the effectiveness of the Foreign Investment Law may keep their corporate forms within five years. The Foreign Investment Law stipulates that China implements the management system of pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list to foreign investment, and the government generally will not expropriate foreign investment, except under certain special circumstances, in which case it will provide fair and reasonable compensation to foreign investors. Foreign investors are barred from investing in prohibited industries on the negative list and must comply with the specified requirements when investing in restricted industries on such list. On December 26, 2019, the State Council promulgated the Implementing Regulations of the Foreign Investment Law, which came into effect on January 1, 2020 and further requires that FIEs and domestic enterprises be treated equally with respect to policy making and implementation.

Pursuant to the Foreign Investment Law, “foreign investment” means any foreign investor’s direct or indirect investment in the PRC, including: (i) establishing FIEs in the PRC either individually or jointly with other investors; (ii) obtaining stock shares, stock equity, property shares, other similar interests in Chinese domestic enterprises; (iii) investing in new project in the PRC either individually or jointly with other investors; and (iv) making investment through other means provided by laws, administrative regulations or State Council provisions. Although the Foreign Investment Law does not explicitly classify the contractual arrangements, as a form of foreign investment, it contains a catch-all provision under the definition of “foreign investment,” which includes investments made by foreign investors in China through other means stipulated by laws or administrative regulations or other methods prescribed by the State Council without elaboration on the meaning of “other means.” However, the Implementing Regulations of the Foreign Investment Law still does not specify whether foreign investment includes contractual arrangements.

If the Chinese government were to impose new requirements for permission or approval from the PRC Authorities including China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”) or CAC, or any other entity that is required to approve the listing of our shares on Nasdaq, to issue our ordinary shares to foreign investors or list on a foreign exchange, such action could significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to offer or continue to offer securities to investors and cause the value of such securities to significantly decline or be worthless.

As of the date of annual report, we and our PRC subsidiaries, (1) are not required to obtain permissions from any PRC authorities to operate or issue our Ordinary Shares to foreign investors, (2) are not subject to permission requirements from the CSRC, CAC or any other entity that is required to approve of our PRC subsidiaries’ operations, and (3) have not received or were denied such permissions by any PRC authorities. Nevertheless, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the State Council jointly issued the “Opinions on Severely Cracking Down on Illegal Securities Activities According to Law,” or the Opinions, which were made available to the public on July 6, 2021. The Opinions emphasized the need to strengthen the administration over illegal securities activities, and the need to strengthen the supervision over overseas listings by Chinese companies. Given the current PRC regulatory environment, it is uncertain when and whether we or our PRC subsidiaries, will be required to obtain permission from the PRC government to list on U.S. exchanges in the future, and even when such permission is obtained, whether it will be denied or rescinded.

Further, since these statements and regulatory actions are new, it is highly uncertain how soon legislative or administrative regulation making bodies will respond and what existing or new laws or regulations or detailed implementations and interpretations will be modified or promulgated, if any, and the potential impact such modified or new laws and regulations will have on our daily business operation, the ability to accept foreign investments and list on an U.S. exchange. If, (i) we inadvertently conclude that such approvals or permissions are not required, or (ii) applicable laws, regulations, or interpretations change and we are required to obtain such approvals and permissions in the future, and we are unable to obtain such approvals and permissions, Borqs will not be able to perform R&D and manufacturing in China, our revenues will be adversely affected and we will have to expand our R&D activities in India and relocate our manufacturing activities outside China to India or other Asian countries. Also, if applicable laws, regulations, or interpretations change, and we are required to obtain permission or approval from the PRC authority for the offering and listing of our Ordinary Shares in the U.S. in the future, and if any of such permission or approval were not received maintained, or subsequently rescinded, it may significantly limit or completely hinder our ability to list our shares or cause the value of our Ordinary Shares to significantly decline or become worthless.

Risks related to a future determination that the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (the “PCAOB”) is unable to inspect or investigate our auditor completely.

The Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, or the HFCA Act, was enacted on December 18, 2020. The HFCA Act states if the SEC determines that a company has filed audit reports issued by a registered public accounting firm that has not been subject to inspection by the PCAOB for three consecutive years beginning in 2021, the SEC shall prohibit such ordinary shares from being traded on a national securities exchange or in the over-the-counter trading market in the U.S.

On March 24, 2021, the SEC adopted interim final rules relating to the implementation of certain disclosure and documentation requirements of the HFCA Act. A company will be required to comply with these rules if the SEC identifies it as having a “non-inspection” year under a process to be subsequently established by the SEC. The SEC is assessing how to implement other requirements of the HFCA Act, including the listing and trading prohibition requirements described above. Furthermore, on June 22, 2021, the U.S. Senate passed the Accelerating Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (“AHFCAA”), which has since been signed into law, amending the HFCA Act and requiring the SEC to prohibit an issuer’s securities from trading on any U.S. stock exchanges if its auditor is not subject to PCAOB inspections for two consecutive years instead of three consecutive years.

On September 22, 2021, the PCAOB adopted a final rule implementing the HFCAA, which provides a framework for the PCAOB to use when determining, as contemplated under the HFCA Act, whether the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms located in a foreign jurisdiction because of a position taken by one or more authorities in that jurisdiction.

On December 2, 2021, the SEC announced the adoption of amendments to finalize rules implementing the submission and disclosure requirements in the HFCA Act. The rules apply to registrants the SEC identifies as having filed an annual report with an audit report issued by a registered public accounting firm that is located in a foreign jurisdiction and that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate (Commission-Identified Issuers). The final amendments require Commission-Identified Issuers to submit documentation to the SEC establishing that, if true, it is not owned or controlled by a governmental entity in the public accounting firm’s foreign jurisdiction. The amendments also require that a Commission-Identified Issuer that is a “foreign issuer,” as defined in Exchange Act Rule 3b-4, provide certain additional disclosures in its annual report for itself and any of its consolidated foreign operating entities. Further, the adopting release provides notice regarding the procedures the SEC has established to identify issuers and to impose trading prohibitions on the securities of certain Commission-Identified Issuers, as required by the HFCAA. A Commission-Identified Issuer will be required to comply with the submission and disclosure requirements in the annual report for each year in which it was identified. If a registrant is identified as a Commission-Identified Issuer based on its annual report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2021, the registrant will be required to comply with the submission or disclosure requirements in its annual report filing covering the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2022. On December 16, 2021, the PCAOB issued a Determination Report which found that the PCAOB is unable to inspect or investigate completely registered public accounting firms headquartered in: (1) mainland China, and (2) Hong Kong.

The audit report included in our Form 20-F for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, were issued by Yu Certified Public Accountant P.C. (“Yu CPA”), an independent registered public accounting firm with the PCAOB, and as an auditor of publicly traded companies in the U.S., is subject to laws in the U.S. pursuant to which the PCAOB conducts regular inspections to assess its compliance with the applicable professional standards. Our auditor is headquartered in New York, NY, and has been inspected by the PCAOB on a regular basis. The PCAOB currently has access to inspect the working papers of our auditor.

However, the recent developments would add uncertainties to our listing and we cannot assure you whether Nasdaq or regulatory authorities would apply additional and more stringent criteria to us after considering the effectiveness of our auditor’s audit procedures and quality control procedures, adequacy of personnel and training, or sufficiency of resources, geographic reach or experience as it relates to the audit of our financial statements.

The SEC may propose additional rules or guidance that could impact us if our auditor is not subject to PCAOB inspection. For example, on August 6, 2020, the President’s Working Group on Financial Markets, or the PWG, issued the Report on Protecting United States Investors from Significant Risks from Chinese Companies to the then President of the United States. This report recommended the SEC implement five recommendations to address companies from jurisdictions that do not provide the PCAOB with sufficient access to fulfil its statutory mandate. Some of the concepts of these recommendations were implemented with the enactment of the HFCA Act. However, some of the recommendations were more stringent than the HFCA Act. For example, if a company’s auditor was not subject to PCAOB inspection, the report recommended that the transition period before a company would be delisted would end on January 1, 2022.

The SEC has announced that the SEC staff is preparing a consolidated proposal for the rules regarding the implementation of the HFCA Act and to address the recommendations in the PWG report. It is unclear when the SEC will complete its rulemaking and when such rules will become effective and what, if any, of the PWG recommendations will be adopted. The implications of this possible regulation in addition to the requirements of the HFCA Act are uncertain. Such uncertainty could cause the market price of our ordinary shares to be materially and adversely affected, and our securities could be delisted or prohibited from being traded on the national securities exchange earlier than would be required by the HFCA Act. If our Ordinary Shares are unable to be listed on another securities exchange by then, such a delisting would substantially impair your ability to sell or purchase our Ordinary Shares when you wish to do so, and the risk and uncertainty associated with a potential delisting would have a negative impact on the price of our Ordinary Shares.

There are significant legal and other obstacles to obtaining information needed for shareholder investigations or litigation outside China or otherwise with respect to foreign entities.

We conduct a significant part of our business operations in China, and some of our directors and senior management are based in China, which is an emerging market. The SEC, U.S. Department of Justice and other authorities often have substantial difficulties in bringing and enforcing actions against non-U.S. companies and non-U.S. persons, including company directors and officers, in certain emerging markets, including China. Additionally, our public shareholders may have limited rights and few practical remedies in emerging markets where we operate, as shareholder claims that are common in the United States, including class action securities law and fraud claims, generally are difficult to pursue as a matter of law or practicality in many emerging markets, including China. For example, in China, there are significant legal and other obstacles to obtaining information needed for shareholder investigations or litigation outside China or otherwise with respect to foreign entities. Although the local authorities in China may establish a regulatory cooperation mechanism with the securities regulatory authorities of another country or region to implement cross-border supervision and administration, the regulatory cooperation with the securities regulatory authorities in the United States has not been efficient in the absence of a mutual and practical cooperation mechanism. According to Article 177 of the PRC Securities Law which became effective in March 2020, no foreign securities regulator is allowed to directly conduct investigation or evidence collection activities within the territory of the PRC. Accordingly, without the consent of the competent PRC securities regulators and relevant authorities, no organization or individual may provide the documents and materials relating to securities business activities to foreign securities regulators.

As a result, our public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions taken by management, members of the board of directors or controlling shareholders than they would as public shareholders of a company incorporated in the United States.

China's economic, political and social conditions, as well as changes in any government policies, laws and regulations, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

A substantial portion of our operations are conducted in China, and a significant portion of our net revenues are derived from customers where the contracting entity is located in China. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, results of operations, prospects and certain transactions we may undertake are subject, to a significant extent, to economic, political and legal developments in China.

China's economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including the amount of government involvement, level of development, growth rate, control of foreign exchange and allocation of resources. While the PRC economy has experienced significant growth in the past two to three decades, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. Demand for our services and products depend, in large part, on economic conditions in China. Any slowdown in China's economic growth may cause our potential customers to delay or cancel their plans to purchase our services and products, which in turn could reduce our net revenues.

Although China's economy has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy since the late 1970s, the PRC government continues to play a significant role in regulating industry development by imposing industrial policies. The PRC government also exercises significant control over China's economic growth through allocating resources, controlling the incurrence and payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. Changes in any of these policies, laws and regulations could adversely affect the economy in China and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The PRC government has implemented various measures to encourage foreign investment and sustainable economic growth and to guide the allocation of financial and other resources, which have for the most part had a positive effect on our business growth. However, we cannot assure you that the PRC government will not repeal or alter these measures or introduce new measures that will have a negative effect on us. China's social and political conditions may also not be as stable as those of the United States and other developed countries. Any sudden changes to China's political system or the occurrence of widespread social unrest could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

In the year ended December 31, 2020, we derived about 20.3% of our revenues from customers located in India. In recent years, skirmishes occurred over the Sino-Indian border and the relationship between the two countries has been in distress. Although there had been no official statements from either governments that directly affected commercial activities between the two countries, tension may escalate in the future to have a negative impact on our businesses.

Due to social unrest in Hong Kong SAR throughout 2019 which also extended into 2020, China passed a new national security law for Hong Kong which became effective on June 30, 2020. In reaction, the United States has imposed sanctions against Hong Kong's chief executive and ten other senior officials. Although the U.S. sanctions so far do not implicate any commercial activities involving Hong Kong, it is an area of concern if more sanctions from the U.S. may impact our Company's ability to maintain a sound business relationship with our customers in the U.S.

Uncertainties with respect to the PRC legal system could harm us.

Our operations in China are governed by PRC government laws and regulations. The PRC legal system is a civil law system based on written statutes. Unlike common law systems, prior court decisions have limited precedential value. Borqs Beijing is generally subject to laws and regulations applicable to foreign investments in China and, in particular, laws applicable to wholly foreign-owned enterprises, and our other wholly-owned subsidiaries in China may be subject to certain laws and regulations in connection with investments made by foreign-invested enterprises.

Since 1979, PRC legislation and regulations have significantly enhanced the protections afforded to various forms of foreign investments in China. However, China has not developed a fully integrated legal system and recently-enacted laws and regulations may not sufficiently cover all aspects of economic activities in China. In particular, because these laws and regulations are relatively new, and because of the limited volume of published decisions and their nonbinding nature, the interpretation and enforcement of these laws and regulations involve uncertainties. In addition, the PRC legal system is based in part on government policies and internal rules (some of which are not published on a timely basis or at all) that may have a retroactive effect. As a result, we may not be aware of our violation of these policies and rules until sometime after the violation. Moreover, some regulatory requirements issued by certain PRC government authorities may not be consistently applied by other government authorities, including local government authorities, thus making strict compliance with all regulatory requirements impractical, or in some circumstances, impossible. Any litigation in China may be protracted and result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention.

Additionally, some of the PRC laws and regulations governing our business operations in China are vague and their official interpretation and enforcement may involve substantial uncertainty. These include, but are not limited to, laws and regulations governing our business and the enforcement and performance of our contractual arrangements in the event of the imposition of statutory liens, death, bankruptcy and criminal proceedings. Despite their uncertainty, we will be required to comply.

Recent trade policy initiatives announced by the United States administration against the PRC may adversely affect our business.

On January 15, 2020, the United States and China executed an enforceable agreement on a Phase One trade deal that requires structural reforms and other changes to China's economic and trade regime in the areas of intellectual property, technology transfer, agriculture, financial services, and currency and foreign exchange. The Phase One agreement also includes a commitment by China that it will make substantial additional purchases of U.S. goods and services in the coming years. Importantly, the agreement establishes a strong dispute resolution system that ensures prompt and effective implementation and enforcement. The United States agreed to modify its Section 301 tariff actions in a significant way. The United States first imposed tariffs on imports from China based on the findings of the Section 301 investigation on China's acts, policies, and practices related to technology transfer, intellectual property, and innovation. The United States will be maintaining 25 percent tariffs on approximately \$250 billion of Chinese imports, along with 7.5 percent tariffs on approximately \$120 billion of Chinese imports.

In addition, political tensions between the United States and China have escalated due to, among other things, trade disputes, the COVID-19 outbreak, tensions over Taiwan sanctions imposed by the U.S. Department of Treasury on certain officials of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the PRC central government, the executive orders issued by former U.S. President Donald J. Trump in August 2020 that prohibit certain transactions with certain Chinese companies, and various restrictions related to the Chinese semiconductor industry imposed by the U.S. government. Against this backdrop, China has implemented, and may further implement, measures in response to the changing trade policies, treaties, tariffs and sanctions and restrictions against Chinese companies initiated by the U.S. government.

Our subsidiaries in China are subject to restrictions on making dividends and other payments to it or any other affiliated company.

We are a holding company and may rely on dividends paid by our PRC subsidiaries for our cash needs, including the funds necessary to pay dividends and other cash distributions to our shareholders to the extent we choose to do so, to service any debt it may incur and to pay our operating expenses. Current PRC regulations permit our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. In addition, each of our PRC subsidiaries are required to set aside at least 10% of our after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of our registered capital. Appropriations to the employee welfare funds are at the discretion of the board of directors of Borqs Beijing. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends.

In addition, under the PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, or the EIT Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008, dividends paid to us by our PRC subsidiaries are subject to withholding tax. Currently, the withholding tax rate is 10.0% (subject to reductions by the relevant tax treaties, if applicable).

Furthermore, if our PRC subsidiaries incur debt on their own behalf in the future, the instruments governing the debt may restrict their ability to pay dividends or make other payments to us.

To date, our PRC subsidiaries have not paid dividends to us out of their accumulated profits. In the future, we do not expect to receive dividends from our PRC subsidiaries because the accumulated profits of these PRC subsidiaries are expected to be used for their own business or expansions. Any limitation on the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to distribute dividends or other payments to us could materially and adversely limit our ability to grow, make investments or acquisitions that could be beneficial to our businesses, pay dividends or otherwise fund and conduct our business.

The discontinuation of any of the preferential tax treatments currently available to our PRC subsidiaries could materially increase our tax liabilities.

Preferential tax treatments and incentives granted to our PRC subsidiaries by PRC governmental authorities are subject to review and may be adjusted or revoked at any time in the future. The discontinuation or revocation of any preferential tax treatments and incentives currently available to them will cause their effective tax rate to materially increase, which will decrease our net income and may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We face uncertainty with respect to indirect transfers of equity interests in PRC resident enterprises by their non-PRC holding companies.

On February 3, 2015, the State Administration of Taxation (the “SAT”) issued a Public Notice Regarding Certain Enterprise Income Tax Matters on Indirect Transfer of Properties by Non-Tax Resident Enterprises, or Public Notice 7, where a non-resident enterprise transfers taxable assets, through the offshore transfer of a foreign intermediate holding company, the non-resident enterprise, being the transferor, maybe subject to PRC enterprise income tax, if the indirect transfer is considered to be an arrangement which does not have a reasonable commercial purpose to circumvent enterprise income tax payment obligations. In addition, Public Notice 7 further provides certain criteria on how to assess reasonable commercial purposes and has introduced safe harbors for internal group restructurings and the purchase and sale of equity through a public securities market. Public Notice 7 also brings challenges to both the foreign transferor and transferee (or other person who is obligated to pay for the transfer) of the taxable assets. Where a non-resident enterprise conducts an “indirect transfer” by transferring the taxable assets indirectly by disposing of the equity interests of an overseas holding company, the non-resident enterprise being the transferor, or the transferee, or the PRC entity which directly owned the taxable assets may report to the relevant tax authority such indirect transfer. Using a “substance over form” principle, the PRC tax authority may re-characterize such indirect transfer as a direct transfer of the equity interests in the PRC tax resident enterprise and other properties in China. As a result, gains derived from such indirect transfer may be subject to PRC enterprise income tax, and the transferee or other person who is obligated to pay for the transfer is obligated to withhold the applicable taxes, currently at a rate of up to 10% for the transfer of equity interests in a PRC resident enterprise. Both the transferor and the transferee may be subject to penalties under PRC tax laws if the transferee fails to withhold the taxes and the transferor fails to pay the taxes.

On October 17, 2017, the SAT issued the Announcement on Issues Relating to Withholding at Source of Income Tax of Non-Resident Enterprises, or Announcement 37, which became effective on December 1, 2017. The Announcement 37 further clarifies the practice and procedure of the withholding of non-resident enterprise income tax.

We face uncertainties with respect to the reporting and consequences of private equity financing transactions, share exchange or other transactions involving the transfer of our ordinary shares by investors that are non-PRC resident enterprises, or sale or purchase of shares in other non-PRC resident companies or other taxable assets by us. We and other non-resident enterprises in our group may be subject to filing obligations or being taxed if we and other non-resident enterprises affiliated with us are transferors in such transactions, and may be subject to withholding obligations if we and other non-resident enterprises affiliated with us are transferees in such transactions, under Public Notice 7 and Announcement 37. For the transfer of shares in us by investors that are non-PRC resident enterprises, our PRC subsidiaries may be requested to assist in the filing under Public Notice 7 and Announcement 37. As a result, we may be required to expend valuable resources to comply with Public Notice 7 and Announcement 37 or to request the relevant transferors from whom we purchase taxable assets to comply with these circulars, or to establish that we and other non-resident enterprises affiliated with us should not be taxed under these circulars. The PRC tax authorities have the discretion under Public Notice 7 and Announcement 37 to make adjustments to the taxable capital gains based on the difference between the fair value of the taxable assets transferred and the cost of investment. If the PRC tax authorities make adjustments to the taxable income of the transactions under Public Notice 7 and Announcement 37, our income tax costs associated with such transactions will be increased in the event that we are a transferee of such transactions, which may have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Heightened scrutiny over acquisition transactions by the PRC tax authorities may also have a negative impact on potential acquisitions we may pursue in the future.

We may not be able to obtain certain treaty benefits on dividends paid by our PRC subsidiary to us through our Hong Kong Subsidiary.

Under the EIT Law, dividends generated from retained earnings after January 1, 2008 from a PRC company to a foreign parent company are subject to a withholding tax rate of 10.0% unless the foreign parent's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty with China that provides for a preferential withholding arrangement. Pursuant to the Arrangement between Mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income or the Hong Kong Tax Treaty, which became effective on August 21, 2006, a company incorporated in Hong Kong, such as Borqs Hong Kong, will be subject to withholding income tax at a rate of 5% on dividends it receives from our PRC subsidiary if it holds a 25.0% or more interest in that particular PRC subsidiary at all times within the 12-month period immediately preceding the distribution of dividends and be a "beneficial owner" of the dividends. In February 2018, the SAT issued the *Announcement on Issues Relating to Beneficial Owners under Tax Treaties*, or the SAT Announcement 9, which became effective from April 1, 2018 and supersedes the *Notice on Interpretation and Determination of Beneficial Owners under Tax Treaties* issued by the SAT on October 27, 2009 (or the Circular 601) and the *Announcement Regarding Recognition of Beneficial Owners under Tax Treaties* released by the SAT on June 29, 2012 (or the Announcement 30). Pursuant to Announcement 9, applicants who intend to prove their status of the "beneficial owner" shall submit the relevant documents to the relevant tax bureau according to the *Announcement on Issuing the Measures for the Administration of Non-Resident Taxpayers' Enjoyment of the Treatment under Tax Agreements* and the SAT Announcement 9. "Beneficial Owners" are residents who have ownership and the right to dispose of the income or the rights and properties giving rise to the income. These rules also set forth certain adverse factors against the recognition of a "Beneficial Owner", such as not carrying out substantive business activities. Whether a non-resident enterprise may obtain tax benefits under the relevant tax treaty will be subject to approval of the relevant PRC tax authority and will be determined by the PRC tax authority on a case-by-case basis. SAT Announcement 9 further provides that a comprehensive analysis should be made when determining the beneficial owner status based on various factors that supported by various types of documents including the articles of association, financial statements, records of cash movements, board meeting minutes, board resolutions, staffing and materials, relevant expenditures, functions and risk assumption as well as relevant contracts and other information.

In August 2015, the SAT promulgated the Administrative Measures for Non-Resident Taxpayers to Enjoy Treatments under Tax Treaties, or SAT Circular 60, which became effective on November 1, 2015. SAT Circular 60 provides that non-resident enterprises are not required to obtain pre-approval from the relevant tax authority in order to enjoy the reduced withholding tax rate. Instead, non-resident enterprises may, if they determine by self-assessment that the prescribed criteria to enjoy the tax treaty benefits are met, directly apply for the reduced withholding tax rate, and file necessary forms and supporting documents when performing tax filings, which will be subject to post-filing examinations by the relevant tax authorities.

As a result, although our PRC subsidiary, Borqs Beijing, is currently wholly owned by Borqs Hong Kong, we cannot assure you that we would be entitled to the tax treaty benefits and enjoy the favorable 5.0% rate applicable under the Hong Kong Tax on dividends. If Borqs Hong Kong cannot be recognized as the beneficial owner of the dividends to be paid by our PRC subsidiaries to us, such dividends will be subject to a normal withholding tax of 10% as provided by the EIT Law.

Restrictions on foreign currency may limit our ability to receive and use our revenue effectively.

The PRC government imposes controls on the conversion of the Renminbi into foreign currencies and, in certain cases, the remittance of foreign currency out of China. We receive part of our revenue in Renminbi. Under our current corporate structure, our British Virgin Islands holding company primarily relies on dividend payments from our PRC and Hong Kong subsidiaries to fund any cash and financing requirements we may have. Under existing PRC foreign exchange regulations, payments of current account items, including profit distributions, interest payments and trade and service-related foreign exchange transactions, can be made in foreign currencies without prior approval of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (“SAFE”), by complying with certain procedural requirements. Specifically, under the existing exchange restrictions, without prior approval of SAFE, accumulated after-tax profits generated from the operations of Borqs Beijing in China may be used to pay dividends to us. However, approval from or registration with appropriate government authorities is required where Renminbi is to be converted into foreign currency and remitted out of China to pay capital expenses such as the repayment of loans denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, we need to obtain approval from SAFE to use cash generated from the operations of our PRC subsidiaries to pay off any debt in a currency other than Renminbi owed to entities outside China, or to make other capital expenditure payments outside China in a currency other than Renminbi. The PRC government may at our discretion restrict access to foreign currencies for current account transactions in the future. If the foreign exchange control system prevents us from obtaining sufficient foreign currencies to satisfy our foreign currency demands, we may not be able to pay dividends in foreign currencies to our shareholders.

Fluctuations in the value of the RMB may have a material adverse effect on your investment.

The value of the RMB against the U.S. Dollar and other currencies is affected by, among other things, changes in China’s political and economic conditions and China’s foreign exchange policies. On July 21, 2005, the PRC government changed its policy of pegging the value of the Renminbi to the U.S. Dollar, and the RMB appreciated more than 20.0% against the U.S. Dollar over the following three years. However, the People’s Bank of China regularly intervenes in the foreign exchange market to limit fluctuations in Renminbi exchange rates and achieve policy goals. During the period between July 2008 and June 2010, the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. Dollar had been stable and traded within a narrow band. However, the Renminbi fluctuated significantly during that period against other freely traded currencies, in tandem with the U.S. Dollar. Since June 2010, the Renminbi has fluctuated against the U.S. Dollar, at times significantly and unpredictably, and in recent months the RMB has depreciated significantly against the U.S. Dollar. It is difficult to predict how market forces or PRC or U.S. government policy may impact the exchange rate between the RMB and the U.S. Dollar in the future.

Approximately half of our revenues and costs are denominated in RMB. Any significant revaluation of RMB may materially and adversely affect our cash flows, revenues, earnings and financial position, and the value of, and any dividends payable on, our ordinary shares in U.S. dollars. For example, an appreciation of RMB against the U.S. dollar would make any new RMB denominated investments or expenditures more costly to us, to the extent that it needs to convert U.S. dollars into RMB for such purposes. An appreciation of RMB against the U.S. dollar would also result in foreign currency translation losses for financial reporting purposes when we translate our U.S. dollar denominated financial assets into RMB, as RMB is our reporting currency. Conversely, a significant depreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar may significantly reduce the U.S. dollar equivalent of our earnings, which in turn could adversely affect the price of our ordinary shares. Furthermore, a significant depreciation of the RMB against the U.S. dollar may have a material adverse impact on our cash flow in the event we need to convert our RMB into U.S. dollars to repay our U.S. dollar denominated payment obligations.

PRC regulations relating to the establishment of offshore holding companies by PRC residents may subject our PRC resident beneficial owners or our PRC subsidiaries to liability or penalties, limit our ability to inject capital into our PRC subsidiaries, limit our PRC subsidiaries' ability to increase their registered capital or distribute profits to us, or may otherwise adversely affect us.

The SAFE issued the Notice on Issues Relating to the Administration of Foreign Exchange in Fund-Raising and Round-Trip Investment Activities of Domestic Residents Conducted via Offshore Special Purpose Companies on October 26, 2005, or Circular 75, requiring PRC residents, including PRC resident individuals and PRC companies, to register with the local SAFE branch before establishing or controlling any company outside of China for the purpose of capital financing with assets or equities of PRC companies owned by such PRC residents, referred to in the notice as an “offshore special purpose vehicle.” The PRC resident individuals include not only PRC citizens, but also foreign natural persons who habitually reside in China due to economic interests. SAFE promulgated the Circular on Relevant Issues Concerning Foreign Exchange Control on Domestic Residents’ Offshore Investment and Financing and Roundtrip Investment through Special Purpose Vehicles, or Circular 37, on July 4, 2014, which replaced the Circular 75. Circular 37 requires PRC residents to register with local branches of SAFE in connection with their direct establishment or indirect control of an offshore entity, for the purpose of overseas investment and financing, with such PRC residents’ legally owned assets or equity interests in domestic enterprises or offshore assets or interests, referred to in Circular 37 as a “special purpose vehicle.” Under Circular 37, a PRC resident who is a foreign nature person is not required to complete the registration if he/she uses assets outside China or equity interests in offshore entities to special purpose vehicles. The term “control” under Circular 37 is broadly defined as the operation rights, beneficiary rights or decision-making rights acquired by the PRC residents in the offshore special purpose vehicles or PRC companies by such means as acquisition, trust, proxy, voting rights, repurchase, convertible bonds or other arrangements. Circular 37 further requires amendment to the registration in the event of any changes with respect to the basic information of the special purpose vehicle, such as changes in a PRC resident individual shareholder, name or operation period; or any significant changes with respect to the special purpose vehicle, such as increase or decrease of capital contributed by PRC individuals, share transfer or exchange, merger, division or other material event. If the shareholders of the offshore holding company who are PRC residents do not complete their registration with the local SAFE branches, the PRC subsidiaries may be prohibited from distributing their profits and proceeds from any reduction in capital, share transfer or liquidation to the offshore company, and the offshore company may be restricted in our ability to contribute additional capital to our PRC subsidiaries. Moreover, failure to comply with SAFE registration and amendment requirements described above could result in liability under PRC law for evasion of applicable foreign exchange restrictions. On February 28, 2015, SAFE promulgated a Notice on Further Simplifying and Improving Foreign Exchange Administration Policy on Direct Investment, or Circular 13, which became effective on June 1, 2015. In accordance with Circular 13, entities and individuals are required to apply for foreign exchange registration of foreign direct investment and overseas direct investment, including those required under the Circular 37, with qualified banks, instead of SAFE. The qualified banks, under the supervision of SAFE, directly examine the applications and conduct the registration.

We requested all of our current shareholders and/or beneficial owners to disclose whether they or their shareholders or beneficial owners fall within the ambit of Circular 37 and Circular 13 and to register with the local SAFE branch as required under Circular 37 and Circular 13 as applicable. As of the date of this report, we are aware that a few of our natural person shareholders who are not PRC citizens may otherwise be deemed as PRC residents pursuant to the definitions under the SAFE regulations, but we are not aware that any of them uses assets inside China or equity interest in PRC companies to invest in the Company. Before the issuance of Circular 37, we had attempted to submit applications to the Beijing branch of SAFE for such individual shareholders in accordance with Circular 75, but those applications were not accepted by the Beijing branch of SAFE because those individuals are not PRC citizens. After Circular 37 became effective, we understand these individuals are not required to conduct the registrations since they do not use assets within China or equity interests in PRC companies to invest in the Company. We cannot assure you, however, that the SAFE's opinion will be the same as our opinion and all of these individuals can successfully complete required filings or updates on a timely manner, or at all in the event these individuals required to conduct the filings. Besides, we have issued and may in future issue shares to certain PRC citizens for the purpose of acquisition of other companies and we have or will request them to register with the local SAFE branch as required under Circular 37 and Circular 13. We cannot assure you, however, that the all of these individuals can successfully complete required filings or updates on a timely manner, or at all. Furthermore, as there is uncertainty concerning the reconciliation of the new regulations with other approval requirements, it is unclear how these regulations, and any further regulation concerning offshore or cross-border transactions, will be interpreted, amended and implemented by the relevant government authorities. We can provide no assurance that we currently are, and we will in the future continue to be, fully informed of identities of all our shareholders or beneficial owners who are PRC residents, and we cannot provide any assurance that all of our shareholders and beneficial owners who are PRC residents will comply with our request to make, obtain or update any applicable registrations or comply with other requirements required by Circular 37 and Circular 13 or other related rules in a timely manner. Any failure or inability by any of our shareholders or beneficial owners who are PRC residents to comply with SAFE regulations may subject them to fines or other legal sanctions, such as potential liability for our PRC subsidiaries and, in some instances, for their legal representatives and other liable individuals, as well as restrictions on our ability to contribute additional capital into our PRC subsidiaries or our PRC subsidiaries' ability to distribute dividends to, or obtain foreign-exchange-denominated loans from our offshore holding companies. As a result, our business operations and our ability to make distributions to you could be materially and adversely affected.

Failure to comply with PRC regulations regarding the registration requirements for employee stock incentive plans may subject the PRC plan participants or us to fines and other legal or administrative sanctions.

In December 2006, the People's Bank of China promulgated the Administrative Measures of Foreign Exchange Matters for Individuals, which set forth the respective requirements for foreign exchange transactions by individuals (both PRC or non-PRC citizens) under either the current account or the capital account. In January 2007, SAFE issued implementing rules for the Administrative Measures of Foreign Exchange Matters for Individuals, which, among other things, specified approval requirements for certain capital account transactions such as a PRC citizen's participation in the employee stock ownership plans or stock option plans of an overseas publicly-listed company. In February 2012, SAFE promulgated the Notices on Issues Concerning the Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Stock Incentive Plans of Overseas Publicly-Listed Companies, or the Stock Option Rules, which replaced the Application Procedures of Foreign Exchange Administration for Domestic Individuals Participating in Employee Stock Ownership Plans or Stock Option Plans of Overseas Publicly-Listed Companies issued by SAFE in March 2007. Under these rules, PRC residents who participate in stock incentive plans in an overseas publicly-listed company are required to register with SAFE or our local branches and complete certain other procedures. Participants of a stock incentive plan who are PRC residents must retain a qualified PRC agent, which could be a PRC subsidiary of such overseas publicly-listed company or another qualified institution selected by such PRC subsidiary, to conduct the SAFE registration and other procedures with respect to the stock incentive plan on behalf of our participants. Such participants must also retain an overseas entrusted institution to handle matters in connection with their exercise of stock options, the purchase and sale of corresponding stocks or interests and fund transfers. In addition, the PRC agent is required to amend the SAFE registration with respect to the stock incentive plan if there is any material change to the stock incentive plan, the PRC agent or the overseas entrusted institution or other material changes.

We and our PRC resident employees who participate in our employee stock incentive plans are subject to these regulations. If we or our PRC option grantees fail to comply with these regulations, we or our PRC option grantees may be subject to fines and other legal or administrative sanctions. We started to process the SAFE application for our employee stock option plan during fiscal year 2021. The application is still pending as of December 31, 2022.

PRC regulations establish complex procedures for some acquisitions conducted by foreign investors, which could make it more difficult for us to pursue growth through acquisitions in China.

The Regulations on Mergers and Acquisitions of Domestic Enterprises by Foreign Investors, adopted by six PRC regulatory agencies in August 2006 and amended in June 2009, among other things, established additional procedures and requirements that could make merger and acquisition activities by foreign investors more time-consuming and complex. In addition, the Implementing Rules Concerning Security Review on the Mergers and Acquisitions by Foreign Investors of Domestic Enterprises, issued by the Ministry of Commerce in August 2011, specify that mergers and acquisitions by foreign investors involved in “an industry related to national security” are subject to strict review by the Ministry of Commerce, and prohibit any activities attempting to bypass such security review, including by structuring the transaction through a proxy or contractual control arrangement. We believe that our business is not in an industry related to national security, but it cannot preclude the possibility that the Ministry of Commerce or other government agencies may publish explanations contrary to our understanding or broaden the scope of such security reviews in the future, in which case our future acquisitions in the PRC, including those by way of entering into contractual control arrangements with target entities, may be closely scrutinized or prohibited. Moreover, the Anti-Monopoly Law requires that the Ministry of Commerce be notified in advance of any concentration of undertaking if certain filing thresholds are triggered. We may grow our business in part by directly acquiring complementary businesses in China. Complying with the requirements of the laws and regulations mentioned above and other PRC regulations to complete such transactions could be time-consuming, and any required approval processes, including obtaining approval from the Ministry of Commerce, may delay or inhibit our ability to complete such transactions, which could affect our ability to expand our business or maintain our market share. Our ability to expand our business or maintain or expand our market share through future acquisitions would as such be materially and adversely affected.

Substantial uncertainties exist with respect to the enactment timetable, interpretation and implementation of draft PRC Foreign Investment Law and how it may impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance and business operations.

The Ministry of Commerce (“MOFCOM”) published a discussion draft of the proposed Foreign Investment Law in January 2015 aiming to, upon its enactment, replace the trio of existing laws regulating foreign investment in China, namely, the Sino-foreign Equity Joint Venture Enterprise Law, the Sino-foreign Cooperative Joint Venture Enterprise Law and the Wholly Foreign-invested Enterprise Law, together with their implementation rules and ancillary regulations. The draft Foreign Investment Law embodies an expected PRC regulatory trend to rationalize its foreign investment regulatory regime in line with prevailing international practice and the legislative efforts to unify the corporate legal requirements for both foreign and domestic investments. A draft Foreign Investment Law drafted by the MOFCOM and the National Development and Reform Commission, or the NDRC, has been included in the list of draft laws submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress for deliberation under the 2018 Legislation Plan of the State Council. However, it is uncertain when the draft would be signed into law and whether the draft version submitted for deliberation or the final version would have any substantial changes from the draft version published by the MOFCOM. The draft Foreign Investment Law, if enacted as proposed, may materially impact the viability of our current corporate structure, corporate governance and business operations in many aspects.

Among other things, the draft Foreign Investment Law expands the definition of foreign investment and introduces the principle of “actual control” in determining whether a company should be treated as a foreign-invested enterprise, or a FIE. According to the definition set forth in the draft Foreign Investment Law, FIEs refer to enterprises established in China pursuant to PRC law that are solely or partially invested by foreign investors. The draft Foreign Investment Law specifically provides that entities established in China (without direct foreign equity ownership) but “controlled” by foreign investors, through contract or trust for example, will be treated as FIEs. Once an entity falls within the definition of FIE, it may be subject to foreign investment “restrictions” or “prohibitions” set forth in a “negative list” to be separately issued by the State Council later. If a FIE proposes to conduct business in an industry subject to foreign investment “restrictions” in the “negative list,” the FIE must go through a market entry clearance by the Ministry of Commerce before being established. A FIE is prohibited from conducting business in an industry subject to foreign investment “prohibitions” in the “negative list”. However, a FIE, during the market entry clearance process, may apply in writing to be treated as a PRC domestic enterprise if its foreign investor(s) is/are ultimately “controlled” by PRC government authorities and its affiliates and/or PRC citizens. In this connection, “control” is broadly defined in the draft law to cover the following summarized categories: (i) holding 50% or more of the voting rights of the subject entity; (ii) holding less than 50% of the voting rights of the subject entity but having the power to secure at least 50% of the seats on the board or other equivalent decision making bodies, or having the voting power to exert material influence on the board, the shareholders’ meeting or other equivalent decision making bodies; or (iii) having the power to exert decisive influence, via contractual or trust arrangements, over the subject entity’s operations, financial matters or other key aspects of business operations.

The “variable interest entity” structure, or VIE structure, has been adopted by many PRC-based companies, including us with respect to our MVNO business, to obtain necessary licenses and permits in the industries that are currently subject to foreign investment restrictions in China. Under the draft Foreign Investment Law, variable interest entities that are controlled via contractual arrangement would also be deemed as FIEs, if they are ultimately “controlled” by foreign investors. Therefore, for any companies with a VIE structure in an industry category that is included in the “negative list” as restricted industry, the VIE structure may be deemed legitimate only if the ultimate controlling person(s) is/are of PRC nationality (either PRC government authorities and its affiliates or PRC citizens). Conversely, if the actual controlling person(s) is/are of foreign nationalities, then the variable interest entities will be treated as FIEs and any operation in the industry category on the “negative list” without market entry clearance may be considered as illegal.

The draft Foreign Investment Law has not taken a position on what actions shall be taken with respect to the existing companies with a VIE structure, whether or not these companies are controlled by Chinese parties, while it is soliciting comments from the public on this point. Moreover, it is uncertain whether the telecommunication business, in which our variable interest entity operates, will be subject to the foreign investment restrictions or prohibitions set forth in the “negative list” to be issued. If the enacted version of the Foreign Investment Law and the final “negative list” mandate further actions, such as Ministry of Commerce market entry clearance, to be completed by companies with existing VIE structure like us, we face uncertainties as to whether such clearance can be timely obtained, or at all.

The draft Foreign Investment Law, if enacted as proposed, may also materially impact our corporate governance practice and increase our compliance costs. For instance, the draft Foreign Investment Law imposes stringent ad hoc and periodic information reporting requirements on foreign investors and the applicable FIEs.

Aside from investment implementation report and investment amendment report that are required at each investment and alteration of investment specifics, an annual report is mandatory, and large foreign investors meeting certain criteria are required to report on a quarterly basis. Any company found to be non-compliant with this information reporting obligations may potentially be subject to fines and/or administrative or criminal liabilities, and the persons directly responsible may be subject to criminal liabilities.

The enforcement of the labor laws and other labor-related regulations in the PRC may adversely affect our results of operations.

On June 29, 2007, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China enacted the Labor Contract Law, which became effective on January 1, 2008 and was revised on December 28, 2012. The Labor Contract Law introduces specific provisions related to fixed-term employment contracts, part-time employment, probation, consultation with labor union and employee assemblies, employment without a written contract, dismissal of employees, severance, and collective bargaining, which together represent enhanced enforcement of labor laws and regulations. According to the Labor Contract Law, an employer is obliged to sign an unlimited-term labor contract with any employee who has worked for the employer for ten consecutive years. Further, if an employee requests or agrees to renew a fixed-term labor contract that has already been entered into twice consecutively, the resulting contract must have an unlimited term, with certain exceptions. The employer must pay severance to an employee where a labor contract is terminated or expires, with certain exceptions. In addition, the government has continued to introduce various new labor-related regulations after the effectiveness of the Labor Contract Law. Among other things, it is required that that annual leave ranging from five to 15 days be made available to employees and that the employee be compensated for any untaken annual leave days in the amount of three times of the employee's daily salary, subject to certain exceptions. As a result of these regulations designed to enhance labor protection and increasing labor costs in China, our labor costs have increased. In addition, as the interpretation and implementation of these new regulations are still evolving, we cannot assure you that our employment practice will at all times be deemed in compliance with the new regulations. If we are subject to severe penalties or incur significant liabilities in connection with labor disputes or investigations, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Our failure to make adequate contributions to various employee benefit plans as required by PRC regulations may subject us to penalties.

Companies operating in China are required to participate in various government sponsored employee benefit plans, including certain social insurance, housing funds and other welfare-oriented payment obligations. Our failure to make contributions to various employee benefit plans and to comply with applicable PRC labor-related laws may subject us to late payment penalties. If we are subject to such penalties in relation to the underpaid employee benefits, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

If the custodians or authorized users of our controlling non-tangible assets, including corporate chops and seals, fail to fulfill their responsibilities or misappropriate or misuse those assets, our business and operations could be materially and adversely affected.

In China, a company chop or seal serves as the legal representation of the company towards third parties even when unaccompanied by a signature. Under PRC law, legal documents for corporate transactions, including contracts and leases that our business relies upon, are executed using "corporate chops," which are instruments that contain either the official seal of the signing entity or the signature of a legal representative whose designation is registered and filed with the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, or SAIC.

Our PRC subsidiaries generally execute legal documents with corporate chops. One or more of our corporate chops may be used to, among other things, execute commercial sales or purchase contracts, procurement contracts and office leases, open bank accounts, issue checks and to issue invoices. We believe that it has sufficient controls in place over access to and use of the chops. Our chops, or chops, including the chops at headquarters level and of each PRC subsidiary, are kept securely at our legal department under the direction of the executive officers at vice president level or higher. Use of chops requires proper approvals in accordance with our internal control procedures. The custodian at our legal department also maintains a log to keep a detailed record of each use of the chops.

However, we cannot assure you that unauthorized access to or use of those chops can be prevented. Our designated employees who hold the corporate chops could abuse their authority by, for example, binding us to contracts against our interests or intentions, which could result in economic harm, disruption or our operations or other damages to them as a result of any contractual obligations, or resulting disputes, that might arise. If the party contracting with us asserted that we did not act in good faith under such circumstances, then we could incur costs to nullify such contracts. Such corporate or legal action could involve significant time and resources, while distracting management from our operations. In addition, we may not be able to recover corporate assets that are sold or transferred out of our control in the event of such a misappropriation if a transferee relies on the apparent authority of the representative and acts in good faith.

If a designated employee uses a chop in an effort to obtain control over one or more of our PRC subsidiaries, we would need to take legal action to seek the return of the applicable chop(s), apply for a new chop(s) with the relevant authorities or otherwise seek legal redress for the violation of their duties. During any period where we lose effective control of the corporate activities of one or more of our PRC subsidiaries as a result of such misuse or misappropriation, the business activities of the affected entity could be disrupted and we could lose the economic benefits of that aspect of our business. To the extent those chops are stolen or are used by unauthorized persons or for unauthorized purposes, the corporate governance of these entities could be severely and adversely compromised and the operations of those entities could be significantly and adversely impacted.

Risks Related to Our Securities

If equity research analysts publish unfavorable commentary or downgrade our ordinary shares, the price and trading volume of our ordinary shares could decline.

The trading market for our ordinary shares could be affected by whether equity research analysts publish research or reports about us and our business. We cannot predict at this time whether any research analysts will publish research and reports on us and our ordinary shares. If one or more equity analysts do cover us and our ordinary shares and publish research reports about us, the price of our stock could decline if one or more securities analysts downgrade our stock or if those analysts issue other unfavorable commentary or cease publishing reports about us or our business.

If any of the analysts who elect to cover us downgrades our stock, our stock price could decline rapidly. If any of these analysts ceases coverage of us, we could lose visibility in the market, which in turn could cause our ordinary shares price or trading volume to decline and our ordinary shares to be less liquid.

Future equity issuances could result in dilution, which could cause our ordinary shares price to decline.

We are generally not restricted from issuing additional ordinary shares, and there is no limit to the number of ordinary shares that we are authorized to issue by our memorandum and articles of association. We may issue additional ordinary shares in the future pursuant to current or future equity compensation plans, upon conversions of preferred shares or debt, upon exercise of warrants or in connection with future acquisitions or financings. If we choose to raise capital by selling our ordinary shares for any reason, the issuance would have a dilutive effect on the holders of our ordinary shares and could have a material negative effect on the market price of our ordinary shares.

Future sales of our ordinary shares by existing shareholders may cause our ordinary shares price to decline.

If our existing shareholders sell, or indicate an intent to sell, amounts of our ordinary shares in the public market after the contractual lock-up and other legal restrictions on resale lapse, the trading price of our ordinary shares could decline.

We may issue additional preferred shares in the future, which could make it difficult for another company to acquire us or could otherwise adversely affect holders of our ordinary shares, which could depress the price of our ordinary shares.

Our board also has the power, without shareholder approval, to set the terms of any series of preferred shares that may be issued, including voting rights, dividend rights and preferences over our ordinary shares with respect to dividends or in the event of a dissolution, liquidation or winding up and other terms. In the event that we issue preferred shares in the future that have preference over our ordinary shares with respect to payment of dividends or upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, or if we issue preferred shares with voting rights that dilute the voting power of our ordinary shares, the rights of the holders of our ordinary shares or the market price of our ordinary shares could be adversely affected. In addition, the ability of our Board to issue preferred shares without any action on the part of our shareholders may impede a takeover of us and prevent a transaction perceived to be favorable to our shareholders.

Global economic uncertainty and financial market volatility caused by political instability, changes in international trade relationships and conflicts, such as the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, could make it more difficult for us to access financing and could adversely affect our business and operations.

Our abilities to raise capital and operate our business are subject to the risk of adverse changes in the market value of our securities. Periods of macroeconomic weakness or recession and heightened market volatility caused by adverse geopolitical developments could increase these risks, potentially resulting in adverse impacts on our ability to raise further capital on favorable terms. The impact of geopolitical tension, such as a deterioration in the relationships among the US, China, India and European countries or an escalation in conflict between Russia and Ukraine, including any resulting sanctions, export controls or other restrictive actions that may be imposed by the US and/or other countries against governmental or other entities in, for example, Russia, also could lead to disruption, instability and volatility in global trade patterns, which may in turn impact our ability to source necessary reagents, raw materials and other inputs for our operations.

We may be classified as a passive foreign investment company, which could result in adverse U.S. federal income tax consequence to U.S. holders of our ordinary shares.

We have not made a determination as to whether we would be classified as a “passive foreign investment company,” or PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes for our preceding taxable year nor can we assure you that we will not be a PFIC for our current taxable year or any future taxable year. A foreign (non-U.S) corporation will be considered a PFIC for any taxable year if either (1) at least 75% of its gross income is passive income or (2) or least 50% of the value of its assets (generally based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets during a taxable year) is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. PFIC status depends on the composition of our assets and income and the value of our assets (including, among others, a pro rata portion of the income and assets of each subsidiary in which we own, directly or indirectly, at least 25% (by value) of the equity interest) from time to time. Depending on the amount of cash or cash equivalents we currently hold, which are generally treated as passive assets, and because the calculation of the value of our assets may be based in part on the value of our ordinary shares, which is likely to fluctuate, we may be a PFIC for any taxable year. If we were treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a U.S. Holder (as defined in the section entitled “Taxation – U.S. Federal Income Taxation – General”) held an ordinary share or warrant, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could apply to such U.S. Holder. For more information, see “Taxation – U.S. Federal Income Taxation – U.S. Holders – Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules.”

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

Overview

Borqs Technologies, Inc. (formerly known as “Pacific Special Acquisition Corp.”, and hereinafter referred to as the “Company” “Borqs Technologies”, “Borqs” or “we”) was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on July 1, 2015. The Company was formed for the purpose of acquiring, engaging in a share exchange, share reconstruction and amalgamation, purchasing all or substantially all of the assets of, entering into contractual arrangements, or engaging in any other similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities.

On August 18, 2017, the Company acquired 100% of the equity interest of BORQS International Holding Corp. (“Borqs International”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “Borqs Group” or together with the BVI parent company collectively referred to as the “Group”) in an all-stock merger transaction. Concurrent with the completion of the acquisition of Borqs International, the Company changed its name from “Pacific Special Acquisition Corp.”, to “Borqs Technologies, Inc.”

We have employees i) with the majority of them in Bangalore, India engaged in software engineering in the mobile communication industry, ii) in Beijing, China engaged in hardware supply chain management and manufacturing, and iii) in Hawaii, Wisconsin and California of the U.S. engaged in design and installation of solar power and storage solutions for the residential and commercial markets. Our parent company is in the British Virgin Islands and our agent in the BVI is Kingston Chambers and their address is P.O. Box 173, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

We are a global leader in software, development services and products providing customizable, differentiated and scalable Android-based smart connected devices and cloud service solutions. We are a leading provider of commercial grade Android platform software for mobile chipset manufacturers, mobile device OEMs and mobile operators, as well as complete product solutions of mobile connected devices for enterprise and consumer applications. We acquired 51% ownership in HHE on October 19, 2021, which designs and commercializes solar power and energy storage solutions to residential and commercial customers in the United States. As of December 31, 2022, we are in the process of divesting our interest in HHE as mandated by CFIUS.

Our Connected Solutions business unit (the “Connected Solutions BU”) works closely with chipset partners to develop new connected devices. Borqs developed the reference Android software platform and hardware platform for Intel and Qualcomm phones and tablets. We provide Connected Solutions customers with customized, integrated, commercial grade Android platform software and service solutions to address vertical market segment needs through the targeted BorqsWare software platform solutions. The BorqsWare software platform consists of BorqsWare Client Software and BorqsWare Server Software. The BorqsWare Client Software platform has been used in Android phones, tablets, watches and various Internet-of-things (“IoT”) devices. The BorqsWare Server Software platform consists of back-end server software that allows customers to develop their own mobile end-to-end services for their devices.

Previously we operated a mobile virtual network operator (“MVNO”) business via a variable interest entity (“VIE”) in China. This business was sold on October 29, 2020; prior to its disposition we accounted for its activities as discontinued operations and its assets and liabilities were listed as assets and liabilities held for sale. The sale of this business unit was final and completed as of October 29, 2020.

In the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, Borqs generated 98.4%, 78.2% and 69.9% of its Connected Solutions BU revenues from customers headquartered outside of China and 1.6%, 21.8% and 30.1% from customers headquartered in China.

We have dedicated significant resources to research and development, and have research and development centers in Beijing, China and Bangalore, India. As of December 31, 2022, 208 out of the 315 employees and contractors were technical professionals dedicated to platform research and development and product specific customization in India and China.

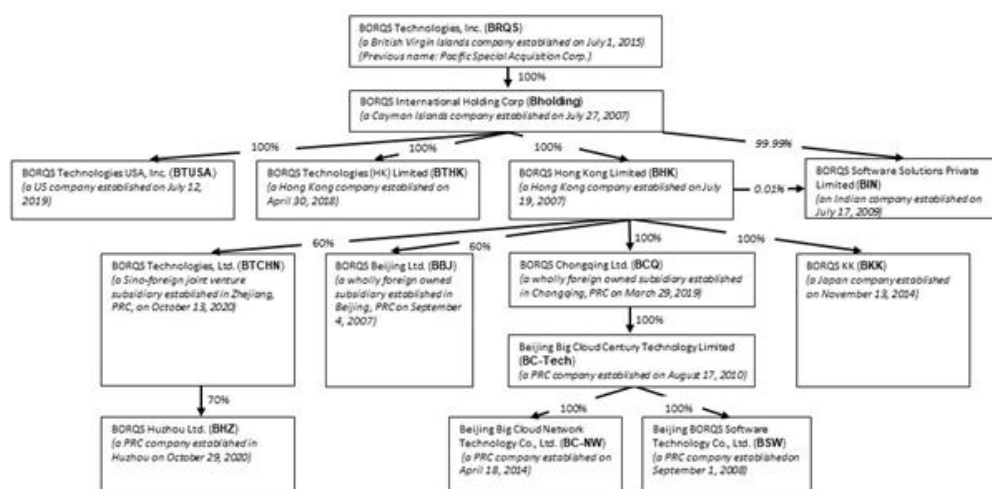
The following customers accounted for near 10% or more of our total revenues, for the years indicated:

2022	Metro (Suzhou) Technologies Co Ltd	30.1%
	GreatCall, Inc.	19.9%
	ECOM Instruments	14.1%
2021	GreatCall, Inc.	25.1%
	ECOM Instruments	24.5%
	Qualcomm India Ltd.	16.4%
2020	GreatCall, Inc.	41.9%
	ECOM Instruments	23.1%
	Qualcomm India Ltd.	14.4%

History and Development of the Company

Corporate Organizational Chart

The following diagram illustrates our current corporate structure and the place of formation, ownership interest and affiliation of each of our subsidiaries and un-consolidated minority interests in certain entities as of the date of this report.



Borqs Entities Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries and Consolidated Affiliated Entities

- Borqs Technologies, Inc. (BRQS) – the BVI parent holding company and the listing company.
- Borqs International Hold Corp (Bholding) – the Cayman Island holding company that was the parent company prior to our listing on NASDAQ in August 2017.

- Borqs Technologies USA, Inc. (BTUSA) – a US entity responsible for commercial contracts with customers that require a US entity for contractual basis.
- Borqs Technologies (HK) Limited (BTHK) – a Hong Kong entity responsible for signing commercial contracts that do not use Chinese RMB or Indian Rupee. This entity is currently idle.
- Borqs Hong Kong Limited (BHK) – a Hong Kong entity that holds 60% of the shares of Borqs Technologies Ltd (BTCHN), holds 60% of the shares of Borqs KK (BKK), and holds 100% of Borqs Chongqing Ltd (BCQ) and 100% of Borqs Beijing Ltd (BBJ). This entity signs a majority of our commercial contracts with international customers.
- Borqs Software Solutions Private Ltd (BIN) – an Indian entity responsible for our software engineering R&D and for signing commercial contracts that require the Indian Rupee currency.
- Borqs Beijing Ltd. (BBJ) – a wholly foreign owned enterprise, a “WFOE” as it is called, in China. This entity is responsible for the general administration and hardware R&D purposes.
- Borqs Chongqing Ltd. (BCQ) – a wholly owned foreign enterprise in China that is a holding company for Beijing Big Cloud Century Technology Ltd, and it is responsible for the purchasing and management of the component supplies for the manufacturing of our products.
- Beijing Big Cloud Century Technology Ltd. (BC-Tech) – an entity in China and is a holding company for Beijing Big Cloud Network Technology Co. Ltd and Beijing Borqs Software Technology Co. Ltd.
- Beijing Borqs Software Technology Co. Ltd. (BSW) – an entity in China and is responsible for our software R&D.
- Beijing Big Cloud Network Technology Co. Ltd (BC-NW) – an entity in China that was formerly the holding company of our VIE entities engaged in the business of mobile virtual network operator (“MVNO”). The VIE entities and the MVNO business was sold as of October 2020.
- Borqs Technologies Ltd. (BTCHN) – a Sino-foreign entity is in China for setting up a manufacturing facility in Huzhou, China, and is a holding company for Borqs Huzhou Ltd (BHZ).
- Borqs Huzhou Ltd. (BHZ) – an entity is in China and is responsible for operations of our hardware manufacturing activities in Huzhou, China.
- Borqs KK (BKK) – an entity is in Japan and is responsible for sales activities in Japan.

We have dedicated significant resources to research and development, and have research and development centers in Bangalore, India and Beijing, China. As of December 31, 2022, out of our total employed headcount of 315 employees and contractors, 208 were technical professionals dedicated to platform research and development and product specific customization.

For additional information, see Note 1 in our consolidated financial statements.

Business Units

We had two business units (“BU”), Connected Solutions and Solar Power before the deconsolidation of HHE. And we have only one BU, Connected Solutions as of December 31, 2022.

The Connected Solutions BU develops wireless smart connected devices and cloud solutions. Borqs provides Connected Solutions' customers with customized, integrated, commercial grade Android platform software and service solutions to address vertical market segment needs through the targeted BorqsWare software platform solutions. The BorqsWare software platform consists of BorqsWare Client Software and BorqsWare Server Software. The BorqsWare Client Software platform consists of three major components: the latest commercial grade Android software that works with particular mobile chipsets, functionality enhancements of the open source Android software and mobile operator required services. Based on the BorqsWare Client Software platform, customers may require Borqs to provide further customization based on their specific market needs. The BorqsWare Client Software platform has been used in Android phones, tablets, watches and various Internet-of-things ("IoT") devices. The BorqsWare Server Software platform consists of back-end server software that allows customers to develop their own mobile end-to-end services for their devices. The BorqsWare Server Software provides software necessary for upgrades, charging and various APIs that enhance the customers' services. Based on BorqsWare Server Software service platform, customers may require us to provide further customization based on their specific needs.

The Solar Power BU, HHE of which we acquired 51% ownership in October 2021, is a Delaware limited liability company that brings state-of-the-art energy storage systems to both residential and commercial markets. With operations in Hawaii, Wisconsin and California, HHE designs and develops proprietary storage system and software and control platform solutions. The HHE team is made up of renewable energy industry veterans, engineering and deploying energy storage systems that enable greater energy independence.

On December 13, 2022, Borqs Technologies received a letter from the Department of the Treasury on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States ("CFIUS") stating that the Company is required to negotiate with CFIUS to fully divest its ownership interests and rights in Holu Hou Energy LLC ("HHE") due to HHE's solar energy storage system and EnergyShare technology for Multi-Dwelling Residential Units being deemed a potential national security risk.

On March 16, 2023, the Company and HHE entered into a National Security Agreement ("NSA") with the Department of Defense and Department of Treasury. The NSA provides that the divestment shall occur within six months unless extended by the U.S. Government. The NSA also contains standstill provisions which provide that the Company shall not acquire any additional ownership interest in HHE, merge with or into HHE, effect any changes to the rights held by the Company, except as necessary to effect its obligations under the NSA, or acquire or take possession of any assets of HHE. Further, upon the completion of the Divestment, the Company shall terminate or irrevocably waive any information, consent, board appointment, board observer, or other governance rights held by the Company, except for any and all rights that are determined by the U.S. Government to be necessary to effect the provisions of the NSA. The NSA outlines the steps to be taken with respect to the Divestment: engaging a nationally recognized investment bank with experience in administering competitive sales and auction processes; assigning and hiring of security and monitoring personnel to directly communicate with the U.S. Government; removing all of Borqs' administrative and technical influence over HHE; and creating a plan to divest all of Borqs' investment interests and rights in HHE. Pursuant to the requirement of the NSA, Borqs has assigned its interests in HHE into a Divestment Trust according to a Divestment Trust Agreement ("DTA") dated March 20, 2023 entered into between Borqs, HHE and a trustee.

As above, the Solar Power BU, a separate segment was deconsolidated on December 31, 2022, and reclassified as held for sale as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, for the carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale and revenues and expenses related to HHE have been reclassified in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations for fiscal 2022.

Connected Solutions BU

The Connected Solutions BU helps customers design, develop and realize the commercialization of their connected devices.

Ideation & Design — Based on customer requirements on the type of connected device the customer want to have, we can help customers design the product ID and user interface. We have the design engineering to provide 2D/3D rendering. The Company can provide physical mockup with different color, material and finishes, so the customer can hold and “feel” the mockup before finalizing the product ID.

Software IP Development — IoT devices are often highly customized and require special software to display the data (e.g. circular watch display and user interface), to reduce the power consumption (e.g., a small battery in a wearable device), to perform specific functions (e.g., push-to-talk) and to connect to the mobile network. The Company has developed a large number of software libraries that can be reused for various connected devices.

Product Realization — Some customers have limited hardware design capabilities. The Company has a strong hardware research and development team to help customers to design the hardware, including the PCBA design and mechanical design. The Company can also provide turn-key services to help customer to handle the manufacturing logistics (including supply chain and EMS management) in order to manufacture the product. The Company has the experiences and resources to manage the factory supply chain, quality control and other manufacturing logistics.

Our Connected Solutions business unit works closely with chipset partners to develop new connected devices. Borqs developed the reference Android software platform and hardware platform for Intel and Qualcomm phones and tablets. We provide Connected Solutions customers with customized, integrated, commercial grade Android platform software and service solutions to address vertical market segment needs through the targeted BorqsWare software platform solutions. The BorqsWare software platform consists of BorqsWare Client Software and BorqsWare Server Software. The BorqsWare Client Software platform has been used in Android phones, tablets, watches and various Internet-of-things (“IoT”) devices. The BorqsWare Server Software platform consists of back-end server software that allows customers to develop their own mobile end-to-end services for their devices.

The Connected Solutions BU has a global customer base covering the core parts of the Android platform value chain, including mobile chipset manufacturers, mobile device OEMs and mobile operators. As of December 2018, Borqs has collaborated with six mobile chipset manufacturers and 29 mobile device OEMs to commercially launch Android based connected devices in 11 countries, and sales of connected devices with the BorqsWare software platform solutions are embedded in more than 17 million units worldwide.

Solar Power BU

We acquired 51% controlling interest in HHE as of October 19, 2021. HHE develops and commercializes solar power systems that consist of solar modules including solar panels and electrical components, controllers, inverters and lithium based battery modules associated with the solar modules so as to provide total independent energy solutions to our residential and commercial customers.

HHE designs, develops, integrates and installs solar power systems to the residential and commercial customers. The financial results of HHE from the date of acquisition up to December 31, 2021 were consolidated into Borqs’ financial statements. HHE recognizes revenues when the solar power projects are fully completed. During the period of consolidation, no solar power projects were completed, and consequently no revenues from HHE was recognized. The cash receipts from customers from ongoing projects and newly started projects were booked as deferred revenue.

HHE was deconsolidated on December 31, 2022. Assets and liabilities related to HHE, which the Group acquired in October 2021 were reclassified as held for sale as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, and revenues and expenses related to Solar Energy segment were reclassified as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Customers

The Company's primary customers are mobile chipset manufacturers, mobile device OEMs and mobile operators. For the year ended December 31, 2022, Metro (Suzhou) Technologies Co Ltd, GreatCall, Inc., Qualcomm India Ltd and ECOM Instruments accounted for 30.1%, 19.9%, 16.5% and 14.1% of our net revenues, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2021, GreatCall, Inc., ECOM Instruments and Qualcomm India Ltd accounted for 25.1%, 24.5% and 16.4% of our net revenues, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2020, GreatCall, Inc., ECOM Instruments and Qualcomm India Ltd accounted for 41.9%, 23.1% and 14.4% of our net revenues, respectively.

The Connected Solutions BU designs chipsets and related software for mobile connected devices. The Company outsources manufacturing of connected devices to third-party factories. The Company sources components and raw materials from suppliers mainly in Asia, and consigns such components and raw materials to other factories to manufacture and assemble. The Company serves as an original design manufacturer (ODM) of the products for its customers. The Company sells the final products to its commercial customers. The Company's commercial customers are responsible for marketing and retail distribution.

Research and Development

The Company has dedicated significant resources to research and development, with research and development centers in Bangalore, India, Beijing, China and Wisconsin, the United States. As of December 31, 2022, 208 of our 315 employees and contractors were technical professionals dedicated to platform research and development and product specific customization. Technical professionals have diverse backgrounds and experience gained through employment with leading mobile chipset designers and manufacturers, mobile device OEMs, internet content providers and other software and hardware enterprises, and also solar energy usage, storage, load balancing and system controlling software systems.

The Company's research and development centers work together to develop core proprietary software, and each center focuses on project specific implementation related to specific hardware platforms and customer specifications. The Company technical professionals are divided into two core groups, one focused on our Android+ software platform solutions, and one focused on our Android+ service platform solutions. Each group is further divided into sub-groups for platform development, system engineering and architecture, low-level software development, high-level application development, program management, system testing and verification and software configuration management.

Our current research and development efforts are focused on developing the BorqsWare software and service platform solutions to improve and enhance the following aspects of the Android platform:

- stability and reliability;
- performance and power management;
- Android platform integration with various kinds of chipsets;
- usability, input mechanism and display mechanism;
- security and anti-hacking of applications;
- in-country localization;
- automated cross applications software testing;
- radio network specific functionality, such as FDD-LTE and TD-LTE; and
- mobile operator end-to-end services; and integration of mobile Internet services with traditional telecommunication services, such as integration of instant messaging with short messaging.

A typical research and development project is staffed with members of the sales team, a research and development team comprised of a project manager, a platform development team, a customer development team and a system testing team, as well as finance personnel. At the beginning of a project, a member of the sales team will work with a project manager to simultaneously track research and development and commercial milestones. The project manager is responsible for ensuring the research and development milestones are achieved in a timely manner, including system testing, and a member of the sales team is responsible for tracking sales milestones. Finance personnel review each invoice and determine the appropriate accounting treatment under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“U.S. GAAP”). A typical research and development project takes between six to nine months to complete. In general, a significant portion of each research and development project consists of existing Android platform software and service solutions, while incorporating necessary customizations for a particular customer.

Intellectual Property

The Company regards patents, copyrights, trademarks, software registrations, trade secrets and similar intellectual property as critical to its success. The Company relies on a combination of trademark, copyright, patent, software registration and trade secret laws, and enters into confidentiality agreements with employees and relevant third parties to protect our intellectual property rights. All employees enter into agreements requiring them to keep confidential all proprietary and other information relating to customers, methods, technologies, business practices and trade secrets.

The Company has been granted 133 patents in China and 8 patents in the United States as of December 31, 2022. The Company also has 83 software copyrights and 20 trademarks registered in China. In addition, the Company has registered its domain name with various domain name registration services.

Competition

The Company believes that the marketplace for connected devices is highly fragmented, but that few are capable of providing an end-to-end solution with software, hardware, product realization. The solar industry is anchored with several large companies while many small companies across the U.S. also provide customized installations.

The market for connected devices and solar solutions is rapidly evolving, and in the future the Company may not be able to compete successfully against current and potential competitors. The Company expects competition to intensify as new competitors enter the market, and as existing competitors attempt to diversify and expand their software and service solutions offerings. The primary competitors for the Company include traditional hardware-centric OEMs and software development companies.

- The traditional OEMs are strong in hardware design and own factories, but they are very weak in software development as well as not familiar with operator and mobile chipset requirement;
- The large software development companies have sizable software teams and global coverage, but they are very weak in hardware design and manufacturing expertise;
- Some of the Company’s competitors have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing, sales and other resources and significantly greater name recognition than we have.

Competitive Strengths

We believe the following factors differentiate us from our competitors and contribute to our success:

Strategic relationships with leading chipset vendors.

The Company works closely with leading chipset vendors in their software development, including software for their latest state-of-the-art chipsets. The Company develops connected device products and solutions based on these chipsets. These relationships enable the Company to develop a competitive product portfolio.

Strong software capabilities across core parts of the Android platform value chain drive a full suite of BorqsWare software and services platform solutions and a significant time to market advantage for customers.

The Company has focused on building its innovative technology platform to serve customers across the core parts of the Android platform value chain. We believe the Company was first to develop commercial grade software to support video telephony for Android. In collaboration with China Mobile, the Company developed the base chipset software to deploy Android-based mobile devices to support China Mobile's TD-SCDMA network.

Unique technologies in our subsidiary's solar solution, particularly in the battery management system provides a comparative advantage for our solar energy plus storage systems.

Our proprietary software and battery management system enables reduction in hardware costs as compared to other systems with similar power output levels, especially for multiple-unit residential applications.

Global customer base and extensive industry relationships.

The Company had more than 50 customers as of December 31, 2022, including some of the world's leading companies in the mobile industry. Its diversified customer base includes mobile chipset manufacturers, mobile device original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") and mobile operators. Through 2021, the Company has collaborated with more than six mobile chipset manufacturers (including Intel, Qualcomm, Marvell) and 29 connected device OEMs (including LGE, Micromax, Acer, Motorola and Vizio) to commercially launch Android-based devices in 11 countries, and more than 18 million mobile devices sold worldwide have BorqsWare software platform solutions embedded. Our products have been deployed by more than 10 service providers (including AT&T, China Mobile, Claro, Orange, Reliance Jio, Sprint, Verizon) on four continents.

Significant resources dedicated to research and development; Patents.

The Company dedicated significant financial and human resources to research and development needed to build a full suite of connected device software and service platform solutions to address evolving customer needs across the core parts of the Android platform value chain.

Government Regulation

The Company's operations are subject to extensive and complex state, provincial and local laws, rules and regulations. The PRC government restricts or imposes conditions on foreign investment in telecommunication business. Borqs International Holding Corp and its PRC subsidiaries are considered foreign persons or foreign-invested enterprises under PRC foreign investment related laws. As a result, they are subject to PRC legal restrictions on or conditions for foreign ownership of telecommunication business.

Employees

As of December 31, 2022, we had 315 employees and contractors worldwide including 194 in India, 80 in China and Hong Kong, and 41 international employees. None of our employees are represented by a labor union. Out of our total headcount, 208 are engineers and technical staff engaged in R&D and design work.

The Company pays most of its employees a base salary and performance-based bonuses, including annual incentive bonuses and project-based bonuses. It pays commissions to sales personnel. Employees are also eligible to participate in the Company's stock incentive program.

The Company is required under PRC laws and regulations to participate in a government-mandated, defined benefit plan for its full-time employees, pursuant to which we provide social welfare benefits, such as pension, medical care, unemployment insurance, work-related injury insurance, maternity insurance and employee housing fund. The Company employees are not covered by any collective bargaining agreement. The Company believes it has good relations with its employees.

The Company uses a variety of methods to recruit technical professionals to ensure that it has sufficient research and development and other expertise on an ongoing basis, including the company website, an external online recruiting website, targeted technical forums, campus recruitment at leading technical universities and institutions, job fairs and internal referrals from current employees.

The Company offers training programs to its employees covering professional training such as training related to customer service and product management and technical training such as training related to telephony and project management. The Company holds periodic workshops to enhance the leadership skills of management personnel.

Description of Properties

The Company's principal executive offices are located in Hong Kong. The Company leased office and warehouse spaces pursuant to leases as described below.

Locations	Approximate Size	Primary Uses	Lease Expiration Date
Bangalore, India	4400 sq. meters	R&D	May 31, 2023
Beijing, China	738 sq. meters	Management office	March 31, 2024
Huzhou Zhejiang, China	5348 sq. meters	R&D, and manufacturing	February 18, 2024

The Company mostly subcontracts manufacturing to other factories. At the Company's Huzhou facility, there is an assembly line with capacity for half a million units per year for small orders.

Segments

As of December 31, 2022, we operate in one reportable segment, which is the Connected Solutions. See Note 2, Segment Reporting, of our notes to consolidated financial statements.

Geographic Concentration

The following table sets forth the Company's connected solutions net revenues from customers, in absolute amount and as a percentage of net revenues, based on location of the customer's headquarters.

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2020		2021		2022	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
	(\$'000)					
United States	13,495	50.5%	9,138	30.9%	15,430	29.4%
India	5,437	20.3%	6,500	22.0%	13,559	25.8%
China	428	1.6%	6,446	21.8%	15,819	30.1%
Rest of the World	7,391	27.6%	7,477	25.3%	7,729	14.7%
Net Revenues	26,751	100.0%	29,561	100.0%	52,537	100.0%

The Company's connected solutions net revenues from customers with headquarters in the United States are attributed to its ongoing collaboration with a prominent mobile chipset vendor and other mobile device OEMs. From 2020 to 2022, we engaged with one significant customer in India who continued to place significant orders with us in all three years.

Recent Developments

Senior Debt Purchased by LMFA Financing LLC

The Company entered into Agreements dated December 14, 2020 with Partners For Growth which was its senior lender and LMFA Financing LLC ("LMFA"), a Florida limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of LM Funding America, Inc. (Nasdaq: LMFA), in which LMFA was committed to purchase up to be approximately \$18 million of debt in tranches, which when completed would eliminate substantially all of the debt with the Company's senior lender. LMFA would convert the purchased debt into common shares of the Company, pursuant to a court order that allows the conversion shares to be issued as unrestricted securities in a transaction that is exempt from registration under Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

As of February 10, 2021, LMFA has completed the purchase of \$17.87 million of principal, accrued interest and applicable fees, converted into and sold all 22.73 million shares of the Company's ordinary shares. With the Company settling another \$1.27 million of debt, accrued interest and applicable fees directly with the senior lender by the issuance of 1.51 million shares on February 17, 2021 which the senior lender subsequently sold, the Company's defaulted Debts with the senior lender totaling \$19.14 million have been eliminated since.

Convertible Notes Sold

The Company sold convertible notes on May 25, 2022 to institutional and individual investors for \$16 million (the "May 25 Notes"). The notes are due in two years, have an annual interest rate of 10%, convertible into ordinary shares of Borqs at \$0.44325 per share (post reverse split adjusted) and has 100% warrant coverage with the warrants exercisable for cash or cashlessly at the closing bid price of 2 days prior to exercising but not less than \$0.41 per share.

The Company signed agreements with institutional and individual investors for sale of convertible notes on February 25, 2021 for \$20 million (the "Feb 25 Notes") and on April 14, 2021 for \$3 million (the "April 14 Notes"). The notes are due in two years, have an annual interest rate of 8%, convertible into ordinary shares of Borqs at 10% discount from the market price and has 90% warrant coverage with the warrants exercisable cashless or for cash at \$2.222 per share for the Feb 25 Notes and \$1.540 for the Apr 14 Notes. The conversion price is at \$1.539 per share for the Feb 25 Notes and \$1.071 per share for the Apr 14 Notes, or at a one-time reset at 90% of the market price at the time of effectiveness of the required registration statement, whichever is lower. One-third of the notes are sold at the execution of definitive agreements and two-thirds of the notes were sold upon the effectiveness of a registration statement filed by the Company and such effectiveness was declared by the SEC on May 3, 2021.

The Company sold convertible notes on September 14, 2021 to institutional and individual investors for \$13.575 million (the “Sep 14 Notes”). The notes are due in two years, have an annual interest rate of 8%, convertible into ordinary shares of Borqs at 10% discount from the market price and has 90% warrant coverage with the warrants exercisable cashless or for cash at \$0.8682 per share. The conversion price is at \$0.6534 per share, or at a one-time reset at 90% of the market price of the time of effectiveness of registration statement or when Rule 144 becomes applicable, whichever is lower.

The Company sold convertible notes on May 25, 2022 to institutional and individual investors for \$16 million. The notes are due in two years, have an annual interest rate of 10% and are convertible into ordinary shares at 90% of the closing bid price on the day of closing, or 90% of the closing bid price of the ordinary shares on the date that such shares are first eligible to be sold, assigned or transferred under Rule 144 or Regulation S, as applicable, whichever is lower but in no event at less than \$0.10 per ordinary share.

Proceeds will be used for the procurement of orders the Company expects to receive from its customers in 2023 and also for development of the next generation 5G products.

Available Information

Our annual reports on Form 20-F, current reports on Form 6-K, and other forms and periodic reports as a foreign private issuer, are available free of charge on our website (www.borqs.com) as soon as reasonably practicable after we have electronically filed such materials with or furnished such materials to the Securities and Exchange Commission. They are also available at www.sec.gov.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion of the results of our operations and our financial condition should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes to those statements included in “Item 18. Financial Statements”. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including those set forth in “Item 3. Key Information–D. Risk Factors”.

References in this Annual Report to “we,” “us” or the “Company” refer to Borqs Technologies, Inc. References to our “management” or our “management team” refers to our officers and directors. The following discussion and analysis of the Company’s financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto contained elsewhere in this Annual Report. Certain information contained in the discussion and analysis set forth below includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report includes “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are not historical facts, and involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expected and projected. All statements, other than statements of historical fact included in this Annual Report including, without limitation, statements in this “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” regarding the Company’s financial position, business strategy and the plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. Words such as “expect,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “seek” and variations and similar words and expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance, but reflect management’s current beliefs, based on information currently available. A number of factors could cause actual events, performance or results to differ materially from the events, performance and results discussed in the forward-looking statements. For information identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements, please refer to the Risk Factors section of this Annual Report. The Company’s securities filings can be accessed on the EDGAR section of the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. Except as expressly required by applicable securities law, the Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Overview

Borqs Technologies, Inc. (“we”, “the Company” or “Borqs”) is a company focused on software, development services and products providing customizable, differentiated and scalable Android-based smart connected devices and cloud service solutions. We are a leading provider of commercial grade Android platform software for mobile chipset manufacturers, mobile device OEMs and mobile operators, as well as complete product solutions of mobile connected devices for enterprise and consumer applications. In recent years, we have been awarded significant business contracts from Intel and Qualcomm, leading global chipset manufacturers. Particularly, significant contracts from Qualcomm were awarded to us in 2019, 2020 and also in 2021.

Pursuant to the Company’s acquisition of Borqs International Holding Corp (“Borqs International”) by way of merger, which completed on August 18, 2017, Borqs International became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, with the Company adopting the business of Borqs International and its consolidated subsidiaries going forward and reporting the historical consolidated financial statements of Borqs International on future SEC filings as those of the Company, which was renamed Borqs Technologies, Inc.

Our Connected Solutions business unit works closely with chipset partners to develop new connected devices. Borqs developed the reference Android software platform and hardware platform for Intel and Qualcomm phones and tablets. We provide Connected Solutions customers with customized, integrated, commercial grade Android platform software and service solutions to address vertical market segment needs through the targeted BorqsWare software platform solutions. The BorqsWare software platform consists of BorqsWare Client Software and BorqsWare Server Software. The BorqsWare Client Software platform has been used in Android phones, tablets, watches and various Internet-of-things (“IoT”) devices. The BorqsWare Server Software platform consists of back-end server software that allows customers to develop their own mobile end-to-end services for their devices.

In the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, Borqs generated 98.4%, 78.2% and 69.9% of its connected solutions net revenues from customers headquartered outside of China and 1.6%, 21.8% and 30.1% of its net revenues from customers headquartered within China.

We acquired 51% ownership of HHE on October 19, 2021. HHE designs, develops, integrates and installs solar power systems to the residential and commercial customers including solar panels and lithium battery based energy storage systems. HHE recognizes revenues when the solar power projects are fully completed. The cash receipts from customers from ongoing projects and newly started projects were booked as deferred revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the financial results of HHE from the date of acquisition up to December 31, 2021 were consolidated into Borqs’ financial statements. During the period of consolidation in 2021, no solar power projects were completed, and consequently no revenues from HHE was recognized. For the year ended December 2022, revenues from HHE were \$4.0 million and classified in discontinued operations.

We have dedicated significant resources to research and development, and have research and development centers in Beijing, China and Bangalore, India. As of December 31, 2022, 208 of our 315 employees and contractors were technical professionals dedicated to platform research and development and product specific customization.

We have achieved significant growth since inception in 2007. Net revenues from continuing operations of the Connected Solutions BU increased for the years ended December 31, from \$75.1 million in 2015 to \$85.4 million in 2016, to \$122.2 million in 2017, to \$128.4 million in 2018, but scaled back to \$98.9 million in 2019. Our operations were significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, and recorded only \$26.8 million in revenues for the year 2020. We grew back to \$29.6 million in revenues for the year 2021. We recorded a net loss of \$12.8 million in 2017 which included non-cash merger related costs of \$14.5 million. In the year 2018 we incurred a net loss of \$72.0 million which included \$6.2 million in cost of goods for one transaction in which the related revenue was not recognized in 2018 due to uncertainty in collectability, non-recurring charges of \$5.3 million in arbitration loss, write-off and provision for doubtful accounts and current assets of \$30.1 million, write-down of historical inventory due to loss & obsolescence of \$11.8 million, impairment of long-term investment of \$13.0 million, deferred income tax benefits of \$1.7 million, impairment of intangible assets due to the pending sale of the MVNO business unit of \$0.8 million, share based compensation of \$1 million, and \$3.0 million in stock offering expenses. In the year 2020, we incurred a net loss of \$34.8 million which included professional fees of \$3.6 million, salaries and welfare of \$2.6 million, non-recurring penalties of \$1.1 million, share-based compensation expense of \$20.0 million and contingency loss of \$3.1 million and allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4.4 million, offset by gain on disposal of Yuantel of \$10.1 million. In the year 2021, we incurred a net loss of \$56.6 million which included professional fees of \$2.1 million, salaries and welfare of \$6.1 million, interest expense related to debt discount of \$9.9 million, share-based compensation expense of \$17.5 million and impairment loss of \$1.3 million and loss on debt settlement of \$17.2 million, offset by reversal of contingency loss of \$3.3 million and gain on debt forgiveness of \$2.1 million. In the year 2022, we incurred a net loss of \$38.9 million, consisted of loss from continuing operation of \$29.0 million and loss from discontinued operation of \$9.9 million. For the loss from continued operation, which included professional fees of \$1.4 million, salaries and welfare of \$6.1 million, interest expense related to debt discount of \$11.4 million, share-based compensation expense of \$3.4 million.

Key Factors Affecting Results of Operations

Revenue mix impacts our overall gross profit and gross margin. In particular:

Connected Solutions BU. Revenue from product sales is the largest component of Connected Solutions BU revenue. Product sales gross margin is primarily affected by competition, cost of components and intellectual property royalties. Gross margin for engineering design fees and software royalties tends to be higher because the associated cost of revenues is lower than that for hardware products and pricing is less subject to competitive pressure. In addition, because product sales and software royalties are generally calculated on a per-unit basis, our revenue will vary depending upon the volume of product sales. Engineering design fees are generally not related to volume of product sales.

Connected Solutions BU net revenues and gross profits are affected by general factors in the highly competitive mobile industry, such as shifts in consumer preferences and customer demands, technological innovations, competing mobile operating systems, and pricing trends. Results are also affected by developments in the Android platform and software market specifically, such as Google's continued support of the Android platform, continued availability of a free and open source software license for that platform, continued deployment of the Android platform, and continued outsourcing of software development to third party providers. Unfavorable changes in any of these factors could affect market demand for our solutions and materially adversely affect our revenues and results of operations. Revenues and gross profit in the Connected Solutions BU are also affected by Company-specific factors, including:

- We rely on a limited number of customers for a significant portion of our net revenues, particularly our relationship with a customer that is a prominent mobile chipset manufacturer. We also rely on this mobile chipset manufacturer from a strategic viewpoint, since products that we develop for this customer may also be scaled to other mobile device OEM customers. We devote a significant portion of our research and development resources to this effort. Our results of operations would be significantly harmed if our collaboration with this customer was to decline or its Android-related product development efforts were not successful.
- Our ability to grow our net revenues depends on our ability to expand our customer base, both in terms of number of customers and geographic concentration, and also increase the number of projects we undertake for existing and new customers. Our ability to do so depends on the success of our products and services and those of our customers, and on our marketing and sales performance.
- Our ability to maintain our position as one of the largest independent Android platform software company will require us to continue to strengthen our technology expertise and capabilities by focusing our research and development to maintain technology leadership and offer advanced Android platform software and service solutions on our customers' demanding timelines. In addition, our ability to grow our revenues will largely depend on how quickly we and our customers can roll out new products and services.
- Competing successfully in the Android platform and software market requires us to maintain a competitive pricing structure, including labor costs and operating expenses. Competition for software engineers is intense, particularly in mainland China and in India.

Solar Power BU. HHE designs, develops, integrates and installs solar power systems to the residential and commercial customers. The financial results of HHE from the date of acquisition up to December 31, 2021 were consolidated into Borqs' financial statements. HHE recognizes revenues when the solar power projects are fully completed. During the period of consolidation, no solar power projects were completed, and consequently no revenues from HHE was recognized.

On December 13, 2022, Borqs Technologies received a letter from the Department of the Treasury on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”) stating that the Company is required to negotiate with CFIUS to fully divest its ownership interests and rights in Holu Hou Energy LLC (“HHE”) due to HHE’s solar energy storage system and EnergyShare technology for Multi-Dwelling Residential Units being deemed a potential national security risk.

On December 31, 2022, the Company resolved that in order to comply fully with the requirements of the CFIUS Letter which involve multiple steps that the Company must adhere to, including: (i) Entering into a National Security Agreement with various departments of the US government with a plan that is effective, monitorable and verifiable to divest Borqs’ investment interests and rights in HHE; (ii) Selection of a trustee and entering into a Divestment Trust Agreement, and assigning the Company’s interest in HHE to the trustee; and, (iii) Selection of a nationally recognized investment bank as the exclusive agent for the divestment of HHE. Besides, the Group also resolved that as of December 31, 2022, terminate its control of HHE by (i) removal of all of the Company’s representatives from HHE’s Board of Directors, (ii) relinquishment of Class A Membership Unit voting rights, and (iii) reduction of the Company’s ownership of HHE from 51% down to 49% by assigning 2% of the ownership back to HHE. By taking above actions, the Company no longer has a controlling interest in HHE and result in deconsolidation of HHE.

On March 16, 2023, the Company and HHE entered into a National Security Agreement (“NSA”) with the Department of Defense and Department of Treasury. The NSA provides that the divestment shall occur within six months unless extended by the U.S. Government. The NSA also contains standstill provisions which provide that the Company shall not acquire any additional ownership interest in HHE, merge with or into HHE, effect any changes to the rights held by the Company, except as necessary to effect its obligations under the NSA, or acquire or take possession of any assets of HHE. Further, upon the completion of the Divestment, the Company shall terminate or irrevocably waive any information, consent, board appointment, board observer, or other governance rights held by the Company, except for any and all rights that are determined by the U.S. Government to be necessary to effect the provisions of the NSA. The NSA outlines the steps to be taken with respect to the Divestment: engaging a nationally recognized investment bank with experience in administering competitive sales and auction processes; assigning and hiring of security and monitoring personnel to directly communicate with the U.S. Government; removing all of Borqs’ administrative and technical influence over HHE; and creating a plan to divest all of Borqs’ investment interests and rights in HHE. Pursuant to the requirement of the NSA, Borqs has assigned its interests in HHE into a Divestment Trust according to a Divestment Trust Agreement (“DTA”) dated March 20, 2023 entered into between Borqs, HHE and a trustee.

The Company’s solar power business met the criteria to be reported as a discontinued operation and, as a result, HHE’s historical financial results are reflected in the Company’s consolidated financial statements as a discontinued operation, and assets and liabilities were retrospectively reclassified as assets and liabilities held for sale for all periods presented.

The aggregate amount of cash and cash equivalent and restricted cash are not materially affected by currency fluctuations because the majority of our revenues are denominated in U.S. Dollars based on contracts made in Hong Kong. Financings from sales of equity and working capital loans are denominated in U.S. Dollars and executed in Hong Kong and the Cayman Islands, and repayments have been made in U.S. Dollars outside of China, thus not requiring approval from the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange. Personnel and personnel-related expenses are primarily paid in the Indian and Chinese currencies, and costs of components used in the Connected Solutions and Solar Power Business Units and hardware revenues are primarily paid in U.S. Dollars. As of December 31, 2022, we held cash and cash equivalents totaling \$11.3 million on a consolidated basis.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth a summary of the Company's consolidated results of operations for the periods indicated. The activities indicated herewith were from our Connected Solutions BU, our continuing operations; they did not include activities from our MVNO BU which were classified as discontinued operations. This information should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report. The operating results in any period are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any future period.

Comparisons of Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022

Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:	Fiscal Years Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
		(\$'000)	
Net revenues	26,751	29,561	52,537
Cost of revenues	(25,155)	(26,955)	(41,421)
Gross profit	1,596	2,606	11,116
Operating expenses	(42,216)	(29,003)	(12,051)
Other operating income	-	247	148
Operating loss	(40,620)	(26,150)	(787)
Other income (expense)	4,937	(29,505)	(28,099)
Loss from continuing operations, before income taxes	(35,683)	(55,655)	(28,886)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(409)	445	(59)
Net loss from continuing operations	(36,089)	(55,210)	(28,945)
Discontinued operations			
Income (loss) from operations of discontinued operations	1,302	(1,392)	(9,916)
Income tax benefit (expense)	-	-	-
Income (loss) on discontinued operations	1,302	(1,392)	(9,916)
Net loss	(34,787)	(56,602)	(38,861)
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	715	(737)	(4,829)
Net loss attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.	(35,502)	(55,865)	(34,032)

For year ended December 31, 2020, we incurred a net loss of \$34.8 million which included professional fees of \$3.6 million, salaries and welfare of \$2.6 million, non-recurring penalties of \$1.1 million, share-based compensation expense of \$20.0 million, impairment of intangible assets of \$0.7 million and contingency loss of \$3.1 million and allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4.4 million, offset by gain on disposal of a subsidiary of \$10.1 million. For the year ended December 31, 2021, we incurred a net loss of \$56.6 million which included professional fees of \$2.1 million, salaries and welfare of \$6.1 million, interest expense related to debt discount of \$9.9 million, share-based compensation expense of \$17.5 million and impairment loss of \$1.3 million and loss on debt settlement of \$17.2 million, offset by reversal of contingency loss of \$3.3 million and gain on debt forgiveness of \$2.1 million. For the year ended December 31, 2022, we incurred a net loss of \$38.9 million, consisted of loss from continuing operation of \$29.0 million and loss from discontinued operation of \$9.9 million. For the loss from continued operation, which included professional fees of \$1.4 million, salaries and welfare of \$6.1 million, interest expense related to debt discount of \$11.4 million, share-based compensation expense of \$3.4 million.

Net Revenue

Our net revenues represent our gross revenues, less PRC value added taxes and other deductions. Connected Solutions BU net revenues consist of engineering design fees, software royalties and product sales. MVNO BU net revenues, which business was sold as of October 29, 2020 were classified as discontinued operations, consist primarily of monthly recurring revenue. Solar Power BU net revenues include solar panel and energy storage systems sales and service fees, which were classified as discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, net revenues from Connected Solutions BU were \$52.5 million representing a 77.7% increase from the previous year. The increase in business activities in 2022 was mainly attributable to the increase in both our hardware and software revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2021, all of our revenue of \$29.6 million were generated from Connected Solutions BU. Although there was continuous impact of COVID-19 pandemic, our revenue increased \$2.8 million or 10.5% when comparing with fiscal 2020.

As our Connected Solutions BU did not engage in any retail activities in the countries where our customers were located and also not within China; and we concluded the fluctuations in our revenues between the years were not indicative of market conditions. Instead, our hardware sales of our Connected Solution BU comprised of all made-to-order products with quantities as stipulated by our customers, and also included consumer and industrial use devices as well. As such, the orders we receive from our customers may not adhere to seasonality and therefore fluctuations in our business activity levels may not conform to any particular trend.

As our Solar Power BU, HHE, which was acquired on October 19, 2021, designs, develops, integrates and installs solar power systems including solar panels and energy storage systems for residential and commercial customers, we recognize revenues when the solar power systems are delivered, installed and connected through various phases, and are fully completed according to milestone-based contracts. The cash receipts from customers from ongoing projects and newly started projects were booked as deferred revenue. During the period of consolidation in 2021, no solar power projects were completed, and consequently no revenues from HHE was recognized. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the revenues for our Solar Power BU was \$4.0 million, and was classified in discontinued operations.

Net Revenues — Connected Solutions BU

Connected Solutions BU net revenues consist of engineering design fees, software royalties and product sales. It represents our continuing operation for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

As discussed more fully under “— Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates — Revenue Recognition — Project-Based Software Contracts,” the Company’s project-based software contracts include post-contract support, or PCS, where the customer has the right to receive unspecified upgrades/enhancements on a when-and-if available basis. Since we are unable to establish vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value of post contract services, or PCS, revenues from project-based software contracts are recognized on a straight-line basis over the longest expected delivery period of undelivered elements of the arrangement, which is typically the PCS period. Project-based software contracts that include PCS, which have a typical PCS period of 12 months. As a result of this revenue recognition method, some portion of the net revenues we report in each period is recognition of deferred revenues from contracts entered into in prior periods and for which the research and development and engineering work has already been completed. In addition, a majority of the project-based software contracts provide for usage-based royalties. We recognize royalties upon the receipt of quarterly usage reports provided by customers.

The following table sets forth our net revenues, as well as the components of such revenues, for the periods indicated, both in absolute amount and as a percentage of total net revenues:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2020		2021		2022	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
	(\$'000)					
Software	10,570	39.5%	10,732	36.3%	13,080	24.9%
Hardware	16,181	60.5%	18,829	63.7%	39,457	75.1%
Connected Solutions BU net revenues	26,751	100.0%	29,561	100%	52,537	100%

Software

Software net revenues were \$10.6, \$10.7 and \$13.1 million in the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively, representing 39.5%, 36.3% and 24.9% of our continuing operations Connected Solutions BU net revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2020, our software net revenues were \$10.6 million which represented 39.5% of total net revenues, as our software activities were not affected as severely as our hardware activities by the COVID-19 pandemic. For the year ended December 31, 2021, our software net revenues were \$10.7 million which represented 36.3% of total net revenues. It was stable when comparing with our software net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2020. For the year ended December 31, 2022, our software net revenues were \$13.1 million which represented 24.9% of total net revenues. It increased 22% when comparing with our software net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2021. The software revenue increased mainly due to the related service orders increased and new customers signed.

Hardware

Hardware net revenues were \$16.2 million, \$18.8 million and \$39.5 million in the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively, representing 60.5%, 63.7% and 75.1% of our continuing operations Connected Solutions BU net revenues. Again, as discussed above, these fluctuations may not be attributed to any particular market trend since our sales were all made to order for our industrial customers. Types of products include wearables such as trackers and smart watches, ruggedized handsets, tablets and smart phones and mobile connectivity modules. As described above, hardware sales comprised of all made-to-order products with quantities as stipulated by our customers and included consumer and industrial use devices as well. As such, the orders we receive from our customers may not adhere to seasonality and therefore fluctuations in our business activity levels may not conform to any particular trend.

All hardware sales were contracted and made to order, and our sales were final without taking returns. Small percentages of replacement units and parts were provided to customers and those costs were included in cost of revenues. We provide engineering design work as specified by our customers, and production begins after the customer accepts the design. We are responsible for procurement of all components, materials and tooling, and for selection of third-party factories for product assembly. Revenue is recognized when ownership of products is transferred to the customers. We are not engaged in the marketing and distribution of the hardware products.

Customer Concentration

We were initially focused on research and development efforts for providing BorqsWare software platform solutions to mobile device OEMs. We have since leveraged our deep technology expertise to provide BorqsWare software platform solutions to mobile chipset manufacturers. The following table sets forth net revenues by type of customer, both in absolute amount and as a percentage of net revenues for the periods presented:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2020		2021		2022	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
	(\$'000)					
Mobile device OEMs	22,905	85.6%	24,718	83.6%	43,883	83.5%
Mobile Chipset Vendors	3,846	14.4%	4,843	16.4%	8,654	16.5%
Connected Solutions BU Net Revenues	26,751	100%	29,561	100%	52,537	100%

We expect our net revenues from mobile device OEMs to continue to grow as we develop more connected devices, especially IoT products.

Geographic Concentration

The following table sets forth our net revenues from customers based on location of the customer's headquarters, both in absolute amount and as a percentage of net revenues. These figures do not take into account the geographic location of end-users of customer products:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2020		2021		2022	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
	(\$'000)					
United States	13,495	50.5%	9,138	30.9%	15,430	29.4%
India	5,437	20.3%	6,500	22.0%	13,559	25.8%
China	428	1.6%	6,446	21.8%	15,819	30.1%
Rest of the world	7,391	27.6%	7,477	25.3%	7,729	14.7%
Net revenues	26,751	100.0%	29,561	100.0%	52,537	100.0%

The Company's net revenues from customers with headquarters in the United States are attributed to its ongoing collaboration with a prominent mobile chipset vendor and other mobile device OEMs. From 2020 to 2021, revenues from customers with headquarters in China declined, while our main customer in India, Reliance Retail Limited, continued to place significant orders with us through 2021. From 2021 to 2022, revenues from customers with headquarters in China increased mainly due to a customer, named Metro (Suzhou) Technologies Co Ltd placed more orders during the year ended December 31, 2022. Our main customer in the United States for the years 2021 and 2022 was GreatCall, Inc.

Connected Solutions BU cost of revenues varied from 2020 to 2021 in attribution to similar changes in our volume of hardware products sales during these years. Our cost of revenue increased \$1.8 million or 7% when comparing with that of fiscal 2020. It mainly attributes to the hardware cost increase of \$2.1 million, and offset by the software cost decreased of \$0.3 million. Connected Solutions BU cost of revenues increase significantly from 2021 to 2022 in line with our revenue increase in Connected Solutions BU.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin

Gross profit represents net revenues less cost of revenues. Gross margin represents gross profit as a percentage of revenues.

Gross profits for our continuing operations Connected Solutions BU in the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022 were a gross profit of \$1.6 million, \$2.6 million, and \$11.1 million, respectively.

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2020		2021		2022	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
	(Gross Profit in \$'000, Gross Margin in %)					
Continuing operations:						
Connected Solutions BU	1,596	6.0%	2,606	8.8%	11,116	21.2%

Connected Solutions BU gross profits include gross profits from software projects and gross profits from hardware projects. As shown in the following table, software and hardware gross margins in the year ended December 31, 2020 was 8.3% and 4.4% respectively, which were lower than the normal levels due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For the year ended December 31, 2021, our gross margins increased in both software and hardware 12.1% and 6.9% respectively from the year ended December 31, 2020. For the year ended December 31, 2022, our gross margins increased in both software and hardware 53.0% and 10.6% respectively.

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2020		2021		2022	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
	(Gross Profit in \$'000, Gross Margin in %)					
Software	879	8.3%	1,303	12.1%	6,931	53.0%
Hardware	717	4.4%	1,303	6.9%	4,185	10.6%
Total	1,596	6.0%	2,606	8.8%	11,116	21.2%

Software projects are further categorized as design, royalty and service projects, reflecting the nature of the work:

- Design projects consist primarily of non-recurring engineering fees for which we provide customized work according to our clients' required functionalities and needs;
- Royalty projects consist of per unit royalties based on customer usage of our previously completed software products; and
- Service projects where our engineers perform engineering services following the instructions of the customers, charging them hourly fees on full time equivalent basis.

For our discontinued operations MVNO BU gross profits were \$7.4 million from January 1 through October 29, 2020 when the MVNO BU was sold. For our discontinued operations Solar Power BU gross profits were nil and negative \$4.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Gross margin as a percentage of sales is presented in the following table.

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2020 (up to Oct 29)		2021		2022	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
	(Gross Profit in \$'000, Gross Margin in %)					
Discontinued operations:						
MVNO BU	7,387	25.5%	-	-	-	-
Solar Power BU	-	-	-	-	(4,126)	(102.3)%

Operating Expenses

For our continuing operations, the operating expenses principally consist of sales and marketing expenses, general and administrative expenses, and research and development expenses. The following table sets forth operating expenses for the periods indicated, both in absolute amount and as a percentage of net revenues:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2020		2021		2022	
	\$	As % of Revenue	\$	As % of Revenue	\$	As % of Revenue
	(\$'000)					
Sales and marketing expenses	(750)	2.8%	(151)	0.5%	(341)	0.6%
General and administrative expenses	(33,304)	124.5%	(23,558)	79.7%	(7,186)	13.7%
Research and development expenses	(8,162)	30.5%	(5,294)	17.9%	(4,524)	8.6%
Total	(42,216)	157.8%	(29,003)	98.1%	(12,051)	22.9%

For the year ended December 31, 2020, general and administrative expenses were \$33.3 million which included professional fees of \$3.6 million, salaries and welfare of \$2.6 million, impairment of intangible assets of \$0.7 million, non-recurring penalties of \$1.1 million, share-based compensation expense of \$18.1 million and allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4.4 million. For the year ended December 31, 2021, general and administrative expenses were \$23.6 million which included professional fees of \$2.1 million, salaries and welfare of \$3.7 million, impairment loss of \$1.3 million, share-based compensation expense of \$17.4 million, offset by reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1.8 million. For the year ended December 31, 2022, general and administrative expenses were \$7.2 million which mainly included professional fees of \$1.4 million, salaries and welfare of \$3.4 million, and share-based compensation of \$2.2 million.

For our discontinued operations MVNO BU, the operating expenses which consisted of selling, administrative and research expenses were \$6.1 million or 20.9% of revenues for the year 2020 up to October 29, 2020 when the MVNO BU was sold. For our discontinued operations Solar Power BU, the operating expenses which consisted of selling and administrative expenses were \$1.1 million and \$4.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses include payroll, employee benefits, share-based compensation and other headcount-related expenses associated with the development of the BorqsWare software platform and solar power systems, as well as outsourcing and third party service expenses. Research and development expenses also include rent, depreciation and other expenses for platform development and other projects that are not customer-specific.

Selling and Marketing Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses include payroll, employee benefits and other expenses relating to our sales and marketing personnel, travel, rent and other expenses relating to our marketing activities, including entertainment and advertising. For the discontinued operations MVNO BU, we paid our franchisees commission to sell products, which are recognized as selling and marketing expenses. For the discontinued operations Solar Power BU, the selling and marketing expenses mainly consisted of payroll and other staff costs relating to the sales and marketing personnel.

General and Administrative Expenses

Our general and administrative expenses include payroll, employee benefits, professional fees, rent, travel and other administrative costs.

General and administrative expenses comprised 124.5%, 79.7% and 13.7% of net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, general and administrative expenses included professional fees of \$3.6 million, salaries and welfare of \$2.6 million, non-recurring penalties of \$1.1 million, share-based compensation expense of \$18.1 million and allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4.4 million included a rebate receivable of \$1.4 million written off due to the circumstance changed and lack of collectability for the year ended December 31, 2020.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, general and administrative expenses included professional fees of \$2.1 million, salaries and welfare of \$3.7 million, impairment loss of \$1.3 million, share-based compensation expense of \$17.4 million, offset by reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1.8 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, general and administrative expenses included professional fees of \$1.4 million, salaries and welfare of \$3.4 million, and share-based compensation expense of \$2.2 million.

Other Operating Income – or expenses

We received subsidies from local government authorities in China as financial support for certain technology development projects. These subsidies are classified as “Other operating income”. We recognized \$nil, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million of other operating income in the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Subsidies are recorded as a liability when received and recognized as other operating income when the related projects are completed and the subsidies are not subject to future return. Under the requirements of the government subsidies, we are obligated to make progress on the related technology development projects, based on the timetable established by the government authorities, and to appropriately allocate the government subsidies for various purposes.

Other Income/Expense

Other income/expense	Fiscal Years Ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
Interest income	5	3	47
Interest expense	(3,795)	(11,680)	(11,732)
Other income	231	2,376	240
Other expense	(210)	(3,207)	(2,123)
Gain (loss) on disposal of subsidiary	10,096	(303)	-
Contingency (loss) reversal	(3,065)	3,277	-
Gain (loss) on debt settlement	26	(17,199)	217
Change in fair value of contingent consideration for the acquisition of HHE	-	111	-
Loss on additional acquisition cost in shares to HHE	-	-	(5,950)
Loss related to equity financing	-	-	(3,669)
Loss on deconsolidation of a subsidiary	-	-	(3,610)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	1,649	(2,661)	(1,519)

Interest expense

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the interest expense of \$11.7 million mainly consisted of interest expense related to our convertible notes discount of \$11.4 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the interest expense of \$11.7 million mainly consisted of interest expense related to our convertible notes discount of \$9.9 million. The debt discount, together with the related issuance cost are amortized as interest expense, using the effective interest method, from the issuance date to the earliest maturity date.

Other income

During the year ended December 31, 2022, other income of \$240 thousand mainly included reversal of over-accrued expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, other income of \$2.4 million mainly included gain on debt forgiveness of \$2.1 million. We entered into an account payable forgiveness agreement with a supplier in December 2021. We have long cooperation relationship with the supplier, and there was long-aging balance of account payable due to the supplier. The supplier agreed to waive part of the long-aging account payable balance with the amount of \$2.1 million, and retained the remaining part of the balance. According to the agreement, we wrote off \$2.1 million of liability and recorded as other income in the consolidated statement of operations.

Other expense

During the year ended December 31, 2022, other expense of \$2.1 million mainly included an expense related to Samsung arbitration compensation. The Company executed a settlement agreement with Samsung regarding the payments with a payment period of eighteen months beginning on July 2022.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, other expense of \$3.2 million mainly included an expense related to a lawsuit. We had a balance due to a debtor. The original debtor claimed that we have breached the previously agreed settlement agreement, and transferred the debt to the third-party company during the year ended December 31, 2021. We recorded \$2.1 million as other expense in the consolidated statement of operations.

Contingency (loss) reversal

During the year ended December 31, 2020, one of the nominee shareholders of Big Cloud Network denied his entrustment relationship with us and claimed his rights and interests proceeds of the disposal of Yuantel. Although there were agreements between the Group and the nominee shareholder, there was no direct evidence to show the entrustment relationship between both parties, which may not be supported by the existing PRC laws and regulation. As a result, we assessed that a probable loss could be incurred. We estimated a loss ranged from \$3.2 million to \$3.6 million based on the best estimate of the information available. Because of there was no amount within the range would be a better estimate than any other amount, the minimum amount of \$3.1 million was recorded as a contingent loss during the year ended December 31, 2020.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the nominee shareholder of Big Cloud Network signed an agreement with us, to transfer his equity share in Big Cloud Network to one of the Group's subsidiaries. By transferring all the shareholder's rights and obligations under the agreement, the nominee shareholder no longer has any rights in Big Cloud Network or rights and interests in the proceeds of disposal of Yuantel. As a result, the probable loss has been reversed with the amount of \$3.3 million has been recorded as gain on reversal of contingent loss during the year ended December 31, 2021.

Loss (gain) on debt settlement

We entered into Agreements dated December 14, 2020 with PFG and LMFA Financing LLC ("LMFA"), a Florida limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of LM Funding America, Inc. (Nasdaq: LMFA), in which LMFA was committed to purchase up to be approximately \$18 million of debt in tranches, which when completed would eliminate substantially all of the debt with the Company's senior lender. LMFA would convert the purchased debt into common shares of the Company, pursuant to a court order that allows the conversion shares to be issued as unrestricted securities in a transaction that is exempt from registration under Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

As of February 10, 2021, LMFA completed the purchase of \$17.87 million of principal, accrued interest and applicable fees, converted and sold all 1.42 million (post reverse split adjusted) shares of the Company's ordinary shares. With the Company settling another \$1.27 million of debt, accrued interest and applicable fees directly with the senior lender by the issuance of 94,170 (post reverse split adjusted) shares on February 17, 2021 which the senior lender subsequently sold, the Company's defaulted Debts with the senior lender totaling \$19.14 million have been eliminated since. We recognized loss of \$16.6 million in loss on debt settlement during fiscal year 2021.

We entered into a \$1 million short term loan agreement with American West Pacific International Investment Corporation ("AWP") in December 2020, to fund the Company's working capital purposes. The loan had an original term of six months with interest of 12% per annum. And 250,000 (post reverse split adjusted) restricted ordinary shares to be held in escrow at Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company as collateral. On June 15, 2021, we have settled the \$1 million loan principal with 99,206 (post reverse split adjusted) shares. We recognized loss of \$0.6 million in loss on debt settlement during fiscal year 2021.

We recorded total loss on debt settlement of \$17.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2021.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, we recorded \$0.2 million gain on debt settlement, represented gain on a loan settlement with our ordinary shares issued.

Loss on additional acquisition cost in shares to HHE

We recorded a loss on additional acquisition cost in shares to HHE of \$6.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2022. The Company issued additional 5 million shares to HHE for the substantial loss in value for the share consideration during the acquisition of HHE in 2021.

Loss related to equity financing

We recorded a loss related to equity financing of \$3.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2022. The Company entered into an equity financing agreement with a third-party company on May 16, 2019. According to the agreement, the counter-party purchased 9.9 % equity interest of the Company equivalent to 233,392 (post reverse split adjusted) ordinary shares with a total purchase consideration of \$13,865, for which 75% of the total purchase consideration amounting to \$10,399 in cash was received. The remaining 25% of the total purchase consideration will be contributed in the form of real property and equipment. In February 2023, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with the third-party on the settlement of the equity financing. Both parties agreed to not proceed with the remainder 25% investment in the form of real property and equipment, and the related previous issued 58,348 (post reverse split adjusted) shares will not withdraw. As a result, the amount was released from subscriptions receivable and recorded as loss related to equity financing during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Loss on deconsolidation of a subsidiary

We recorded a loss on deconsolidation of HHE of \$3.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2022. The Company no longer has a controlling interest in HHE as at December 31, 2022 and result in deconsolidation of HHE.

Income Tax Expense

Our effective tax rate was 1.1%, -0.8% and 0.2% for years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. The fluctuation through these years was primarily due to the fact that the loss experienced by certain of our subsidiaries could not be used to offset gains in other subsidiaries. The Group recorded valuation allowance for the entities, which were considered more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized through sufficient future earnings.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$5.5 million, primarily consisted of net loss of \$29.0 million, reversal of provisions on accounts receivable and other current assets of \$0.02 million, and adding back non-cash items including share-based compensation expenses to employees and non-employees of \$3.4 million, amortization of intangible assets of \$1.4 million, depreciation of property and equipment of \$0.4 million, amortization of right of used assets of \$0.5 million, interest expense related to the convertible notes discount of \$11.4 million, gain on loan conversion of \$0.2 million, loss on shares compensation of \$6.0 million, loss related to equity financing of \$3.7 million and loss on deconsolidation of a subsidiary of \$3.6 million. Cash used in operating assets and liabilities included decrease in accrued expenses of \$3.7 million, decrease in amount due to related parties of \$1.8 million, increase in account payable of \$1.4 million and decrease in account receivable of \$1.1 million, while cash generated from changes in operating assets and liabilities included decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$6.3 million, increase in advance from customers and contract liabilities of \$3.6 million, and increase in inventory of \$2.0 million.

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$3.4 million, which mainly included purchase of time deposit of \$1.4 million, Cash disposed of from deconsolidation of a subsidiary of \$1.1 million, purchase of property, plant and equipment of \$0.7 million and investment in convertible bond and cash loan of \$0.1 million.

Cash generated by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$14.9 million which included proceeds from issuance of convertible notes of \$15.1 million, and proceeds from capital injection from non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary of \$0.1 million, proceeds from short-term and long-term loans of \$0.3 million, offset by repayment of bank and other borrowings of \$0.6 million.

We have in the past breached certain financial covenants under our loan agreements with SPD Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd. (“SVB”) and PFG4 during 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2018. No liabilities were generated by the breaches. Such breach could result in acceleration of the repayment according to the contract term. For the year ended December 31, 2018, certain covenants were not met; but we had not been notified by lenders that they intend to seek to accelerate the loan payments because of such breaches and neither lender had expressly waived such breaches and any resulting defaults. As of April 18, 2019, all of the SSVB loans were replaced by PFG, which became our sole commercial lender. Although all of the covenants obligated to SSVB no longer existed since the SSVB loans were paid off, the Company did not meet certain financial covenants according to the loan agreements with PFG.

On June 28, 2019, PFG executed an agreement with the Company effective in July 2019, which waived our covenant defaults up through the end of June 2019, and allowed the Company to begin testing of newly agreed upon revenue and EBITDA covenants which are more reflective of the operations of the Company without the MVNO BU, starting with the month of August 2019. Specifically, (i) quarterly revenue requirements were reduced to \$27,500,000 commencing with the quarter ending September 30, 2019; provided that any failure to meet such requirement may be cured by evidencing at least \$120,000,000 in trailing 12-month revenue; and (ii) the three-month trailing EBITDA target was reduced to \$1,350,000, commencing with the month ended August 31, 2019. In connection with the execution of such waiver agreement, the Company paid a waiver and modification fee of \$30,000, subject to an additional \$20,000 fee in the event that the above-referenced financial covenants are not met in future periods.

On March 8, 2019, the Group entered into a new revolving line of credit facility (the "RLOC") with PFG5 for \$12,500,000. Under the agreement: (i) \$9,500,000 may be drawn upon request at any time on or after the closing date and (ii) so long as there is no uncured default at the time of drawdown and if the Company has received at least US\$10,000 in cash proceeds from the sale of its equity securities to investors, then an additional \$3,000,000 may be drawn. Any outstanding amounts under the RLOC will accrue interest at a rate of 11% per annum with a maturity date of March 8, 2021 (the "Maturity Date"). The Group shall pay interest only on principal outstanding on the RLOC until the Maturity Date, on which date the entire unpaid principal balance on the RLOC plus any and all accrued and unpaid interest shall be repaid. In March 2019, the Company drew down \$9,500,000 from the RLOC.

As of October 2019, due to geographic changes in our business activities, significant amounts of our accounts receivable shifted from our Hong Kong subsidiary to our Indian subsidiary. This reduction of accounts receivable from our Hong Kong entity has caused a covenant breach according to the PFG loan agreements and caused the interest rate of the PFG loans to be increased to 18%.

Senior Debt Purchased by LMFA Financing LLC

The Company entered into Agreements dated December 14, 2020 with PFG and LMFA Financing LLC ("LMFA"), a Florida limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of LM Funding America, Inc. (Nasdaq: LMFA), in which LMFA was committed to purchase up to be approximately \$18 million of debt in tranches, which when completed would eliminate substantially all of the debt with the Company's senior lender. LMFA would convert the purchased debt into common shares of the Company, pursuant to a court order that allows the conversion shares to be issued as unrestricted securities in a transaction that is exempt from registration under Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

As of February 10, 2021, LMFA completed the purchase of \$17.87 million of principal, accrued interest and applicable fees, converted and sold all 1.42 million (post reverse split adjusted) shares of the Company's ordinary shares. With the Company settling another \$1.27 million of debt, accrued interest and applicable fees directly with the senior lender by the issuance of 94,170 (post reverse split adjusted) shares on February 17, 2021 which the senior lender subsequently sold, the Company's defaulted Debts with the senior lender totaling \$19.14 million have been eliminated since.

Convertible Notes Sold

The Company sold convertible notes on May 25, 2022 to institutional and individual investors for \$16 million (the "May 25 Notes"). The notes are due in two years, have an annual interest rate of 10%, convertible into ordinary shares of Borqs at \$0.44325 per share (post reverse split adjusted) and has 100% warrant coverage with the warrants exercisable for cash or cashlessly at the closing bid price of 2 days prior to exercising but not less than \$0.41 per share.

The Company signed agreements with institutional and individual investors for sale of convertible notes on February 25, 2021 for \$20 million (the “Feb 25 Notes”) and on April 14, 2021 for \$3 million (the “Apr 14 Notes”). The notes are due in two years, have an annual interest rate of 8%, convertible into ordinary shares of Borqs at 10% discount from the market price and has 90% warrant coverage with the warrants exercisable cashless or for cash at \$2.222 per share for the Feb 25 Notes and \$1.540 for the Apr 14 Notes. The conversion price is at \$1.539 per share for the Feb 25 Notes and \$1.071 per share for the Apr 14 Notes, or at a one-time reset at 90% of the market price at the time of effectiveness of the required registration statement, whichever is lower. One-third of the notes were sold at the execution of definitive agreements and two-thirds of the notes were sold upon the effectiveness of a registration statement on May 4, 2021.

The Company signed agreement with institutional and individual investors for sale of convertible notes on September 14, 2021 for \$27.15 million (the Sep 14 Notes). The notes are due in two years, have an annual interest rate of 8%, convertible into ordinary shares of Borqs at 10% discount from the market price and has 90% warrant coverage with the warrants exercisable cashless or for cash at \$0.8682 per share. The conversion price is at \$0.6534 per share or at a one-time reset at 90% of the market price at the time of effectiveness of the required registration statement or availability to trade the converted shares under Rule 144, whichever is lower. Only half, or \$13.575 million of the notes were sold.

Proceeds from the sale of notes were used for the procurement of orders the Company expects to receive from its customers, for development of the next generation 5G products, and also for acquisition of 51% of HHE.

On May 25, 2022, the Company signed agreements with institutional and individual investors, for the sale of \$16 million in secured convertible notes. The notes are due in two years, have an annual interest rate of 10% and are convertible into ordinary shares at 90% of the closing bid price on the day of closing, or 90% of the closing bid price of the ordinary shares on the date that such shares are first eligible to be sold, assigned or transferred under Rule 144 or Regulation S, as applicable, whichever is lower but in no event at less than \$0.10 per ordinary share. The Company also issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 96,793,708 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$0.2090 per share, subject to adjustment in certain conditions. The Company issued the notes and warrants on May 25, 2022.

We were operating at a loss for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022. Our ability to meet the working capital requirements is subject to the risks relating to the demand for and prices of our services in the market, the economic conditions in our target markets, the successful operation of our connected solution, timely collection of payment from our customers and the availability of additional funding. In the next 12 months, we will rely on the sale of convertible notes of which one-third has been completed and the other two-third to be completed upon the effectiveness of a registration statement to be filed by the Company.

The sale of equity and convertible debt securities will result in dilution to our shareholders and certain of those securities may have rights senior to those of our shares of capital stock. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of preferred stock, convertible debt securities or other debt financing, these securities or other debt could contain covenants that would restrict our operations. Any other third-party funding arrangement could require us to relinquish valuable rights. Economic conditions may affect the availability of funds and activity in equity markets. We do not know whether additional funding will be available on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are not able to secure additional funding when needed, we may have to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate certain of our programs, or make changes to our operating plans.

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

As discussed earlier in the Risk Factors section of this report, we have experienced since February 2020 reductions and cancellations of orders due to effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has on the demand from certain of our customers. We expect this negative effect on global business activities will continue to have pressure on the Company's sales as the pandemic environment persists and perhaps even post the pandemic. In addition, since our operations span over the countries of the United States, India, China and South Korea, international and intra-country travel restrictions will continue to hamper our operations and have negative effects including delays and uncertainties on our supply chain delivery schedules and our abilities to secure financing for our working capital needs. We expect the impacts of COVID-19 to have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our revenue for the year 2020 was negatively impacted by the pandemic by a reduction of 73.0% as compared to 2019. Although our revenues in 2022 improved 77.7% as compared to 2021, the impact of the continuing COVID-19 pandemic in the year 2023 and beyond is still unknown as of the filing of this annual report and may cause our revenues in future periods to decline. As the assessable risks due to COVID-19 change in the countries of India and China, our operations can be affected, including the restrictions from accessing office facilities and limitations on domestic travels which can hamper our ability to efficiently manage the manufacturing of products since our contracted factories are located over various cities in China.

As our sales have been negatively impacted by the pandemic in 2020, we cut back our operational costs by reduction of approximately 20% of our workforce in India and 40% of our headcount in China. We constantly evaluate our financial position according to changes in the international business environment and depending on forecast of orders from our customers in the near future, we may further reduce staffing as necessary.

Cash transfers from our subsidiaries inside China to our subsidiaries outside of China are subject to PRC government control of foreign exchange. Restrictions on the availability of foreign currency may affect the ability of our subsidiaries inside China to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy their obligations. See "Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Doing Business in China — Our subsidiaries in China are subject to restrictions on making dividends and other payments to it or any other affiliated company" and "Item 1A. Risk Factors — Risks Related to Doing Business in China — Restrictions on foreign currency may limit our ability to receive and use our revenue effectively."

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which requires it to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the end of each fiscal period and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during each fiscal period. The Company continually evaluates these judgments and estimates based on its own historical experience, knowledge and assessment of current business and other conditions, and expectations regarding the future based on available information and assumptions that it believes to be reasonable, which together form the basis for making judgments that are not readily apparent from other sources. Since the use of estimates is an integral component of the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates. Some of the Company's accounting policies require a higher degree of judgment than others in their application.

The selection of critical accounting policies, the judgments and other uncertainties affecting application of those policies and the sensitivity of reported results to changes in conditions and assumptions are factors that should be considered when reviewing the Company's financial statements. The Company believes the following accounting policies involve the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, as evidenced by signed contracts, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured.

Project-based Contracts

The Company accounts for revenue from project-based software contracts as “Software” revenue. The Company’s project-based contracts are generally considered multiple element arrangements since they include perpetual software licenses, development services, such as customization, modification, implementation and integration, and post-contract support where customers have the right to receive unspecified upgrades and enhancements on a when-and-if-available basis.

The Company provides customized Android+ software platform solutions that are developed to maximize the commercial grade quality or performance of open source Android+ software for integration with particular chipsets. The Group also provides customized Android+ service platform solutions that are end-to-end software developed for mobile operators to allow data synchronization between their platform and mobile devices. The Company charges its customers, mainly including mobile device manufacturers and mobile operators, fixed fees for project-based software contracts, as well as per chip or per mobile device royalty fees.

As of January 1, 2019, the Company adopted ASC 606 for revenue recognition from contracts with customers. For the sales derived from software development project in which the customer’s contract specifies the technical requirements of the software product, the Company recognizes revenue upon the customers sign off the final acceptance and it is probable that the Company will collect the payments. For the sales derived from this type of software development project with a post-contract-service period (“PCS Period”), the Company recognizes revenue upon the PCS period ends and it is probable that the Company will collect the payments. The Company recognizes non-recurring engineering fees upon the customers sign off the final acceptance and it is probable that the Company will collect the payments (start of hardware product delivery schedule).

Additional discussions on ASC 606 are provided in below Note 2 of the Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements, under the heading (u) Revenue recognition.

Service Contracts

The Company provides research and development services to certain customer to develop software where fees are charged on a time and material basis and the Company is not responsible for the outcome of such development projects. The revenue is recognized as the “Software” revenue as the services are delivered.

Connected Devices Sales Contracts

The Company accounts for revenue from sales of connected devices as “Hardware” revenue. Revenue is recognized when sale of each final hardware product to the customers are delivered.

Warranty is provided to all connected device customers as an integral part of the product sales. The Company has determined that the likelihood of claims arising from warranties is remote, based on historical experience. The basis for the warranty accrual is reviewed periodically based on actual experience.

Solar Power Solutions

On October 19, 2021, the Company purchased 51% controlling interest in Holu Hou Energy, LLC (HHE). HHE engages in the design and installation of solar power systems including solar panels and energy storage systems for residential and commercial use. On December 13, 2022, Borqs Technologies received a letter from the Department of the Treasury on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) stating that the Company is required to fully divest its ownership interests and rights in HHE due to HHE’s solar energy storage system and EnergyShare technology for Multi-Dwelling Residential Units being deemed a potential national security risk.

Due to the mandates from the CFIUS, HHE was deconsolidated on December 31, 2022. Assets and liabilities related to HHE, which the Group acquired in October 2021 were reclassified as held for sale as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, and revenues and expenses related to Solar Energy segment were reclassified as discontinued operations for all periods presented. HHE was deconsolidated as of December 31, 2022.

MVNO Subscriber Usage Payment

The Company's MVNO subscribers pay a fee based on the actual minutes of voice call made, megabytes of data consumed, number of SMS/MMS sent and supplementary services (e.g. caller-ID display) subscribed. These are considered as "MVNO" revenue. The Company is the principal in providing the bundled voice and data services to Chinese consumers, thus revenue is recognized on a gross basis. Revenue is recognized when the services are actually used. Our MVNO business unit was sold as of October 29, 2020.

Traditional Telecom Services

The Company provides traditional telecom services such as voice conferencing services and 400 toll free services. These are considered as "Others" revenue and are recognized based on the actual consumption by customers. This activity also ended with the sale of the MVNO business unit.

Discontinued operations

A component of a reporting entity or a group of components of a reporting entity that are disposed or meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale, such as the management, having the authority to approve the action, commits to a plan to sell the disposal group, should be reported in discontinued operations if the disposal represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. Discontinued operations are reported when a component of an entity comprising operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the entity is classified as held for disposal or has been disposed of, if the component either (1) represents a strategic shift or (2) have a major impact on an entity's financial results and operations. In the consolidated statement of operations, result from discontinued operations is reported separately from the income and expenses from continuing operations and prior periods are presented on a comparative basis. Cash flows for discontinued operations are presented separately. Assets and liabilities of the discontinued operations are classified as held for sale when the carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction.

Income Taxes

In preparing its consolidated financial statements, the Company must estimate its income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates. The Company estimates actual tax exposure and assess temporary differences resulting from different treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which is included in the consolidated balance sheet. The Company must then assess the likelihood that it will recover its deferred tax assets from future taxable income. If the Company believes that recovery is not likely, it must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent it establishes a valuation allowance or increases this allowance, the Company must include an expense within the tax provision in its consolidated statement of operations. If actual results differ from these estimates or the Company adjusts these estimates in future periods, it may need to establish an additional valuation allowance, which could materially impact its financial position and results of operations.

U.S. GAAP requires that an entity recognize the impact of an uncertain income tax position on the income tax return at the largest amount that is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant tax authority. If the Company ultimately determines that payment of these liabilities will be unnecessary, it will reverse the liability and recognize a tax benefit during that period. Conversely, the Company records additional tax charges in a period in which it determines that a recorded tax liability is less than the expected ultimate assessment. The Company did not recognize any significant unrecognized tax benefits during the periods presented in this Annual Report.

Uncertainties exist with respect to the application of the EIT Law and its implementation rules to the Company's operations, specifically with respect to tax residency status. The EIT Law specifies that legal entities organized outside of the PRC will be considered residents for PRC income tax purposes if their "de facto management bodies" are located within the PRC. The EIT Law's implementation rules define the term "de facto management bodies" as establishments that carry out substantial and overall management and control over the manufacturing and business operations, personnel, accounting, properties, etc. of an enterprise. On April 22, 2009, the Notice Regarding the Determination of Chinese-Controlled Offshore Incorporated Enterprises as PRC Tax Resident Enterprises on the Basis of De Facto Management Bodies, or Circular 82, was issued. Circular 82 provides certain specific criteria for determining whether the "de facto management body" of a Chinese-controlled offshore-incorporated enterprise is located in China. Further the Administrative Measures of Enterprise Income Tax of Chinese controlled Offshore Incorporated Resident Enterprises (Trial), or Bulletin No. 45, took effect on September 1, 2011, and provides more guidance on the implementation of Circular 82.

According to Circular 82, a Chinese-controlled offshore-incorporated enterprise will be regarded as a PRC tax resident by virtue of having a "de facto management body" in China and will be subject to PRC enterprise income tax on its worldwide income only if all of the following conditions set forth in Circular 82 are met: (i) the primary location of the day-to-day operational management is in the PRC; (ii) decisions relating to the enterprise's financial and human resource matters are made or are subject to approval by organizations or personnel in the PRC; (iii) the enterprise's primary assets, accounting books and records, company seals and board and shareholder resolutions are located or maintained in the PRC; and (iv) at least 50.0% of voting board members or senior executives habitually reside in the PRC. In addition, Bulletin No. 45 provides clarification in resident status determination, post-determination administration and competent tax authorities. It also specifies that when provided with a copy of Chinese tax resident determination certificate from a resident Chinese-controlled offshore- incorporated enterprise, the payer should not withhold 10% income tax when paying certain Chinese-sourced income, such as dividends, interest and royalties to the Chinese-controlled offshore-incorporated enterprise.

Although both the circular and the bulletin only apply to offshore enterprises controlled by PRC enterprises and not those by PRC or foreign individuals, the determination criteria set forth in the circular and administration clarification made in the bulletin may reflect the SAT's general position on how the "de facto management body" test should be applied in determining the tax residency status of offshore enterprises and the administration measures should be implemented, regardless of whether they are controlled by PRC enterprises or PRC individuals.

Despite the uncertainties resulting from limited PRC tax guidance on the issue, the Company does not believe that its legal entities organized outside of the PRC are tax residents under the EIT Law. If one or more of its legal entities organized outside of the PRC were characterized as PRC tax residents, the Company's results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Recent accounting pronouncements, of the notes to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report for information regarding the effect of newly adopted accounting pronouncements on our financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

With the exception of items discussed under "Contractual Obligations" below we do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or capital resources that are material to investors.

Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2022, payment obligations under short-term and long-term debt, operating leases, and other long-term liabilities were as following:

	Amount (\$'000)
Obligations less than one year	
Operating facilities leases	\$ 604
Arbitration loss to a supplier	\$ 1,593
Arbitration loss to Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	1,958
Obligations from 1 to 3 years	
Operating facilities leases	\$ 39
Arbitration loss to a supplier – non-current	\$ 417
Obligations from 3 to 5 years	
Operating facilities leases	\$ -

Related Party Transactions

(a) Related parties

Names of related parties	Relationship
Bluecap	A company controlled by a key management of the Group
Hareesh Ramanna	Executive Vice President and Co-General Manager of Connected Solutions Business Unit

Other than disclosed elsewhere, The Group had the following significant related party transactions for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
Software services provided to Bluecap	507	-	-

(c) Other than disclosed elsewhere, the Group had the following significant related party balances for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	(\$'000)	(\$'000)	(\$'000)
Loan from:			
Bluecap	2,695	1,834	-
Interest expense on loan from:			
Bluecap	438	658	746

All balances with related parties as of December 31, 2021 and 2022 were unsecured and had no fixed terms of repayment.

On July 31, 2018, the Group entered into a \$1.3 million short-term loan agreement with Bluecap Mobile Private Limited (“Bluecap”), a company controlled by a key management of the Group (see Note 19 in our consolidated financial statements), bearing an interest rate of 8% per annum to fund the Company’s working capital (the “Bluecap Loan”). The loan does not carry a maturity date and the outstanding principal balance as of December 31, 2021 and 2022 were \$1.8 million and nil million, respectively, which were payable on demand.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Credit Risk

The Company is subject to the risk of loss arising from the credit risk related to the possible inability of its customers to pay for the products and services that it sells to them. The Company attempts to limit its credit risk by monitoring the creditworthiness of the Company’s customers to whom it extends credit and establishing credit limits in accordance with its credit policy. The Company performs credit evaluations on substantially all customers requesting credit and will not extend credit to customers for whom it has substantial concerns and will deal with those customers on a cash basis. The Company offers billing terms that allow certain customers to remit payment during a period of time ranging from 3 to 6 months.

The Company normally has limited risk from credit concentration as no individual customer represents greater than 20% of the outstanding accounts receivable balance.

The Company has cash held by Silicon Valley Bank as of December 31, 2022. On March 10, 2023, the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation closed Silicon Valley Bank and appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) as receiver. On March 12, 2023, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC released a joint statement confirming that all depositors of Silicon Valley Bank would have access to all of their money after only one business day of closure, including funds held in uninsured deposit accounts. The Company received full access to the funds in its deposit and money market accounts on March 13, 2023. In light of actions by the federal government to fully protect deposit accounts, the Company has not experienced any credit losses on its deposits of cash.

Our business activities in the year ended December 31, 2022 experienced similar credit concentration as in 2021. Even though the worldwide economy has recovered from the global Covid-19 pandemic, due to the rising inflation and interest rates, we expect our sales to increase in the year 2023 from the lows of 2020 and 2021, but not fully reaching the pre-pandemic 2019 levels.

Liquidity Risk

The Company is also exposed to liquidity risk, which is risk that it is unable to provide sufficient capital resources and liquidity to meet its commitments and business needs. Liquidity risk is controlled by the application of financial position analysis and monitoring procedures. When necessary, the Company will turn to other financial institutions for supply chain financing which can be costly and negatively affect the gross margin. If adequate working capital funding is not available, or not available at acceptable terms, we may have to decline the capital intensive hardware projects.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company does not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes and have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest rate risk exposure. The Company has not been exposed nor does it anticipate being exposed to material risks due to changes in interest rates. A hypothetical 10% change in interest rates during any of the periods presented would not have had a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Currency Risk

The majority of our revenues are denominated in US Dollars while about half of our costs are denominated in Renminbi, which is not freely convertible into foreign currencies. All foreign exchange transactions take place either through the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") or other authorized financial institutions at exchange rates quoted by PBOC. Approval of foreign currency payments by the PBOC or other regulatory institutions requires submitting a payment application form together with suppliers' invoices and signed contracts. The value of Renminbi is subject to changes in central government policies and to international economic and political developments affecting supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets.

A hypothetical 10% change in foreign exchange rates during any of the preceding periods presented would have had an insignificant effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Certain Transactions for the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, and Subsequent Transactions

Equity financing from Chongqing City Youtong Equity Investment Fund ("Chongqing Youtong")

On April 18, 2019, the Group entered into an equity financing agreement with Chongqing Youtong owned by the Chongqing Government in the PRC. According to the agreement, Chongqing Youtong purchased 9.9% equity interest of the Company at that time which was equivalent to 233,392 (post reverse split adjusted) ordinary shares with a total purchase consideration of \$13.87 million on May 16, 2019, for which 75% of the total purchase consideration amounting to \$10.40 million in cash was received. Both parties have agreed to not proceed with the remainder 25% investment.

In February 2023, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with Chongqing Youtong on the settlement of the equity financing. For the cash consideration with the amount of \$10,399, the Company agreed to repay Chongqing Youtong the principal plus 8% annually interest with its ordinary shares. Besides, both parties agreed to not proceed with the remainder 25% investment and the related previous issued 58,348 (post reverse split adjusted) shares will not withdraw. Also, to compensate the loss from the share price decline, the Company issued additional 56,024,444 ordinary shares on February 28, 2023 to settle the deal.

Loan from HSBC

On May 30, 2019, the Group entered into a banking facility agreement with HSBC for a credit facility of \$5 million with an interest rate of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1% and a maturity date of one year. \$4.5 million were drawn in June 2019 and another \$0.5 million were drawn in July 2019 for working capital purposes. This loan was completely re-paid in June 2020.

Loans from Shareholders

On November 27, 2020, the Company entered into a loan agreement with an individual shareholder who loaned the Company \$1.25 million in cash. The loan accrues interest at the rate of 6% per annum, and the principal together with accrued interest are due in 15 months but was extended by agreement until December 31, 2022.

An agreement was executed between the Company and the lender on May 3, 2022 for the complete repayment of the loan principal and accrued interest by the issuance to the lender 338,968 (post reverse split adjusted) ordinary shares of the Company.

Senior Debt Purchased by LMFA Financing LLC

The Company entered into Agreements dated December 14, 2020 with Partners For Growth which was its senior lender and LMFA Financing LLC (“LMFA”), a Florida limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of LM Funding America, Inc. (Nasdaq: LMFA), in which LMFA is committed to purchase up to be approximately \$18 million of debt in tranches, which when completed will eliminate substantially all of the debt with the Company’s senior lender. LMFA will convert the purchased debt into common shares of the Company, pursuant to a court order that allows the conversion shares to be issued as unrestricted securities in a transaction that is exempt from registration under Section 3(a)(10) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

As of February 10, 2021, LMFA has completed the purchase of \$17.87 million of principal, accrued interest and applicable fees, converted into and sold all 1.42 million (post reverse split adjusted) shares of the Company’s ordinary shares. With the Company settling another \$1.27 million of debt, accrued interest and applicable fees directly with the senior lender by the issuance of 94,170 (post reverse split adjusted) shares on February 17, 2021 which the senior lender subsequently sold, the Company’s defaulted Debts with the senior lender totaling \$19.14 million have been eliminated.

Convertible Notes Sold

The Company sold convertible notes on May 25, 2022 to institutional and individual investors for \$16 million (the “May 25 Notes”). The notes are due in two years, have an annual interest rate of 10%, convertible into ordinary shares of Borqs at \$0.44325 per share (post reverse split adjusted) and has 100% warrant coverage with the warrants exercisable for cash or cashlessly at the closing bid price of 2 days prior to exercising but not less than \$0.41 per share.

The Company signed agreements with institutional and individual investors for sale of convertible notes on February 25, 2021 for \$20 million (the “Feb 25 Notes”) and on April 14, 2021 for \$3 million (the “Apr 14 Notes”). The notes are due in two years, have an annual interest rate of 8%, convertible into ordinary shares of Borqs at 10% discount from the market price and has 90% warrant coverage with the warrants exercisable cashless or for cash at \$2.222 per share for the Feb 25 Notes and \$1.540 for the Apr 14 Notes. The conversion price is at \$1.539 per share for the Feb 25 Notes and \$1.071 per share for the Apr 14 Notes, or at a one-time reset at 90% of the market price at the time of effectiveness of the required registration statement, whichever is lower. One-third of the notes were sold at the execution of definitive agreements and two-thirds of the notes were sold upon the effectiveness of a registration statement on May 4, 2021.

The Company signed agreement with institutional and individual investors for sale of convertible notes on September 14, 2021 for \$27.15 million (the Sep 14 Notes). The notes are due in two years, have an annual interest rate of 8%, convertible into ordinary shares of Borqs at 10% discount from the market price and has 90% warrant coverage with the warrants exercisable cashless or for cash at \$0.8682 per share. The conversion price is at \$0.6534 per share or at a one-time reset at 90% of the market price at the time of effectiveness of the required registration statement or availability to trade the converted shares under Rule 144, whichever is lower. Only half, or \$13.575 million of the notes were sold.

Proceeds from the sale of notes were used for the procurement of orders the Company expects to receive from its customers, for development of the next generation 5G products, and also for acquisition of 51% of HHE.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Executive Officers

The following table provides information regarding our executive officers and directors as of April 15, 2022:

Name	Age	Position	Term expires at annual stockholders meeting in year
Board of Directors			
Pat Sek Yuen Chan	58	Founder, Chairman of the Board (Class III Director), Chief Executive Officer and President	2024
Wan Yu (Lawrence) Chow, Ph.D.	60	Class I Director	2025
Heung Sang Addy (Dexter) Fong	63	Class II Director	2023
Ji (Richard) Li	63	Class I Director	2025
Shizhu (Steve) Long	61	Class II Director	2023
Executive Officers			
Henry Sun	50	Chief Financial Officer	
Anthony K. Chan	68	Executive Director of Finance and US Operations	
Simon Sun	56	Executive Vice President and Co-General Manager of Connected Solutions Business Unit	
Hareesh Ramanna	61	Executive Vice President and Co-General Manager of Connected Solutions Business Unit	

The principal occupation and business experience of our directors and executive officers is as follows:

Pat Sek Yuen Chan, 58, is the Chairman of our board of directors, as well as our Chief Executive Officer and President. He was the founder and Chairman of the board of directors of Borqs International, and since 2007 he served as Borqs International's Chief Executive Officer and President. Mr. Chan has over 20 years of experience in the mobile network communications sector. Prior to founding Borqs, Mr. Chan served as Senior Vice President and General Manager of the infrastructure business unit of UTStarcom Inc., a telecommunications equipment company, from 2000 to 2007. Earlier, Mr. Chan was an engineering manager in Motorola responsible for the development of the GPRS switching. Mr. Chan is an established entrepreneur and has received many awards, including the "High-Caliber Talent from Overseas Award" from the PRC government, and "2012 Beijing Entrepreneur of the Year" from Silicon Dragon. Mr. Chan received his bachelor's degree in computer science from the University of Toronto and his master's degree in computer science from the University of British Columbia.

Wan Yu (Lawrence) Chow, Ph.D., 60, was elected as an independent board member by our stockholders in December 2018. Dr. Chow has almost 30 years of experience in the ICT industry, he has extensive working experience with large and complex global FinTech, Telco + Network Equipment Provider & Education industries with successful track record of delivering outstanding commercial and technical results in Fortune 500 organizations to small start-ups. He started his career in 1989 at various Silicon Valley tech companies including Xerox Corporation, Amdahl Corporation and Sun Microsystems. At Sun Micro, Dr. Chow served as the Chief Technical Consultant from 1993 to 1999 for the Greater China region. After serving as the Director of Strategic Alliance for PeopleSoft Inc., North Asia, from 2000 to 2001, he rejoined Sun Micro Greater China as its CTO/NEP Technology Office from 2002 to 2008. He joined SAP China as Managing Partner from 2012 to 2015. Currently, he is serving as Director and Strategic Partner for QLIK Greater China since 2017. Dr. Chow received two Bachelor's Degrees in Computer Science and Information System from Oregon State University in 1988 and earned a Master's Degree in Computer Science from Pacific W. University in 1993. He received another Master's Degree in Education Management from Tarlac State University in 2011. Dr. Chow received his PhD in Education Management from HKMA/Tarlac State University in 2015.

Heung Sang Addy (Dexter) Fong, 63, was elected as an independent board member by our stockholders in March 2020. He was also appointed as the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, our Audit Committee "financial expert," as member of the Compensation Committee, and as a member of the Enterprise Risk Oversight Committee. Mr. Fong has almost 36 years of experiences in cross border financial investments and business operations. Since 2017, he has served as the chief financial officer of Adlai Nortye Biopharma Ltd. Mr. Fong also led the B-round fundraising of Adlai Nortye Biopharma Ltd, but funding US\$53 million. He was the managing director of Bonus Eventus Securities Ltd. from 2015 to 2017, and was the chief financial officer of China Harmony Auto Holding Ltd. from 2012 to 2015 where he managed the company's initial public offering process onto the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (ticker HK: 03826). From 2009 to 2011, he was the director and chief financial officer of China Electric Motor, Inc. (NASDAQ: CELM) and Apollo Solar, Inc. (OTC: ASOE). Mr. Fong has held various financial executive positions for companies with businesses between China and the U.S. and his experience as an independent board member includes: Universal Technology (HK: 1026) from 2006 to 2013; China Housing and Land Development Inc. (NASDAQ: CHLN) from 2010 to 2014; independent director and audit committee chair for Sisram Med (HK: 01696) since 2017; and Kandi Technologies Corp (NASDAQ: KNDI) from 2007 to 2011. He also worked as a manager for KPMG from 1996 to 1997, and for Deloitte & Touché and Ernst & Young in the U.S. from 1993 to 1995. He was an auditor for Deloitte & Touché from 1989 to 1992. Mr. Fong received his Bachelor's degree in History from the Hong Kong Baptist University in 1982, an MBA in Accounting from the University of Nevada in 1988; he also earned a Master's Degree in Accounting from the University of Illinois in 1993. Mr. Fong is a member of AICPA & HKICPA.

Ji (Richard) Li, 63, was elected as an independent board member by our stockholders in December 2018. Mr. Li has 23 years of experience in the telecom industry and he worked in various multinational companies. He started his career in 1982 as a lecturer in Huazhong University of Science and Technology in China. He was the General Manager of UTStarcom Inc. Shenzhen Office from 1995 to 2001, where he led a team to develop telecom switches based on soft switch technology, and the product was launched in China with more than 50 million subscribers. Mr. Li was the Founder of Fiberson, Inc. from 2001 to 2004, where he led a team to develop fiber optics equipment, and this company was successful sold to MRV Communication. He was the founder and served as the Chief Executive Officer of AngleCare Inc. from 2005 to 2006, and led a team to develop mobile health care applications. Mr. Li was the CEO and General Manager of Wuhan HSC Technology Inc. from 2006 to 2007, he led a team to develop advertisement systems used for public transit systems and were successfully used in the Wuhan Taxi network. He has been serving as General Manager of Vinko Technology Inc. from 2010 to 2014, he led a team to develop telecom payment systems in China. He is currently an Angel Investor since 2014. Mr. Li received his Master's Degree in Information Engineering from Huazhong University of Science and Technology.

Shizhu (Steve) Long, 61, was elected as an independent board member by our stockholders in March 2020. Mr. Long is an experienced telecommunication executive who has been working in the telecom industry for the last 25 years. Currently, he is the chief technology officer of Shenzhen Skyworth Digital Technology Corporation, which focuses on research and development, manufacture and sale of STB and broadband devices. He has comprehensive knowledge of the current telecommunications systems and equipment platforms. He recently had key research and development roles in the development of carrier class IPTV systems working with China Mobile Communications Corporations (“CMCC”) to develop mobile phone backend service and information aggregation services. His latest research areas are broadband intellectual property-based advanced content delivery services and pertinent terminals. His other major research and development achievements include the development of the core network of personal handy-phone system (“PHS”), which was deployed in more than 150 systems all over China. Prior to joining UTStarcom Corp to start his telecommunication industry career in 1998, Mr. Long was a professor at the HuaZhong University of Science and Technology. He is also a rapporteur of the International Telecommunication Union (“ITU”) of Geneva, Switzerland, particularly for Study Group 9 – Broadband cable and TV. Mr. Long received his Bachelor and Master degrees in Engineering from the HuaZhong University of Science and Technology.

Henry Sun, 50, is the Chief Financial Officer since October 1, 2021. Mr. Sun founded Reach China LLC in 2016, a cross-border consulting firm helping both American and Chinese companies with capital market introductions and international business development. From January 2011 to August 2016, Mr. Sun served as the CFO of Highpower International, Inc., a lithium battery company listed on Nasdaq. From November 2009 to December 2010, Mr. Sun was the CFO of Zoomlion Concrete Machinery Company, a division of Zoomlion that was listed on both the Shanghai and Hong Kong stock exchanges. Mr. Sun also held financial management roles with various public and private companies including Merrill Lynch from 2003 to 2005. Mr. Sun has extensive experiences in financial reporting and planning, corporate finance and SEC compliance, investor relations, capital raising, as well as managing relationships with investment bankers. Mr. Sun holds a MBA degree from the Thunderbird School of Global Management at Arizona State University, and a Bachelor of Engineering degree from the Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications.

Anthony Chan, 68, is the Executive Director of Finance and US Operations since October 1, 2021, prior to which he was the Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President, Corporate Finance and joined the company in April 2015. Mr. Chan has over 30 years of experience in U.S. and China cross border investments and business operations. From July 2013 until March 2015, Mr. Chan served as the President of Asia Sourcing for Portables Unlimited in New York, a distributor of T-Mobile USA. From March 2009 until July 2013, he served as the CFO for Tianjin Tong Guang Digital Broadcasting Co. Ltd, a mobile communications products company. For the 20 years prior to that, he was involved in multiple investment and technology transfer projects between China, the U.S and Europe, in the areas of communication products, chemical fibers, textile machinery and medical equipment. Mr. Chan received both his bachelor’s and MBA degrees from the University of California at Berkeley.

Simon Sun, 56, is the Executive Vice President, Co-General Manager of Borqs’s Connected Solutions Business Unit and has served the company since November 2013. Mr. Sun has over 20 years of experience in research and development and product engineering in the mobile industry. He served as the Co-Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Nollec Wireless, Ltd., a mobile handset design house, from July 2007 to October 2013. He was the VP of engineering for CEC Wireless, another mobile handset design house in China from September 2006 to June 2007. Mr. Sun received his bachelor’s degree in Industrial Engineering from Tianjin University of China.

Hareesh Ramanna, 61, is our Executive Vice President, Co-General Manager of Connected Solutions Business Unit, Managing Director of India Operations and Head of Software Development, and has served our company since July 2009. Mr. Ramanna has over 20 years of experience in the mobile industry. Prior to joining us, he served as a Senior Director and Head of Mobile Devices Software in Global Software Group, Motorola India Electronic Limited from May 1992 to November 2008. Mr. Ramanna received his bachelor’s degree in Electronics and Communication from National Institute of Engineering in 1983, Post-Graduation Certification from Indian Institute of Science and an advanced leadership Certification from McGill University in collaboration with Lancaster University of UK and Indian Institute of Management in Bangalore.

Executive Officers

Our executive officers are designated by, and serve at the discretion of, our board of directors. There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers. There are no arrangement or understanding with major shareholders, customers, suppliers or others, pursuant to which any person referred to above was selected as a director or member of senior management.

Board of Directors and Corporate Governance

In accordance with our memorandum and articles of association, our Board is divided into three classes, with the number of directors in each class to be as nearly equal as possible. The Company held its last annual general meeting (“AGM”) on October 28, 2022. Our existing Class III directors will serve until our 2024 AGM, our existing Class II directors will serve until our 2023 AGM and our existing Class I directors will serve until our 2025 AGM. At each annual general meeting, directors elected to succeed those directors whose terms expire shall be elected for a term of office to expire at the third annual general meeting following their election.

Our board of directors, which is elected by our shareholders, is responsible for directing and overseeing our business and affairs. In carrying out its responsibilities, the board selects and monitors our top management, provides oversight of our financial reporting processes, and determines and implements our corporate governance policies.

Our board of directors and management are committed to good corporate governance to ensure that we are managed for the long-term benefit of our stockholders, and we have a variety of policies and procedures to promote such goals. To that end, during the past year, our board and management periodically reviewed our corporate governance policies and practices to ensure that they remain consistent with the requirements of the U.S. securities laws, SEC rules, and the listing standards of The Nasdaq Stock Market (“Nasdaq”).

Meetings of the Board of Directors

Our board of directors and committees of the board held 2 regular meetings plus executed on 14 unanimous written consents for the review and decision making on Company matters during the year 2022.

Stockholder Communications with the Board of Directors

Stockholders and other parties interested in communicating directly with the board of directors may do so by writing to: Board of Directors, c/o Borqs Technologies, Inc., Office B, 21/F, Legend Tower, 7 Shing Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong, or by e-mail to sandra.dou@borqs.net. Stockholders and others may direct their correspondence to our Secretary.

Independence of the Board of Directors

Nasdaq listing standards require that a majority of our Board be independent directors. An “independent director” is a person, other than an officer or employee of the Company or its subsidiaries, who has no relationship which in the opinion of the Company’s board of directors would interfere with the director’s exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director. Our Board has determined that Mr. Chow, Mr. Fong, Mr. Li and Mr. Long are “independent directors” as defined in the Nasdaq listing standards and applicable SEC rules. Our independent directors will hold regularly scheduled meetings at which only independent directors are present.

Board Leadership Structure and Role in Risk Oversight

The Board does not have a lead independent director. Pat Chan is our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Audit Committee

The members of our Audit Committee are Mr. Fong (chairman of the committee), Mr. Chow and Mr. Li, each of whom is an independent director. Each member of the Audit Committee is financially literate and our Board determined Mr. Fong qualifies as our “audit committee financial expert,” as such term is defined in Item 401(h) of Regulation S-K. Our Audit Committee charter details the responsibilities of the Audit Committee, including:

- the appointment, compensation, retention, replacement, and oversight of the work of the independent auditors and any other independent registered public accounting firm engaged by us;
- pre-approving all audit and non-audit services to be provided by the independent auditors or any other registered public accounting firm engaged by us, and establishing pre-approval policies and procedures;
- reviewing and discussing with the independent auditors all relationships the auditors have with us in order to evaluate their continued independence;
- setting clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of the independent auditors;
- setting clear policies for audit partner rotation in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- obtaining and reviewing a report, at least annually, from the independent auditors describing (i) the independent auditor’s internal quality-control procedures and (ii) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the audit firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within, the preceding five years respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm and any steps taken to deal with such issues;
- reviewing and approving any related party transaction required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC prior to us entering into such transaction; and
- reviewing with management, the independent auditors, and our legal advisors, as appropriate, any legal, regulatory or compliance matters, including any correspondence with regulators or government agencies and any employee complaints or published reports that raise material issues regarding our financial statements or accounting policies and any significant changes in accounting standards or rules promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC or other regulatory authorities.

Compensation Committee

The members of our Compensation Committee are Mr. Fong (chairman of the committee), Mr. Chow and Mr. Long, each of whom is an independent director. Our Compensation Committee charter details the principal functions of the Compensation Committee, including:

- reviewing and approving on an annual basis the corporate goals and objectives relevant to our Chief Executive Officer’s compensation, evaluating our Chief Executive Officer’s performance in light of such goals and objectives and determining and approving the remuneration (if any) of our Chief Executive Officer’s based on such evaluation in executive session at which the Chief Executive Officer is not present;
- reviewing and approving the compensation of all of our other executive officers;
- reviewing our executive compensation policies and plans;

- implementing and administering our incentive compensation equity-based remuneration plans;
- assisting management in complying with our proxy statement and annual report disclosure requirements;
- approving all special perquisites, special cash payments and other special compensation and benefit arrangements for our executive officers and employees;
- producing a report on executive compensation to be included in our annual proxy statement; and
- reviewing, evaluating and recommending changes, if appropriate, to the remuneration for directors.

The charter also provides that the Compensation Committee may, in its sole discretion, retain or obtain the advice of a compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser and will be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of any such adviser. However, before engaging or receiving advice from a compensation consultant, external legal counsel or any other adviser, the Compensation Committee will consider the independence of each such adviser, including the factors required by Nasdaq and the SEC.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The members of our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are Mr. Chow (chairman of the committee) and Mr. Fong, each of whom is an independent director. Our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee charter details the principal functions of the committee, including:

- developing the criteria and qualifications for membership on the Board;
- recruiting, reviewing, nominating and recommending candidates for election or –re-election to the Board or to fill vacancies on the Board;
- reviewing candidates proposed by shareholders, and conducting appropriate inquiries into the background and qualifications of any such candidates;
- establishing subcommittees for the purpose of evaluating special or unique matters;
- monitoring and making recommendations regarding committee functions, contributions and composition;
- evaluating, on an annual basis, the Board’s and management’s performance;
- evaluating, on an annual basis, the Committee’s performance and report to the Board on such performance;
- developing and making recommendations to the Board regarding corporate governance guidelines for the Company;
- monitoring compliance with our code of business conduct and ethics, including reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our procedures to ensure proper compliance; and
- retaining and terminating any advisors, including search firms to identify director candidates, compensation consultants as to director compensation and legal counsel, including sole authority to approve all such advisors’ or search firms’ fees and other retention terms, as the case may be.

Enterprise Risk Oversight Committee

The members of our Enterprise Risk Oversight Committee are Mr. Fong (chairman of the committee), Mr. Chow and Mr. Li, each of whom is an independent director. Our Enterprise Risk Oversight Committee charter details the principal functions of the committee, including, carrying out the responsibility of overseeing the effectiveness of risk management policies, procedures and practices implemented by management of the Company with respect to strategic, operational, environmental, health and safety, human resources, legal and compliance and other risks faced by the Company.

Risk and Information Security Committee

The members of our Risk and Security Committee are Mr. Chow (chairman of the committee) and Mr. Fong, each of whom is an independent director. Our Risk and Security Committee charter details the principal functions of the committee, including, overseeing and reviewing the Company's internal controls to protect the Company's information and proprietary assets. Mr. Pat Chan, CEO of the Company, also serves as the Chief Information Officer for the committee; and Mr. Anthony Chan, Executive Director of Finance & US Operations, also serves as the Chief Risk Officer for the committee.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

No executive officer or director of ours has been involved in the last ten years in any of the following:

- Any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business or property of such person, or of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
- Any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);
- Being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities;
- Being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the SEC or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated;
- Being the subject of or a party to any judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated relating to an alleged violation of any federal or state securities or commodities law or regulation, or any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies, including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease-and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order, or any law or regulation prohibiting mail, fraud, wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; or
- Being the subject of or a party to any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Exchange Act, any registered entity (as defined in Section 1(a)(29) of the Commodity Exchange Act), or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

Executive Compensation

Summary Compensation Table

Pat Chan, Henry Sun, and Anthony Chan are referred to in this Annual Report as our named executive officers.

The following table provides information regarding the compensation awarded to, or earned by, the named executive officers for the past two fiscal years.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and principal position	Fiscal Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock awards (\$)	Option awards (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan (\$)	Non-qualified deferred earnings (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Pat Sek Yuen Chan <i>Chief Executive Officer</i>	2022	382,200	68,700	590,000	-	-	-	-	1,040,900
Henry Sun <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	2022	240,000	-	157,000	-	-	-	-	397,000
Anthony K. Chan <i>Executive Director of Finance & US Operations</i>	2022	-	-	565,739	-	-	-	-	565,739

On December 14, 2020, the Company's board of directors approved the issuance of restricted ordinary shares to all staff with a number equal to 50% of the vested options in exchange for the cancellation of the vested options previously awarded to the recipients. As a result, 185,230 shares and 95,238 shares were awarded to the CEO and the CFO, respectively. Issued from the Company's 2017 Equity Incentive Plan, such shares were valued at \$1.05 per share which was the closing price on the trading day immediately preceded the day of the approval by the board.

Due to stringent operational cash flows caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mr. Anthony Chan, voluntarily forfeited his salary for the period from April 1 to December 31 of the year 2020 in the amount of \$189,000. Mr. Chan did not have a cash salary for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Stock awards made to the executive officers were approved by the Board of Directors and valued as of the date of grant.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2022 Year-End

Due to the issuance of restricted ordinary shares in exchange for all vested stock options as described in the previous section, there was no outstanding vested or unvested stock options held by any executives as of December 31, 2022.

Borqs Technologies, Inc. Equity Incentive Plan

In connection with our acquisition of Borqs International by way of merger, we assumed the obligations under outstanding stock options issued under the Borqs International 2007 Global Share Plan, as adjusted to give effect to the merger. Those outstanding options to purchase shares of Borqs International were converted into options to purchase 2,825,273 of our ordinary shares, with exercise prices ranging from \$2.12 to \$9.10 per share.

Effective August 18, 2017, we adopted the Borqs Technologies, Inc. 2017 Equity Incentive Plan (“Equity Incentive Plan”), with five million ordinary shares issuable pursuant to equity awards under the plan. The number of ordinary shares reserved for issuance under the Equity Incentive Plan will increase automatically on January 1 of each of 2018 through 2027 by a number of shares that is equal to 5% of the aggregate number of outstanding ordinary shares as of the immediately preceding December 31. Our Board may reduce the size of this increase in any particular year. Outstanding awards under the 2007 Global Share Plan were assumed under the Equity Incentive Plan as of our acquisition of Borqs International by way of merger on August 18, 2017. Due to the issuance of restricted ordinary shares to our staff in exchange for all vested stock options as described in the previous section, there was no outstanding vested held by our staff as of December 31, 2022.

In addition, the following shares will be available for grant and issuance under our Equity Incentive Plan:

- shares subject to options or share appreciation rights granted under our Equity Incentive Plan that cease to be subject to the option or stock appreciation right for any reason other than exercise of the option or share appreciation right;
- shares subject to awards granted under our Equity Incentive Plan that are subsequently forfeited or repurchased by us at the original issue price;
- shares subject to awards granted under our Equity Incentive Plan that otherwise terminate without shares being issued;
- shares surrendered, cancelled or exchanged for cash or a different award (or combination thereof).

Shares that otherwise become available for grant and issuance because of the provisions above will not include shares subject to awards that initially became available due to our substitution of outstanding awards granted by another company in an acquisition of that company or otherwise.

Eligibility. The Equity Incentive Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options to our employees and any parent and subsidiary corporations’ employees and for the grant of nonqualified share options, restricted shares, restricted share units, share appreciation rights, share bonuses and performance awards to our employees, directors and consultants and our parent and subsidiary corporations employees and consultants. No more than 5,000,000 shares may be issued as incentive stock options under the Equity Incentive Plan. In addition, no participant in the plan may receive awards for more than 2,000,000 shares in any calendar year, except that new employees are eligible to be granted up to a maximum of award of 4,000,000 shares. Authorized number of shares under the Plan automatically increases at the end of each year by 5% of the then outstanding ordinary shares.

Administration. The Equity Incentive Plan is administered by the Board or by our Compensation Committee; in this plan description we refer to the Board or Compensation Committee as the plan administrator. The plan administrator determines the terms of all awards.

Types of Awards. The Equity Incentive Plan allows for the grant of options, restricted shares, restricted share units, share appreciation rights, share bonuses and performance awards.

Award Agreements. All awards under the Equity Incentive Plan are evidenced by an award agreement which shall set forth the number of shares subject to the award and the terms and conditions of the award, which shall be consistent with the Equity Incentive Plan.

Term of Awards. The term of awards granted under the Equity Incentive Plan is ten years.

Vesting Schedule and Price. The plan administrator has the sole discretion in setting the vesting period and, if applicable, exercise schedule of an award, determining that an award may not vest for a specified period after it is granted and accelerating the vesting period of an award. The plan administrator determines the exercise or purchase price of each award, to the extent applicable.

Transferability. Unless the plan administrator provides otherwise, the Equity Incentive Plan does not allow for the transfer of awards other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution. Unless otherwise permitted by the plan administrator, options may be exercised during the lifetime of the optionee only by the optionee or the optionee's guardian or legal representative.

Changes in Capitalization. In the event there is a specified type of change in our capital structure without our receipt of consideration, such as a share split, or if required by applicable law, appropriate adjustments will be made to the share maximums and exercise prices, as applicable, of outstanding awards under the Equity Incentive Plan.

Change in Control Transactions. In the event of specified types of mergers or consolidations, a sale, lease, or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets or a corporate transaction, outstanding awards under our Equity Incentive Plan may be assumed or replaced by any surviving or acquiring corporation; the surviving or acquiring corporation may substitute similar awards for those outstanding under our Equity Incentive Plan; outstanding awards may be settled for the full value of such outstanding award (whether or not then vested or exercisable) in cash, cash equivalents, or securities (or a combination thereof) of the successor entity with payment deferred until the date or dates the award would have become exercisable or vested; or outstanding awards may be terminated for no consideration. The plan administrator, may, on a discretionary basis, accelerate, in full or in part, the vesting and exercisability of the awards.

Governing Law and Compliance with Law. The Equity Incentive Plan and awards granted under it are governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the British Virgin Islands. Shares will not be issued under an award unless the issuance is permitted by applicable law.

Amendment and Termination. The Equity Incentive Plan terminates ten years from the date it was approved by our shareholders, unless it is terminated earlier by our Board. Our Board may amend or terminate our Equity Incentive Plan at any time. Our Board generally may amend the plan without shareholder approval unless required by applicable law.

Employment Agreements and Other Arrangements with Named Executive Officers

Under our employment agreement with Pat Sek Yuen Chan, Mr. Chan serves as our President and Chief Executive Officer at a base salary of \$382,200. In the event Mr. Chan's employment would be terminated upon the occurrence of a merger with another company that has been in a loss position for three years or declared in bankruptcy, dissolved or liquidated, or if changes in the law result in the company or Mr. Chan unable to legally perform the contract, the Company will pay Mr. Chan an appropriate subsidy and compensation pursuant to the terms of the arrangement and in accordance with the provisions of relevant Chinese laws and regulations. Mr. Chan also agreed not to hold any appointment for any other entity that has a competitive relationship with the Company during, and for one year following the termination of, his employment arrangement with us.

Under our employment agreement with Henry Sun, Mr. Sun serves as our Chief Financial Officer beginning on October 1, 2021, and receives monthly compensation in the amount of \$20,000 per month, subject to periodic review and adjustment. The term of Mr. Sun's employment agreement is four years unless both parties mutually agree to extend the term. We may terminate the agreement without any reason by giving Mr. Sun not less than one month's prior notice in writing. We may also terminate this agreement without any notice period or termination payment under limited circumstances set forth in Mr. Sun's employment agreement.

The employment agreement with Anthony K. Chan has expired. Mr. Chan is currently serving as our Executive Director of Finance and US Operations without an agreement.

Director Compensation

During the year ended December 31, 2022, our non-employee directors were entitled to receive cash compensation and an option to purchase ordinary shares or restricted stock awards. All nonemployee directors receive an annual fee of \$30,000, and the chairperson of the Audit Committee receives an additional \$18,000 per year and the chairperson of the Compensation Committee receives an additional \$5,000 per year. Directors are entitled to be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board and committees of the Board. The following table sets forth the compensation paid to each person who served as a member of our Board in 2022 Pat Chan, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, did not receive any additional compensation for his service as a director, and his compensation is detailed in the Summary Compensation Table and related disclosures.

Director Compensation Table

The table below shows the compensation received by each of our non-employee directors for their services during 2022. Our non-employee directors do not receive fringe or other benefits.

Name	Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)	Stock awards (\$)	Option awards (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)	Nonqualified deferred compensation earnings (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Wan Yu (Lawrence) Chow	30,000	32,475	-	-	-	-	62,475
Heung Sang Addy (Dexter) Fong	48,000	38,625	-	-	-	-	86,625
Ji (Richard) Li	30,000	32,475	-	-	-	-	62,475
Shizhu (Steve) Long	30,000	32,475	-	-	-	-	62,475

Equity Awards for Directors

Due to the issuance of restricted ordinary shares in exchange for all options as described in the previous section, there was no outstanding vested or unvested stock options held by the directors as of December 31, 2022

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

As of the date of this Annual Report, no officer or employee serves as a member of the Compensation Committee. None of our executive officers serves as a member of the Board or Compensation Committee of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving on our Board or Compensation Committee.

Limitation of Liability and Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Our memorandum and articles of association, the BVI Business Companies Act, (as amended), and the common law of the British Virgin Islands allow us to indemnify our officers and directors from certain liabilities. Our memorandum and articles of association provides that we may indemnify, hold harmless and exonerate against all direct and indirect costs, fees and expenses of any type or nature whatsoever, any person who (a) is or was a party or is threatened to be made a party to any proceeding by reason of the fact that such person is or was a director, officer, key employee, adviser of our company; or (b) is or was, at the request of our company, serving as a director of, or in any other capacity is or was acting for, another Enterprise.

We will only indemnify the individual in question if the relevant indemnitee acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of our company and, in the case of criminal proceedings, the indemnitee had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful. The decision of our directors as to whether an indemnitee acted honestly and in good faith and with a view to the best interests of our company and as to whether such indemnitee had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful is, in the absence of fraud, sufficient for the purposes of our charter, unless a question of law is involved.

The termination of any proceedings by any judgment, order, settlement, conviction or the entering of a nolle prosequi does not, by itself, create a presumption that the relevant indemnitee did not act honestly and in good faith and with a view to the best interests of our company or that such indemnitee had reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful.

We may purchase and maintain insurance, purchase or furnish similar protection or make other arrangements including, but not limited to, providing a trust fund, letter of credit, or surety bond in relation to any indemnitee or who at our request is or was serving as a Director, officer or liquidator of, or in any other capacity is or was acting for, another Enterprise, against any liability asserted against the person and incurred by him in that capacity, whether or not we have or would have had the power to indemnify him against the liability as provided in our memorandum and articles of association.

We have insurance policies under which, subject to the limitations of the policies, coverage is provided to our directors and officers against loss arising from claims made by reason of breach of fiduciary duty or other wrongful acts as a director or officer, including claims relating to public securities matters, and to us with respect to payments that may be made by us to these officers and directors pursuant to our indemnification obligations or otherwise as a matter of law.

We have entered into indemnification agreements with each of our directors and executive officers that may be broader than the specific indemnification provisions contained in the BVI Companies Act, 2004 or our charter. These indemnification agreements require us, among other things, to indemnify our directors and executive officers against liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service. These indemnification agreements also require us to advance all expenses incurred by the directors and executive officers in investigating or defending any such action, suit or proceeding. We believe that these agreements are necessary to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve as directors and executive officers.

At present, we are not aware of any pending litigation or proceeding involving any person who is or was one of our directors, officers, employees or other agents or is or was serving at our request as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, for which indemnification is sought, and we are not aware of any threatened litigation that may result in claims for indemnification.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders

The following table presents information as to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of March 31, 2023 by:

- each shareholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our ordinary shares;
- each of our directors;
- each of our named executive officers; and
- all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and thus represents voting or investment power with respect to our securities. Unless otherwise indicated below, to our knowledge, the persons and entities named in the table have sole voting and sole investment power with respect to all shares beneficially owned, subject to community property laws where applicable. Ordinary shares subject to options that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of March 31, 2023 are deemed to be outstanding and to be beneficially owned by the person holding the options for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of that person but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

Percentage ownership of our ordinary shares in the following table is based on 175,383,130 ordinary shares outstanding on March 31, 2023.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owners of 5% or more	Number of Shares	%
Chongqing City Youtong Equity Investment Fund LLP (1)	56,257,838	32.08
Holu Hou Energy LLC (2)	28,877,184	16.47
Directors and Executive Officers (3)		
Pat Sek Yuen Chan	6,943,988	3.96
Wan Yu (Lawrence) Chow	239,375	*
Heung Sang Addy (Dexter) Fong	350,000	*
Ji (Richard) Li	239,375	*
Shizhu (Steve) Long	241,161	*
Henry Sun	1,143,750	*
Anthony K. Chan	4,719,379	2.69
Hareesh Ramanna	1,670,198	*
Simon Sun	1,100,340	*
All directors and officers as a group (9 persons)	16,647,566	9.49

* Less than one percent

- (1) The business address for Chongqing City Youtong Equity Investment Fund LLP is Industrial Park, No.123 Jin Tong Avenue, Adm Com – Tongnan District, Chongqing, China.
- (2) The business address for Holu Hou Energy LLC is 919 N Market St, Ste 950, Wilmington, DE 19801, USA
- (3) Unless otherwise indicated, the business address of each of the individuals is Office B, 21/F, Legend Tower, 7 Shing Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Related Party Transactions

See above “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Related Party Transactions”.

Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial statements required by this item can be found at the end of this report on Form 20-F, beginning on page F-1.

Legal Proceedings

We were in arbitration before the International Chamber of Commerce with Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (“Samsung”) to resolve a dispute regarding royalties payable to the Company under a software license agreement the Company had with Samsung. Samsung alleged that, for the period starting the fourth quarter of 2010 through mid-2012, the Company was overpaid royalties in the amount of approximately \$1.67 million due to a clerical error in Samsung’s accounting department that enabled the Company to receive royalties on sales of Samsung handsets that did not contain its software. Samsung was seeking repayment of the \$1.67 million plus accrued interest of 12% per annum and as well as reimbursements of reasonable fees including attorney fees and arbitration costs.

After arbitration hearings held in May 2018, on November 27, 2018, the International Chamber of Commerce notified the Company of its decision and issuance of an arbitration award (the “Award”), which the Company received on November 29, 2018. Pursuant to the Award, the Company has the obligation to pay Samsung an aggregate of \$2,546,401 plus an interest of 9% per annum starting May 16, 2018 until full payment is paid. Samsung was also awarded its attorney’s fees and expenses in the aggregate amount of approximately \$1.73 million. The Company has reached an agreement with Samsung for settling the payments due Samsung by making 24 monthly payments beginning with April 2019. The Company has pledged \$5 million worth of ordinary shares in escrow as security for the payments and in the event that the Company is in default of the scheduled payments, Samsung has the right to seize the escrow shares. Due to cash flow constraints resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, we have not made payments to Samsung in the years 2020 and 2021. Beginning in June 2022, the Company has been making monthly payments to Samsung with the anticipation that all of the Award including accrued interests will be completely paid off by December 2023.

We have initiated arbitration proceeding in February 2022 in Hong Kong against KADI and its owners for breach of contract according to the KADI Agreement, seeking from KADI of i) a payment of \$600,000 in cash previously paid to KADI, ii) the return of 1,043,550 ordinary shares of Borqs previously issued to the owners of KADI, and iii) payment in cash for loss of profit from KADI’s projected business in the amount of \$5.3 million. As of the filing of this annual report, the arbitration is still on-going and there is no assurance that the outcome of the proceedings will be in favor of Borqs.

Other than the above-mentioned cases and closed legal proceedings between the Group and our suppliers and previous employees, the Group has not been named in any litigation where claims or counterclaims have been filed against us, as of the date of this annual report.

Dividend Policy

We are a holding company and may rely on dividends paid by our PRC subsidiaries for our cash needs, including the funds necessary to pay dividends and other cash distributions to our shareholders to the extent we choose to do so, to service any debt it may incur and to pay our operating expenses. Current PRC regulations permit our PRC subsidiaries to pay dividends to us only out of their accumulated profits, if any, determined in accordance with Chinese accounting standards and regulations. In addition, each of our PRC subsidiaries are required to set aside at least 10% of our after-tax profits each year, if any, to fund a statutory reserve until such reserve reaches 50% of our registered capital. Appropriations to the employee welfare funds are at the discretion of the board of directors of Borqs Beijing. These reserves are not distributable as cash dividends.

Cash transfers from PRC subsidiaries to our subsidiaries outside of China are subject to PRC government control of currency conversion. Restrictions on the availability of foreign currency may affect the ability of our PRC subsidiaries to remit sufficient foreign currency to pay dividends or other payments to us, or otherwise satisfy their foreign currency obligation. See “Risk Factors — Risks Related to Doing Business in China”, “Our subsidiaries in China are subject to restrictions on making dividends and other payments to it or any other affiliated company” and “Restrictions on foreign currency may limit our ability to receive and use our revenue effectively.”

Significant Changes

There have been no significant changes since the date of the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. Offering and Listing Details

See “—C. Markets.”

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Our ordinary shares are listed on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol, “BRQS”.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation

Our amended and restated memorandum and articles of association has been filed with the SEC on Form 8-K on August 24, 2017. Those amended and restated articles of association contained in such filing are incorporated by reference.

C. Material contracts

Attached as exhibits to this annual report are the contracts we consider to be both material and outside the ordinary course of business during the two-year period immediately preceding the date of this annual report. We refer you to “Item 4. Information on the Company – A. History and Development of the Company”, “Item 4. Information on the Company –Overview”, and “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – B. Liquidity and Capital Resources – Related Party Transactions” for a discussion of these contracts. Other than as discussed in this annual report, we have no material contracts, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, to which we are a party.

D. Exchange controls

Under British Virgin Islands law, there are currently no restrictions on the export or import of capital, including foreign exchange controls, or restrictions that affect the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to non-resident holders of our ordinary shares.

E. Taxation

The following discussion of British Virgin Islands and United States federal income tax consequences of an investment in our ordinary shares is based upon laws and relevant interpretations thereof in effect as of the date of this report, all of which are subject to change. This discussion does not deal with all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in our ordinary shares, such as the tax consequences under state, local and other tax laws.

British Virgin Islands Taxation

The Company and all dividends, interest, rents, royalties, compensation and other amounts paid by the Company to persons who are not resident in the BVI and any capital gains realized with respect to any shares, debt obligations, or other securities of the Company by persons who are not resident in the BVI are exempt from all provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance in the BVI.

No estate, inheritance, succession or gift tax, rate, duty, levy or other charge is payable by persons who are not resident in the BVI with respect to any shares, debt obligation or other securities of the Company.

All instruments relating to transfers of property to or by the Company and all instruments relating to transactions in respect of the shares, debt obligations or other securities of the Company and all instruments relating to other transactions relating to the business of the Company are exempt from payment of stamp duty in the BVI. This assumes that the Company does not hold an interest in real estate in the BVI.

There are currently no withholding taxes or exchange control regulations in the BVI applicable to the Company or its members.

United States Federal Income Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to U.S. Holders (as defined below) of the ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares. This summary applies only to U.S. Holders that hold our ordinary shares as capital assets (generally, property held for investment) and that have the U.S. dollar as their functional currency. This summary is based on U.S. tax laws in effect as of the date of this report, on U.S. Treasury regulations in effect or, in some cases, proposed as of the date of this report, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof available on or before such date. All of the foregoing authorities are subject to change, which could apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below. Moreover, this summary does not address the U.S. federal estate, gift, Medicare, backup withholding, and alternative minimum tax considerations, or any state, local, and non-U.S. tax considerations, relating to the ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares. The following summary does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to particular investors in light of their individual circumstances or to persons in special tax situations such as:

- banks and other financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- pension plans;
- cooperatives;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- broker-dealers;
- traders that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting;
- certain former U.S. citizens or long-term residents;
- tax-exempt entities (including private foundations);
- persons liable for alternative minimum tax;
- persons holding stock as part of a straddle, hedging, conversion or integrated transaction;
- persons that actually or constructively own 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our voting stock; or
- partnerships or other entities taxable as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or persons holding common stock through such entities.

Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of U.S. federal taxation to their particular circumstances, and the state, local, non-U.S., or other tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our ordinary shares.

For purposes of this discussion, a “U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of our ordinary shares that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust that (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more U.S. persons for all substantial decisions, or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of our ordinary shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding our ordinary shares and their partners are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding an investment in our ordinary shares.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

A non-U.S. corporation, such as our company, will be classified as a PFIC, for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year, if either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of “passive” income or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income (the “asset test”). For this purpose, cash and cash equivalents are categorized as passive assets and the company’s goodwill and other unbooked intangibles are taken into account as non-passive assets. Passive income generally includes, among other things, dividends, interest, rents, royalties, and gains from the disposition of passive assets. We will be treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets and earning a proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which we own, directly or indirectly, more than 25% (by value) of the stock.

Although the law in this regard is not clear, we treat our consolidated VIEs as being owned by us for U.S. federal income tax purposes because we exercise effective control over the consolidated VIEs and are entitled to substantially all of their economic benefits. As a result, we consolidate their results of operations in our consolidated U.S. GAAP financial statements. If it were determined that we are not the owner of the consolidated VIEs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we would likely be treated as a PFIC for the current taxable year and any subsequent taxable year. Assuming that we are the owner of the VIEs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and based upon our current and expected income and assets (including goodwill, other unbooked intangibles, and the cash proceeds following our initial public offering), we do not presently expect to be a PFIC for the current taxable year or the foreseeable future.

While we do not expect to be or become a PFIC in the current or foreseeable taxable years, no assurance can be given in this regard because the determination of whether we will be or become a PFIC is a factual determination made annually that will depend, in part, upon the composition of our income and assets. Furthermore, the composition of our income and assets may also be affected by how, and how quickly, we use our liquid assets and the cash raised in our initial public offering. Under circumstances where our revenue from activities that produce passive income significantly increase relative to our revenue from activities that produce non-passive income, or where we determine not to deploy significant amounts of cash for active purposes, our risk of becoming classified as a PFIC may substantially increase. In addition, because there are uncertainties in the application of the relevant rules, it is possible that the Internal Revenue Service may challenge our classification of certain income and assets as non-passive or our valuation of our tangible and intangible assets, each of which may result in our becoming a PFIC for the current or subsequent taxable years. If we were classified as a PFIC for any year during which a U.S. Holder held our ordinary shares, we generally would continue to be treated as a PFIC for all succeeding years during which such U.S. Holder held our ordinary shares even if we cease to be a PFIC in subsequent years, unless certain elections are made.

F. Dividends and paying agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on display

We file annual reports and other information with the SEC. You may inspect and copy any report or document we file, including this annual report and the accompanying exhibits, at the website maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>, as well as on our website at <http://www.borqs.com>. Information on our website does not constitute a part of this annual report and is not incorporated by reference.

We will also provide without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner of our ordinary shares, upon written or oral request of that person, a copy of any and all of the information that has been incorporated by reference in this annual report. Please direct such requests to Investor Relations, Borqs Technologies, Inc., Office B, 21/F, Legend Tower, 7 Shing Yip Street, Kwun Tong, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Telephone number +852 5188 1864 or facsimile number +852 2114 0183.

I. Subsidiary information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Credit Risk

See above “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk – Credit Risk”.

Liquidity Risk

See above “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk – Liquidity Risk”.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company currently does not have any variable-rate borrowings, and has not entered into investments for trading or speculative purposes and have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest rate risk exposure.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We generate almost all of our revenue from the Connected Solutions BU in U.S. Dollars and all of our revenue from the MVNO BU in Chinese Rmb Yuan. The majority of our general and administrative expenses are in Chinese Rmb Yuan and Indian Rupees. We paid for our costs of good in either US Dollars or Chinese Rmb Yuan depending on the source of the materials and components. For accounting purposes, non-US Dollars balance sheet items are converted to US Dollars at the mean exchange rate as of the date of the balance sheet, and non-US Dollars income and expense items are converted to US Dollars at the average exchange rate for the period of the reporting. We do not consider the risk from exchange rate fluctuations to be material for our results of operations, as during the year ended December 31, 2022, these foreign exchange fluctuations represented 2.7% of our revenues. However, the portion of our business conducted in other currencies could increase in the future, which could expand our exposure to losses arising from exchange rate fluctuations. We have not hedged currency exchange risks associated with our expenses.

Inflation Risk

We do business globally with international customers and suppliers. Our gross margin and operations can be adversely affected by global inflationary situations such as rising costs for raw materials, components, shipping and labor. The Company faces challenges in maintaining profitability of operations in economies experiencing high inflation rates caused by global Covid pandemic and political tension between Russia and Ukraine. The inflation rate in the U.S. has reached 40 year high in the beginning of 2022. It has affected the whole world economy, including our sourcing costs and business operations.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

See section on risk factors.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our “disclosure controls and procedures” (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e)) as of December 31, 2022 as required by paragraph (b) of Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15, have concluded that, due to the outstanding material weakness described below, our disclosure controls and procedures are ineffective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file and furnish under the Exchange Act was recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020. In making this assessment, management used the framework set forth in the report Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, or COSO. The COSO framework summarizes each of the components of a company’s internal control system, including (i) the control environment, (ii) risk assessment, (iii) control activities, (iv) information and communication and (v) monitoring.

Based on that evaluation, our management concluded that these controls were ineffective as of December 31, 2022. In the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, we did not maintain sufficient controls over financial reporting processes due to an insufficient number of financial reporting personnel with an appropriate level of knowledge and experience in U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements and financial reporting programs to properly address complex U.S. GAAP accounting issues and to prepare and review our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures to fulfill U.S. GAAP and SEC financial reporting requirements. This deficiency constitutes as a material weakness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Management identified the following significant deficiencies relating to the IT controls in our MVNO business. However, the MVNO business was sold and disposed of completely as of October 29, 2020.

- 1) Large amounts of customer personal information, account balances and usage details were only provided by MVNO BU's incumbent operator, China Unicom, on a six-month basis; and through strenuous efforts MVNO BU were still not able to convince China Unicom to keep the data longer than a historical rolling 6-month interval; and
- 2) Super system administrator access of key business information systems of MVNO BU can be obtained by out-sourced third-party developers. Such super system administrator access can be used to add, delete, or modify the business data in the key business information systems.

We have completed the sale of Yuantel as of October 29, 2020 and shall not have the same IT system deficiencies for the future periods.

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We identified one material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting during our preparation of the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 which was due to an insufficient number of accounting and financial reporting personnel with the requisite knowledge and experience in application of U.S. GAAP and SEC requirements for financial reporting programs. During 2019 and 2020, the Company sought after professionals to join our accounting team for U.S. GAAP and SEC financial reporting related matters. The Company faced challenges in recruitment during the COVID-19 pandemic and finally acquired adequate financial reporting staff late in 2020. We have taken multiple steps to implement measures designed to improve our internal control over financial reporting to remediate the material weakness including hiring of a financial manager with US GAAP and SEC reporting experiences to help set up workflows for the strengthening of internal controls and preserving accuracy in preparing consolidated financial statements, and also since December 2018, our Chairperson of the Audit Committee, a member of the Washington State board of Accountancy since the year 1989, has been regularly providing the Company with advice on procedures and interpretation of US GAAP rules and regulations.

We plan to take measures to further strengthen our internal control over financial reporting, including (i) continuing to hire additional qualified professionals with experience in U.S. GAAP accounting and SEC reporting to lead accounting and financial reporting matters; (ii) organizing regular training for our accounting staffs, especially the trainings related to U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements; and (iii) establishing effective oversight and clarifying reporting requirements for non-recurring and complex transactions to ensure consolidated financial statements and related disclosures are accurate, complete and in compliance with U.S. GAAP and SEC reporting requirements. As of December 2019, we have adopted the following guidelines and established the following committees of the Board to implement measures to remediate our internal control deficiencies in order to meet the requirements imposed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act.

- Adopted an Anti-corruption Policy Supplement - The Company has adopted its Foreign Corrupt Practices Charter (the "FCPA Charter") on August 18, 2017, and in December 2019 adopted a Global Anti-Corruption Policy Supplement to augment the FCPA Charter for addressing how Company personnel are to conduct themselves when in direct or indirect contact with government officials, as well as provide additional specific information about the anti-corruption laws in the U.S. and general guidance to compliance with anti-corruption laws.
- Adopted an Anti-Money Laundering and Identity Verification Policy (the "AML Policy") - It is the Audit Committee's responsibility to ensure that Company has appropriate procedures for the receipt, retention, and treatment regarding the Company's Anti-Money Laundering Policies and Identity Verification Process matters. The AML Policy is intended to fulfill these responsibilities and to ensure that any such AML concerns are promptly and effectively addressed.
- Adopted a Related Party Transaction Policy - The Related Party Transaction Policy is to be used by the Company and all of its subsidiaries, to ensure that all related person transactions shall be subject to review and oversight in accordance with the procedures as set forth in the policy.

- Established the Enterprise Risk Oversight Committee of the Board (the “Risk & Oversight Committee”) - for carrying out the responsibility of overseeing the effectiveness of risk management policies, procedures and practices implemented by management of the Corporation with respect to strategic, operational, environmental, health and safety, human resources, legal and compliance and other risks faced by the Company.
- Established the Risk and Information Security Committee of the Board (the “Risk & Security Committee”) - to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by overseeing and reviewing: the Company’s internal controls to protect the Company’s information and proprietary assets, and the Company’s risk governance structure, including the Enterprise Risk Management framework, risk policies and risk tolerances.

Other than as described above, there were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16. RESERVED

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Heung Sang Addy Fong (also known as Dexter Fong), an independent director and a member of our audit committee, is an “Audit Committee Financial Expert” under Section 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the corporate governance rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market. The previous Audit Committee Financial Expert, Mr. Joseph Wai Leung Wong, resigned as of January 2, 2019 due to health reasons and the Board of Directors on March 4, 2019, elected Mr. Fong as an independent director. The Board also determined that Mr. Fong qualifies as an “Audit Committee Financial Expert” and appointed Mr. Fong as a member and the chairperson of the Audit Committee.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Employees (“Code of Ethics”) applies to all of our employees, including our chief executive officer, chief financial officer and principal accounting officer. Our Code of Ethics is available on our corporate website, www.borqs.com. If we amend or grant a waiver of one or more of the provisions of our Code of Ethics, we intend to file a current report on Form 6-K to disclose amendments to our waivers from provisions of our Code of Ethics that apply to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer by posting the required information on our website.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees for audit and other services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm, Yu Certified Public Accountant, P.C. (“Yu CPA”), for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022:

\$’000	2021	2022
Audit fees	\$ 505	\$ 600
Other audit service fees	\$ -	-
Tax review fee	\$ -	-
All other fees	-	-
Total fees	\$ 505	\$ 600

Audit fees for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 related to professional services rendered for the audit of our financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, and the review of the financial statements included in our quarterly reports when we were a domestic filer, and review of documents provided in connection with our regulatory filings.

In accordance with our charter, the audit committee is required to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services to be performed by the independent auditors and the related fees for such services other than prohibited non-auditing services as promulgated under rules and regulations of the SEC (subject to the inadvertent de minimis exceptions set forth in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the SEC rules). All services performed by Yu CPA for our benefit were pre-approved by the audit committee in accordance with its charter and all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

As a "foreign private issuer," as defined by the SEC, we are permitted to follow home country corporate governance practices, instead of certain corporate governance practices required by Nasdaq for domestic issuers, with certain exceptions. While we voluntarily follow most Nasdaq corporate governance rules, we follow British Virgin Islands corporate governance practices in lieu of Nasdaq corporate governance rules as follows:

- We do not intend to follow Nasdaq Rule 5635(a), which states that shareholder approval is required prior to the issuance of securities in connection with the acquisition of the stock or assets of another company in certain circumstances.
- We do not intend to follow Nasdaq Rule 5635(b) which states that shareholder approval is required prior to the issuance of securities when the issuance or potential issuance will result in a change of control of the Company.
- We do not intend to follow Nasdaq Rule 5635(c), which requires shareholder approval for the establishment of or any material amendments to equity compensation or purchase plans or other equity compensation arrangements.
- We do not intend to follow Nasdaq Rule 5635(d), which requires shareholder approval in order to enter into any transaction, other than a public offering, involving the sale, issuance or potential issuance by the Company of ordinary shares (or securities convertible into or exercisable for ordinary shares) equal to 20% or more of the outstanding share capital of the Company or 20% or more of the voting power outstanding before the issuance for less than the greater of book or market value of the ordinary shares. We will follow British Virgin Islands law with respect to any requirement to obtain shareholder approval in connection with any private placements of equity securities.
- We do not intend to follow Nasdaq Rule 5640 which states that rights of existing shareholders cannot be disparately reduced or restricted through any corporate action or issuance.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 16I. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS.

Not applicable.

ITEM 16J. INSIDER TRADING POLICIES

The Company has an Insider Trading Policy in place. Under this Insider Trading Policy, every Borqs employee, contractor, consultant and board member is prohibited from trading in Borqs stock while in possession of material nonpublic information about Borqs, and are prohibited from giving material nonpublic information about Borqs or others to anyone who might trade on the basis of that information.

This policy applies to all transactions in Borqs securities, including ordinary shares of Borqs, restricted stock units and stock options, however acquired, and any other type of securities that Borqs may issue, such as preferred stock, convertible notes, warrants and exchange-traded options or other derivative securities.

All covered persons under the policy are permitted to trade in Borqs securities only during the trading window period that begins after the close of trading on the first full trading day following the widespread public release of our quarterly or year-end operating results, and ends at the close of trading on the twentieth calendar day in the third month of the then-current quarter.

While in possession of material nonpublic information, even if a trading window is in effect, no covered person possessing material nonpublic information about Borqs may trade in Company securities. Persons possessing such information may trade during a trading window only after the close of trading on the second full trading day following our widespread public release of such information.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See Item 18.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial information required by this item, together with the reports of Yu Certified Public Account PC, is set forth on pages F-1 through F-73 and are filed as part of this annual report.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Incorporated by Reference

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title	Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	Filed Herewith
1.1	Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association	8-K	001-37593	3.1	8/24/17	
2.1	Borqs Technologies, Inc. 2017 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended	8-K	001-37593	10.10	8/24/17	
2.2	Form of Warrant, dated August 18, 2017, by and between the Company and each of Warrant Holders	8-K	001-37593	10.11	8/24/17	
2.3	Form of Warrant issued to Partners For Growth V, L.P.	8-K	001-37593	10.4	12/20/18	
2.4	Description of Securities	20-F	001-37593	2.4	2/4/2020	
4.1	Loan and Security Agreement, Effective as of April 30, 2018, by and between Borqs Hong Kong Limited and Partners for Growth V, L.P.	S-1/A	333-223034	10.20	7/2/18	
4.2	Subordination Agreement, Effective as of April 30, 2018, by and between Borqs Hong Kong Limited, Borqs International Holding Corp., Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd. and Partners for Growth V, L.P.	S-1/A	333-223034	10.21	7/2/18	
4.3	Deed Of Guarantee and Indemnity, Effective as of April 30, by and between Borqs International Holding Corp. and Partners for Growth V, L.P.	S-1/A	333-223034	10.22	7/2/18	
4.4	Debenture, Effective as of April 30, 2018, by and between Borqs International Holding Corp. and Partners for Growth V, L.P.	S-1/A	333-223034	10.23	7/2/18	
4.5	Deed and Charge Of Shares, Effective as of April 30, 2018, by and between Borqs International Holding Corp. and Partners for Growth V, L.P.	S-1/A	333-223034	10.24	7/2/18	
4.6	Deed Of Guarantee and Indemnity, Effective as of April 30, 2018, by and Between Borqs Hong Kong Limited and Partners for Growth V., L.P.	S-1/A	333-223034	10.25	7/2/18	
4.7	Debenture, Effective as of April 30, 2018, by and between Borqs Hong Kong Limited and Partners for Growth V, L.P.	S-1/A	333-223034	10.26	7/2/18	
4.8	Intellectual Property Security Agreement, Effective as of April 30, 2018, By and between Borqs Hong Kong and Partners for Growth V, L.P.	S-1/A	333-223034	10.27	7/2/18	
4.9	Intellectual Property Security Agreement, Effective as of April 30, 2018, By and between Borqs Hong Kong and Partners for Growth V, L.P.	S-1/A	333-223034	10.28	7/2/18	
4.10	Equitable Mortgage, Effective as of April 30, 2018, by and between Borqs Technologies, Inc. and Partners For Growth V, L.P.	S-1/A	333-223034	10.29	7/2/18	

4.11	<u>Waiver and Modification No. 2 To Loan and Security Agreement, Effective as of April 30, 2018, by and between Borqs Hong Kong Limited and Partners for Growth V, L.P.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.30	7/2/18
4.12	<u>Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated August 18, 2017, by and among Pacific and certain shareholders of Pacific</u>	8-K	001-37593	10.13	8/24/17
4.13	<u>Share Purchase Agreement, dated January 18, 2018, by and among with Borqs Technologies, Inc. and Colmei Technology International Limited, Shenzhen Crave Communication Company, Limited, and their respective shareholders.</u>	8-K	001-37593	99.1	1/22/18
4.14	<u>Form of Indemnification Agreement, dated August 18, 2017, by and Borqs Technologies, Inc. and each of its directors and executive officers</u>	10-K	001-37593	10.19	4/2/18
4.15	<u>Share Pledge Agreement, Effective October 18, 2016, by and between Borqs Beijing Ltd., Wang Tun, and Beijing Big Cloud Century</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.37	8/6/18
4.16	<u>Share Pledge Agreement, Effective October 18, 2016, by and between Borqs Beijing Ltd., Wang Tun, and Beijing Big Cloud Century Network Technology Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.38	8/6/18
4.17	<u>Amendment Agreement, Effective August 31, 2018, by and between Borqs Hong Kong Limited and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.42	9/14/18
4.18	<u>Amendment Agreement, Effective August 31, 2018, by and between Borqs Beijing Ltd. and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.43	9/14/18
4.19	<u>Guarantee Agreement for Corporate Guarantor for Borqs Hong Kong Limited, Effective as of August 31, 2018, by and between Borqs Technologies, Inc. and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.44	9/14/18
4.20	<u>Guarantee Agreement for Corporate Guarantor for Borqs Beijing Ltd. Effective as of August 31, 2018, by and between Borqs Technologies, Inc. and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.45	9/14/18
4.21	<u>Guarantee Agreement for Corporate Guarantor for Borqs Hong Kong Limited, Effective as of August 31, 2018, by and between Borqs International Holding Corp. and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.46	9/14/18
4.22	<u>Guarantee Agreement for Corporate Guarantor for Borqs Beijing Ltd., Effective as of August 31, 2018, by and between Borqs International Holding Corp. and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.47	9/14/18
4.23	<u>Loan and Security Agreement, Effective as of August 26, 2016, by and between Borqs Hong Kong Limited and Partners for Growth Iv, L.P.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.48	9/14/18
4.24	<u>Deed Of Guarantee and Indemnity, Effective as of August 26, 2016, by and between Borqs International Holding Corp. and Partners for Growth Iv, L.P.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.49	9/14/18
4.25	<u>Debenture, Effective as of August 26, 2016, by and between Borqs International Holding Corp. and Partners for Growth Iv, L.P.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.50	9/14/18

4.26	<u>Intellectual Property Security Agreement, Effective as of August 26, 2016, by and between Borqs International Holding Corp. and Partners for Growth Iv, L.P.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.51	9/14/18
4.27	<u>Deed Of Guarantee and Indemnity, Effective as of August 26, 2016, by and between Borqs Hong Kong Limited and Partners for Growth IV, L.P.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.52	9/14/18
4.28	<u>Debenture, Effective as of August 26, 2016, by and between Borqs Hong Kong Limited and Partners for Growth Iv, L.P.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.53	9/14/18
4.29	<u>Intellectual Property Security Agreement, Effective as of August 26, 2016, by and between Borqs Hong Kong Limited and Partners for Growth Iv, L.P.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.54	9/14/18
4.30	<u>Subordination Agreement, Effective as of August 15, 2016, by and between Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd. and Partners for Growth Iv, L.P.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.55	9/14/18
4.31	<u>Facility Agreement for Working Capital Loans, Effective as of August 31, 2015, by and between Borqs Hong Kong Limited and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.56	9/14/18
4.32	<u>Guarantee Agreement for Corporate Guarantor, Effective as of August 31, 2015, Byand Between Borqs International Holding Corp. and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.57	9/14/18
4.33	<u>Amendment Agreement, Effective July 20, 2016, by and between Borqs Hong Kong Limited and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.58	9/14/18
4.34	<u>Amendment Agreement, Effective August 31, 2017, by and between Borqs Hong Kong Limited and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.59	9/14/18
4.35	<u>Facility Agreement for Working Capital Loan, Effective as of July 20, 2016, by and between Borqs Beijing Ltd. and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.60	9/14/18
4.36	<u>Pledge Agreement Of Accounts Receivable, Effective as of July 20, 2016, by and between Borqs Beijing Ltd. and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.61	9/14/18
4.37	<u>Amendment Agreement, Effective July 20, 2017, by and between Borqs Beijing Ltd. and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.62	9/14/18
4.38	<u>Amendment Agreement, Effective August 31, 2017, by and between Borqs Beijing Ltd. and Spd Silicon Valley Bank Co., Ltd.</u>	S-1/A	333-223034	10.63	9/14/18
4.39	<u>Share Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2018, by and among Borqs Technologies, Inc., Borqs Beijing, Ltd., Borqs Hong Kong Limited, Shanghai KADI Technologies Co., Ltd., KADI Technologies Limited and the selling shareholders named therein.</u>	8-K	001-37593	10.1	12/20/18
4.40	<u>Waiver and Modification No. 1 to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of December 17, 2018, by and among Partners for Growth V, L.P., Borqs Hong Kong Limited, BORQS International Holding Corp. and Borqs Technologies, Inc.</u>	8-K	001-37593	10.2	12/20/18
4.41	<u>Promissory Note, dated December 17, 2018</u>	8-K	001-37593	10.3	12/20/18
4.42	<u>Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated March 8, 2019, by and among the Company, PFG5, BORQS HK, BORQS Tech HK and BORQS International</u>	6-K	001-37593	10.1	03/14/19

4.43	Reaffirmations of Intellectual Property Security Agreement and Joinder, dated March 8, 2019, by and among PFG5, BORQS HK, BORQS Tech HK and BORQS International	6-K	001-37593	10.4	03/14/19
4.44	Share Pledge Agreement, dated March 8, 2019, by and among PFG5, BORQS HK and BORQS Tech HK	6-K	001-37593	10.5	03/14/19
4.45	Equity Mortgage, dated March 8, 2019, by and among PFG5, BORQS International and the Company	6-K	001-37593	10.6	03/14/19
4.46	Share Pledge Agreement, dated March 8, 2019, by and among PFG5, BORQS International, BORQS HK and BORQS Software Solutions Private Limited	6-K	001-37593	10.7	03/14/19
4.47	Custody and Control Agreement, dated March 8, 2019, by and among PFG5, BORQS International, BORQS HK and Borqs Software Solutions Private Limited	6-K	001-37593	10.8	03/14/19
4.48	Securities Purchase Agreement, dated April 29, 2019, by and between the Company and Chongqing City Youtong Equity Investment Fund, Limited Liability Partnership	6-K	001-37593	10.1	05/22/19
4.49	Partial Assignment and Amendment of Backstop and Subscription Agreement, dated August 18, 2017, by and between Zhengqi, EarlyBirdCapital, Pacific and Borqs International	8-K	001-37593	10.12	8/24/17
4.50	Letter of Intent, dated January 8, 2018, by and between Borqs Technologies, Inc. and Shanghai KADI Technologies Co., Ltd.	10-K	001-37593	10.14	4/2/18
4.51	Vendor Master Services Agreement, dated July 5, 2013, by and between Borqs Software Solutions Pvt. Ltd. and Qualcomm India Private Limited	S-1/A	333-223034	10.18	5/14/18
4.52	Vendor Master Services Agreement, dated July 5, 2013, by and Between Borqs Software Solutions Pvt. Ltd. and Qualcomm India Private Limited	S-1/A	333-223034	10.18	7/2/18
4.53	Colmei Technology International Limited Master Manufacturing Agreement and Form of Purchase Order, dated March 6, 2017.	10-K	001-37593	10.17	4/2/18
4.54	Reliance Retail Limited Form of Purchase Order, dated November 23, 2015	10-K	001-37593	10.18	4/2/18
4.55	Exclusive Business Cooperation Agreement, Effective October 18, 2016, by and between Borqs Beijing Ltd. and Beijing Big Cloud	S-1/A	333-223034	10.32	8/6/18
4.56	Loan Contract, Effective October 18, 2016, by and between Borqs Beijing Ltd. and Between Borqs Beijing Ltd. and Wang Lei	S-1/A	333-223034	10.33	8/6/18
4.57	Loan Contract, Effective October 18, 2016, by and between Borqs Beijing Ltd. and Wang Tun	S-1/A	333-223034	10.34	8/6/18
4.58	Exclusive Option Agreement, Effective October 18, 2016, by and between Borqs Beijing Ltd., Wang Lei, and Beijing Big Cloud Century Network Technology Ltd.	S-1/A	333-223034	10.35	8/6/18
4.59	Exclusive Option Agreement, Effective October 18, 2016, by and between Borqs Beijing Ltd., Wang Tun, and Beijing Big Cloud Century	S-1/A	333-223034	10.36	8/6/18

4.61	Master Services Agreement for Software Development, dated February 8, 2018, by and between Cloudminds (Hong Kong) Ltd. and Borqs Hong Kong Limited.	10-Q	001-37593	10.1	11/19/18
4.63	Formal Commercial Cooperation Agreement for Mobile Communication Resale Business, dated June 5, 2018, by and between Yuantel (Beijing) Investment Management Co., Ltd. and China Unicom	20-F	001-37593	4.63	2/4/2020
4.64	Memorandum of Understanding of Equity Transfer and Incentive, dated November 8, 2018, between Beijing Big Cloud Century Network Technology Co., Ltd. and Jinan Yuantel Communication Technology LLP	20-F	001-37593	4.64	2/4/2020
4.65	Ownership Transfer Agreement, dated February 14, 2019, between Beijing Big Cloud Century Network Technology Co., Ltd. and Jinggangshan Leiyi Venture Capital LLP	20-F	001-37593	4.65	2/4/2020
4.66	10% Equity Transfer Agreement, dated February 28, 2019, by and between Beijing Big Cloud Network Techonology Co., Ltd. And Jinan Yuantel Communications Technology Partnership	20-F	001-37593	4.66	2/4/2020
4.67	Mobile Communication Resale Business Cooperation Agreement, dated January 10, 2018, by and between Yuantel (Beijing) Investment Management Co., Ltd. and China Unicom	20-F	001-37593	4.67	2/4/2020
4.69	Waiver, Consent and Modification to Loan and Security Agreement, dated June 28, 2019, by and among PFG4, Borqs HK, Borqs International, and the Company.	20-F	001-37593	4.69	2/4/2020
4.70	Waiver, Consent and Modification No. 1 to Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated June 28, 2019, by and among PFG5, Borqs HK, Borqs International, and the Company.	20-F	001-37593	4.70	2/4/2020
4.71	Supplementary Agreement 1 of the “Mobile Communication Resale Business Cooperation Agreement,” dated January 16, 2019, by and between Yuantel (Beijing) Investment Management Co., Ltd. and China Unicom	20-F	001-37593	4.71	2/4/2020
4.72	20% Equity Transfer Agreement, dated February 28, 2019, by and between Beijing Big Cloud Network Techonology Co., Ltd. And Jinan Yuantel Communications Technology Partnership	20-F	001-37593	4.72	2/4/2020
4.73	Engagement Letter, dated December 6, 2019, by and between the Company and American West Pacific International Investment Corp.	20-F	001-37593	4.74	2/4/2020
4.74	Amended Engagement Letter, dated January 17, 2020, by and between the Company and American West Pacific International Investment Corp.	20-F	001-37593	4.74	2/4/2020
4.75	Strategic Cooperation Agreement, dated January 2020, by and between China National Technical & Export Corp, Genertec America Inc., and the Company	20-F	001-37593	4.75	2/4/2020
4.76	Loan Agreement of November 27, 2020 with Run He	20-F	001-37593	4.76	4/26/2021
4.77	Settlement Agreement with LMFA Financing, LLC, Of December 14, 2020	20-F	001-37593	4.77	4/26/2021

4.78	Loan Agreement of December 30, 2020 with American West Pacific International Investment Corporation	20-F	001-37593	4.78	4/26/2021	
4.79	Settlement Agreement with Growth V, L.P. of February 11, 2021	20-F	001-37593	4.79	4/26/2021	
4.80	Form of Securities Purchase Agreement.	20-F	001-37593	4.80	4/26/2021	
4.81	Form of Convertible Note.	20-F	001-37593	4.81	4/26/2021	
4.82	Form of Warrant.	20-F	001-37593	4.82	4/26/2021	
4.83	Form of Registration Rights Agreement.	20-F	001-37593	4.83	4/26/2021	
4.84	YT Ownership Transfer Agreement, dated September 1, 2020, by and among Fengbin Tian, Beijing Big Cloud Century Network Technology Company, Limited, and Jingtangshan Leiyi Venture Capital Partnership Enterprise, Limited	20-F	001-37593	4.77	9/30/2020	
4.85	Membership Interest Purchase Agreement	F-I	333-259856	10.32	11/04/2021	
4.86	Limited Liability Company Agreement	F-I	333-259856	4.86	11/04/2021	
8.1	List of Subsidiaries	20-F				X
11.1	Insider trading policy of the Company	20-F				X
12.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted by Section 302 of the of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	20-F				X
12.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted by Section 302 of the of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	20-F				X
13.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	20-F				X
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document.					X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.					X
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.					X
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.					X
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.					X
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.					X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).					X

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

By: /s/ Pat Sek Yuen Chan

Name: Pat Sek Yuen Chan

Title: Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 15, 2023

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2022	
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms (PCAOB ID # 5910)	F-2 – F-5
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2022	F-6 – F-7
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022	F-8 – F-9
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Years Ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022	F-10
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' (Deficit) Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022	F-11 – F-13
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022	F-14 – F-15
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-16 – F-73



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of
Borqs Technologies, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Borqs Technologies, Inc. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries, variable interest entities (the “VIE”) and the VIE’s subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”), as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of operations, consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), consolidated statements of shareholders’ (deficit) equity, and consolidated statements of cash flows, for each of the three years ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial positions of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows, for each of the three years ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter - Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Group will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2(b) to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has continued to incur losses, and it has not yet to generate favorable working capital; in addition, the Group’s operations were still adversely impacted by COVID-19 pandemic. These conditions raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plan regarding these matters is also described in Note 2(b). The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Group’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Group’s consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Group in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Group is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.



Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below is the matters, arising from the current audit of the consolidated financial statements, which was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee, and that (i) related to accounts or disclosures which are material to the consolidated financial statements, and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter, in any way, our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing separate opinion on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Deconsolidation of Holu Hou Energy LLC

As described in Note 4(a) to the consolidated financial statements, on October 19, 2021, the Group completed the acquisition of a 51% interest in Holu Hou Energy LLC (referred as “HHE”), for an aggregate consideration of \$6.78 million, in which the cash consideration was \$3.25 million, contingent consideration liabilities were \$1.67 million. The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting which resulted in the recognition of identifiable intangible assets, as developed technology, of \$4.49 million and goodwill of \$12.21 million as of December 31, 2021.

As described in Note 4(c), in December 2022, the Group have received a letter from the Department of the Treasury on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”), stating that the Group was required to fully divest its ownership interests and rights in HHE since HHE’s solar energy storage system and related technology for multi-dwelling residential units were deemed a potential national security risk. Upon such a requirement from CFIUS and the Group’s resolution to fully comply with the requirement in this letter from CFIUS and terminate its control of HHE as of December 31, 2022, the Group no longer had a controlling interest in HHE resulting in deconsolidation of HHE.

The Group accounted for the deconsolidation of HHE by derecognizing the assets and liabilities of HHE and recognizing a loss in net loss attributable to the Company, which involved the valuation of the fair value of the retained non-controlling interest in HHE at the date of deconsolidation. Upon the deconsolidation of HHE, the Group recorded its non-controlling investment in HHE as equity investments without readily determinable fair value (referred as “equity investment”). Based on the valuation of the retained non-controlling interest in HHE, as of December 31, 2022, the fair value of such equity investment was zero and the Group recognized \$3.61 million in net loss attributable to the Company from the deconsolidation of HHE and \$5.39 million as the loss on the retained non-controlling interest.



Auditing the valuation of the retained non-controlling interest in HHE upon the deconsolidation, required a high degree of auditor judgments and an increased extent of efforts, due to the estimates uncertainty and the application of valuation techniques built in part, on assumptions around the future performance forecast of HHE, including assumptions impacted by future events, such as revenue growth rates for both existing and any future pipeline contracts, discount rates, expected volatility, forecasted results, such as revenue growth rates and EBITDA, and the comparable competitors selected in the market. Changes in these assumptions can have a material effect on the valuation assessment of the retained non-controlling interest in HHE.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Our audit procedures included, (i) evaluating management's assumptions and methodology used to for estimate the fair value of HHE; (ii) evaluating the appropriateness of the valuation models; (iii) testing the completeness, accuracy, and relevance of underlying data used in the models; (iv) evaluating the reasonableness of significant assumptions and judgments made by management, including the revenue growth rate assumptions for both existing and any future pipeline contracts, discount rates, expected volatility; (v) comparing the future operating results to economic growth data, industry data, and growth rates utilized in the valuation analyses by the Group; (vi) evaluating the reasonableness of the selection set of comparable competitors, and the reasonableness of parameters chosen by the valuation professionals, implemented in the market approach; (vii) reviewing the documents related to the CFIUS' actions, such as the CFIUS letter, the Board resolution, and the communication between the Group and CFIUS; (viii) reviewing the legal opinions from legal counsels on the timing of ceased control from the Group over HHE; and (ix) evaluating the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation professionals engaged by the Group.

Going Concern Assessment

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared on the going concern basis of accounting as described in note 2(b) to the consolidated financial statements. The Group has stated in the notes to its financial statements that material uncertainty exists about its ability to continue as a going concern. There is a key judgement as to whether there is substantial doubt regarding the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Group has prepared future cash flow forecasts which involves judgement and estimation of key variables such as planned fund-raising activities, planned capital expenditures, future production volumes and market conditions with future economic conditions, including the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic, and effects of key events including convertible note and debt restructure as described in Note 1(c), Note 13, and Note 20.

Auditing the Group's going concern assessment described above is complex and involves a high degree of auditor judgment to assess the reasonableness of the cash flow forecasts, planned financing actions and other assumptions used in the Groups going concern analysis. The Groups ability to execute the planned financing actions are especially judgmental, provided the global financial markets and economic conditions have been, and continue to be, volatile as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and a series of unpredictable events.



Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Our audit procedures included, among others, (i) evaluating management's assumptions and methodology used in the model to estimate the future cash flows for the next 12 months from the date of our opinion, by comparing assumptions used by management against historical performance, economic and industry indicators, and the publicly available information; (ii) assessing the key assumptions, including those pertaining to revenue and the timing of significant payments in the cash flow forecast by comparing them to available purchase order, underlying agreements, and market data; (iii) comparing the assumptions to those used in impairment assessments, such as long-lived assets; (iv) performing sensitivity analysis on key assumptions, such as input prices and selling prices to determine their impact on the projections of future cash flows; and (v) evaluating the sufficiency of the Group's disclosures with respect to going concern assessment.

/s/ Yu Certified Public Accountant, P.C.

(PCAOB ID: 5910)

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2019.

New York, New York

May 15, 2023

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Amounts in thousands of US dollar (“\$”), unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		6,117	11,305
Restricted cash		211	32
Time deposits		-	1,436
Accounts receivable, net (net of allowance of \$13,049 and \$12,881 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)		2,262	3,482
Inventories, net	(5)	6,760	4,235
Prepaid expenses and other current assets, net (net of allowance of \$11,327 and \$11,383 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively)	(6)	13,640	7,501
Current assets held for sale	(1)	2,220	-
Total current assets		<u>31,210</u>	<u>27,991</u>
Non-current assets:			
Property and equipment, net	(8)	724	1,024
Construction in progress		94	-
Intangible assets, net	(9)	978	-
Right of use asset	(7)	1,674	704
Deferred tax assets	(17)	471	424
Non-current assets held for sale	(1)	18,101	-
Total non-current assets		<u>22,042</u>	<u>2,152</u>
Total assets		<u>53,252</u>	<u>30,143</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of US dollar (“\$”), unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
		\$	\$
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY (DEFICIT)			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable		9,449	7,071
Accrued expenses and other payables	(12)	27,648	23,938
Contract liabilities - current		7,308	3,951
Lease liabilities - current	(7)	1,032	536
Amount due to related parties-current		2,492	746
Income tax payable		399	7
Short-term bank and other borrowings	(11)	361	-
Long-term bank borrowings - current portion	(11)	1,250	-
Contingent consideration –current		1,392	-
Convertible notes	(14)	9,990	1,691
Current liabilities held for sale	(1)	3,070	-
Total current liabilities		<u>64,391</u>	<u>37,940</u>
Non-current liabilities:			
Unrecognized tax benefits	(17)	2,174	1,990
Deferred tax liabilities	(17)	1,011	909
Lease liabilities – non-current	(7)	754	39
Other payable – non-current		-	417
Contingent consideration – non-current		389	-
Other non-current liabilities		15	-
Non-current liabilities held for sale	(1)	1,804	-
Total non-current liabilities		<u>6,147</u>	<u>3,355</u>
Total liabilities		<u>70,538</u>	<u>41,295</u>
Commitments and contingencies			
Shareholders’ deficit:			
Ordinary shares (no par value; unlimited shares authorized; 10,209,481 shares and 57,182,633 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively *)		-	-
Additional paid-in capital		262,271	310,267
Subscriptions receivable		(15,287)	(14,378)
Statutory reserve		1,901	1,901
Accumulated deficit		(271,040)	(305,072)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(15)	(1,091)	(3,512)
Total Borqs Technologies, Inc. shareholders’ deficit		<u>(23,246)</u>	<u>(10,794)</u>
Noncontrolling interest		5,960	(358)
Total shareholders’ deficit		<u>(17,286)</u>	<u>(11,152)</u>
Total liabilities, noncontrolling interest and shareholders’ deficit		<u>53,252</u>	<u>30,143</u>

* Giving retroactive effect to the reverse split on June 27, 2022

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

	Note	For the years ended December 31,		
		2020	2021	2022
		\$	\$	\$
Net Revenues:				
Software		10,063	10,732	13,080
Software – related party		507	-	-
Hardware		16,181	18,829	39,457
Total net revenues		26,751	29,561	52,537
Software		(9,691)	(9,429)	(6,149)
Hardware		(15,464)	(17,526)	(35,272)
Total cost of revenues		(25,155)	(26,955)	(41,421)
Total gross profit		1,596	2,606	11,116
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing expenses		(750)	(151)	(341)
General and administrative expenses		(33,304)	(23,558)	(7,186)
Research and development expenses		(8,162)	(5,294)	(4,524)
Total operating expenses		(42,216)	(29,003)	(12,051)
Other operating income		-	247	148
Operating loss		(40,620)	(26,150)	(787)
Interest income		5	3	47
Interest expense		(3,795)	(11,680)	(11,732)
Other income		231	2,376	240
Other expense		(210)	(3,207)	(2,123)
Gain (loss) on disposal of subsidiary		10,096	(303)	-
Contingency (loss) reversal		(3,065)	3,277	-
Gain (loss) on debt settlement		26	(17,199)	217
Loss related to equity financing		-	-	(3,669)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration for the acquisition of HHE		-	(111)	-
Loss on additional acquisition cost to HHE in shares		-	-	(5,950)
Loss on deconsolidation of a subsidiary	(4)	-	-	(3,610)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		1,649	(2,661)	(1,519)
Loss from continuing operations, before income taxes		(35,683)	(55,655)	(28,886)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(17)	(406)	445	(59)
Net loss from continuing operations		(36,089)	(55,210)	(28,945)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

	Note	For the years ended December 31,		
		2020	2021	2022
		\$	\$	\$
Discontinued operations				
Income (loss) from operations of discontinued entities		1,302	(1,392)	(9,916)
Net income (loss) on discontinued operations		<u>1,302</u>	<u>(1,392)</u>	<u>(9,916)</u>
Net loss		<u>(34,787)</u>	<u>(56,602)</u>	<u>(38,861)</u>
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest – continuing operations		(1)	(54)	(190)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest – discontinued operations		716	(683)	(4,639)
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest		<u>715</u>	<u>(737)</u>	<u>(4,829)</u>
Net loss attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.		<u>(35,502)</u>	<u>(55,865)</u>	<u>(34,032)</u>
Net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders		<u>(35,502)</u>	<u>(55,865)</u>	<u>(34,032)</u>
Net loss per share from continuing operations attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.				
Loss per share—Basic *:		(12.97)	(7.48)	(1.25)
Loss per share—Diluted *:		(12.97)	(7.48)	(1.25)
Net (loss) earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.				
Earnings (loss) per share—Basic *:		0.21	(0.10)	(0.23)
Earnings (loss) per share—Diluted *:		0.21	(0.10)	(0.23)
Net loss per share attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.				
Loss per share—Basic *:		(12.76)	(7.58)	(1.48)
Loss per share—Diluted *:		(12.76)	(7.58)	(1.48)
Number of ordinary shares used in earnings per share computation:				
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares used in calculating continuing operations—basic *		2,782,188	7,370,719	22,951,092
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares used in calculating continuing operations—diluted *		2,782,188	7,370,719	22,951,092
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares used in calculating discontinued operations—basic *		2,782,188	7,370,719	22,951,092
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares used in calculating discontinued operations—diluted *		2,782,188	7,370,719	22,951,092

* Giving retroactive effect to the reverse split on June 27, 2022

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>		
		<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Net loss		(34,787)	(56,602)	(38,861)
Other comprehensive income (loss) , net of tax of nil:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax of nil		1,498	507	(1,456)
Other comprehensive income (loss) , net of tax of nil		<u>1,498</u>	<u>507</u>	<u>(1,456)</u>
Comprehensive loss		<u>(33,289)</u>	<u>(56,095)</u>	<u>(40,317)</u>
Less: comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest		<u>41</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>76</u>
Comprehensive loss attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.		<u>(33,330)</u>	<u>(56,085)</u>	<u>(40,393)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

	Number of ordinary shares *	Ordinary shares	Additional paid-in capital	Subscription receivable	Statutory reserves	Accumulated Other comprehensive loss	Accumulated deficit	Total Borqs Technologies, Inc. shareholders' equity	Noncontrolling interest	Total shareholders' (deficit) equity
Balance as of January 1, 2020	2,429,820	-	150,455	(15,287)	2,097	(1,904)	(179,672)	(44,311)	(4,394)	(48,705)
Consolidated net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,503)	(35,503)	715	(34,788)
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	661	-	661	-	661
Debt equity conversion settlement (4)	192,430	-	3,594	-	-	-	-	3,594	-	3,594
Disposal of Yuantel(2)	-	-	(6,959)	-	-	-	-	(6,959)	3,566	(3,393)
Contribution by management (5)	-	-	396	-	-	-	-	396	-	396
Issuance of ordinary shares for collateral (6)	250,000	-	4,080	(4,080)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based compensation (7)	873,946	-	19,994	-	-	-	-	19,994	-	19,994
Balance as of December 31, 2020	<u>3,746,196</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>171,560</u>	<u>(19,367)</u>	<u>2,097</u>	<u>(1,243)</u>	<u>(215,175)</u>	<u>(62,128)</u>	<u>(113)</u>	<u>(62,241)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

	Number of ordinary shares *	Ordinary shares	Additional paid-in capital	Subscription receivable	Statutory reserves	Accumulated Other comprehensive loss	Accumulated deficit	Total Borqs Technologies, Inc. shareholders' equity	Noncontrolling interest	Total shareholders' (deficit) equity
Balance as of January 1, 2021	3,746,196	-	171,560	(19,367)	2,097	(1,243)	(215,175)	(62,128)	(113)	(62,241)
Consolidated net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55,865)	(55,865)	(737)	(56,602)
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	152	-	152
Debt equity conversion settlement (4)	1,514,646	-	36,092	-	-	-	-	36,092	-	36,092
Disposal of a subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(196)	-	-	(196)	-	(196)
Issuance of warrants associated with convertible notes (8)	-	-	12,950	-	-	-	-	12,950	-	12,950
Shares conversion of convertible notes (8)	1,496,271	-	21,433	-	-	-	-	21,433	-	21,433
Warrants exercised into shares (8)	1,931,729	-	55	-	-	-	-	55	-	55
Shares released from escrow (6)	-	-	-	4,080	-	-	-	4,080	-	4,080
Acquisition of a subsidiary (9)	925,398	-	5,516	-	-	-	-	5,516	6,513	12,029
Capital injection from non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	297
Share-based compensation (7)	594,980	-	14,665	-	-	-	-	14,665	-	14,665
Balance as of December 31, 2021	<u>10,209,220</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>262,271</u>	<u>(15,287)</u>	<u>1,901</u>	<u>(1,091)</u>	<u>(271,040)</u>	<u>(23,246)</u>	<u>5,960</u>	<u>(17,286)</u>

* Giving retroactive effect to the reverse split on June 27, 2022

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

	Number of ordinary shares	Ordinary shares	Additional paid-in capital	Subscription receivable	Statutory reserves	Accumulated Other comprehensive loss	Accumulated deficit	Total Borqs Technologies, Inc. shareholders' equity	Noncontrolling interest	Total shareholders' (deficit) equity
Balance as of January 1, 2022	10,209,220	-	262,271	(15,287)	1,901	(1,091)	(271,040)	(23,246)	5,960	(17,286)
Consolidated net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,032)	(34,032)	(4,829)	(38,861)
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	(2,421)	-	(2,421)	-	(2,421)
Loan conversion with ordinary shares (4)	338,968	-	1,139	-	-	-	-	1,139	-	1,139
Issuance of ordinary shares as collateral	1,003,593	-	2,760	(2,760)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares conversion of convertible notes (8)	19,324,628	-	28,692	-	-	-	-	28,692	-	28,692
Warrants exercised into shares (8)	17,360,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of warrants associated with convertible notes (8)	-	-	6,069	-	-	-	-	6,069	-	6,069
Shares issued for additional acquisition cost to HHE (9)	5,000,000	-	5,950	-	-	-	-	5,950	-	5,950
Capital injection from non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437	437
Deconsolidation of a subsidiary (11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,926)	(1,926)
Settlement of equity financing (12)	-	-	-	3,669	-	-	-	3,669	-	3,669
Share-based compensation (7)	3,945,572	-	3,386	-	-	-	-	3,386	-	3,386
Balance as of December 31, 2022	57,182,633	-	310,267	(14,378)	1,901	(3,512)	(305,072)	(10,794)	(358)	(11,152)

- (1) Refer to Note 2(gg) for information regarding subscription receivables.
- (2) Refer to Note 1(c) for information regarding transactions related to equity interests in Yuantel.
- (3) Refer to Note 20(d) for information regarding repurchase of ordinary shares.
- (4) Refer to Note 20(g) for information regarding debt repayment settlement.
- (5) Refer to Note 20(h) for information regarding contribution by management.
- (6) Refer to Note 20(i) for information regarding issuance of shares for collateral.
- (7) Refer to Note 16(a)(b) for information regarding share-based compensation.
- (8) Refer to Note 14 for information regarding warrants granted associated with convertible notes.
- (9) Refer to Note 4 for information regarding acquisition of HHE.
- (10) Refer to Note 20(m) for information regarding capital injection from non-controlling shareholders.
- (11) Refer to Note 4 for information regarding deconsolidation of a subsidiary.
- (12) Refer to Note 20(c) for information regarding settlement of equity financing.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the years ended December 31,		
		2020	2021	2022
		\$	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss		(34,787)	(56,602)	(38,861)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Provision (reversal of provision) on accounts receivables & other current assets		4,371	(1,757)	(20)
Depreciation of property and equipment		149	123	376
Amortization of intangible assets		5,430	2,110	1,427
Amortization of right of use asset		815	829	537
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		10	-	-
Impairment of inventory		782	1,268	-
Impairment of intangible assets		724	-	-
Deferred income tax (benefits) expenses		(1,003)	680	(55)
Interest expense related to debt discount		-	9,945	11,387
Share-based compensation expenses		3,002	7,937	2,782
(Gain) loss on debt settlement		(26)	17,199	(217)
(Gain) loss on disposal of subsidiary		(10,096)	303	-
Non-employee share-based compensation expenses		16,992	9,596	604
Contingency loss		3,065	-	-
Reversal of contingency loss		-	(3,277)	-
Gain from debt forgiveness		-	(2,094)	-
Change in fair value of contingent consideration for the acquisition of HHE		-	111	-
Loss on additional acquisition cost to HHE in shares		-	-	5,950
Loss related to equity financing		-	-	3,669
Loss from deconsolidation of HHE		-	-	3,610
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of the effects of an acquisition:				
Accounts receivable		1,560	(1,379)	(1,052)
Inventories		2,202	(5,310)	1,982
Contract assets		-	(1,414)	1,485
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		(7,678)	(12,944)	6,343
Other non-current assets		(3,221)	-	-
Accounts payable		(2,984)	(1,261)	(1,379)
Accrued expenses and other payables		13,032	9,753	(3,673)
Advances from customers and contract liabilities		493	(92)	2,107
Amounts due to related parties		(351)	(1,288)	(1,766)
Deferred revenues		(28)	1,040	9
Long-term payable		(361)	669	(252)
Income tax payable		974	(1,454)	(392)
Right of use asset		(819)	(1,796)	433
Lease liabilities		(132)	435	(542)
Other non-current liabilities		84	(68)	(15)
Net cash used in operating activities		(8,059)	(28,738)	(5,523)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchases of property and equipment		(72)	(781)	(718)
Purchases of intangible assets		(141)	-	-
Cash disposed of from deconsolidation of HHE		-	-	(1,117)
Proceeds from disposal of a subsidiary, net of cash balance at disposed entity		4,172	-	-
Investment in time deposit		-	-	(1,436)
Investment in convertible bond and cash loan		-	(338)	(100)
Proceeds from acquisition of a subsidiary, net of cash acquired		-	121	-
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities		3,959	(998)	(3,371)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
		\$	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from short-term bank and other borrowings		5,300	3,507	155
Repayments of short-term bank and other borrowings		(7,905)	(3,906)	(579)
Proceeds from long-term bank and other borrowings		1,250	-	112
Repayments of long-term bank and other borrowings		-	(111)	(1)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible notes		-	34,427	15,075
Proceeds from exercising of warrants		-	55	-
Proceeds from non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary		-	297	138
Net cash (used in) generated from financing activities		<u>(1,355)</u>	<u>34,269</u>	<u>14,900</u>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash		228	311	(2,594)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash		(5,227)	4,844	3,412
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at the beginning of year		<u>8,308</u>	<u>3,081</u>	<u>7,925</u>
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of year		<u>3,081</u>	<u>7,925</u>	<u>11,337</u>
Less: cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of discontinued operations at the end of year		<u>-</u>	<u>1,597</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of continuing operations at the end of year		<u><u>3,081</u></u>	<u><u>6,328</u></u>	<u><u>11,337</u></u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of the continuing operations				
Cash and cash equivalents of continuing operations at the end of year		3,044	6,117	11,305
Restricted cash of continuing operations at the end of year		37	211	32
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of continuing operations		<u>3,081</u>	<u>6,328</u>	<u>11,337</u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of the discontinued operations				
Cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations at the end of year		-	1,597	-
Restricted cash of discontinued operations at the end of year		-	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of discontinued operations		<u>-</u>	<u>1,597</u>	<u>-</u>
For the years ended December 31,				
		<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
		\$	\$	\$
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:				
Interest paid		(3,614)	(1,707)	(232)
Interest received		8	4	24
Income tax paid		(544)	(375)	(254)
Cash paid included in the measurement of lease liabilities		(1,008)	(1,088)	(678)
Supplemental schedule of non-cash activities:				
Acquisition of a subsidiary		-	3,529	-
Loan conversion with ordinary shares		-	-	1,250
Conversion of convertible notes		-	21,433	28,692
Issuance of shares for an increase in subscription receivable		4,080	-	2,760
Shares released from escrow		-	4,080	-
Issuance of shares in exchange for advisory services		16,992	9,651	604
Debt settlements by issuance of ordinary shares		3,439	36,092	-
Settlement of equity financing		-	-	3,669
Operating lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities		797	1,780	575

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION

Borqs Technologies, Inc. (formerly known as “Pacific Special Acquisition Corp.”, the “Company” or “Borqs Technologies”) was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands on July 1, 2015. The Company was formed for the purpose of acquiring, engaging in a share exchange, share reconstruction and amalgamation, purchasing all or substantially all of the assets of, entering into contractual arrangements, or engaging in any other similar business combination with one or more businesses or entities.

On August 18, 2017, the Company acquired 100% equity interest of BORQS International Holding Corp. (“Borqs International”) and its subsidiaries, variable interest entities (the “VIE”) and the VIE’s subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “Borqs Group” hereinafter) (the Company and Borqs Group collectively referred to as the “Group”) in an all-stock transaction (the “Merger”). Concurrent with the completion of the acquisition of Borqs International, the Company changed its name from Pacific Special Acquisition Corp.” to Borqs Technologies, Inc.

In November 2018, the Company’s board of directors approved the plan to dispose all of its tangible and intangible assets related to the VIE and the VIE’s subsidiaries through a series of agreements as discussed in Note 1 (c).

Borqs Group are principally engaged in the provision of commercial grade Android+ platform solutions and hardware product manufactured in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”) and sold almost entirely outside of the PRC.

The Group has disposed Yuantel on October 29, 2020. Refer to Note 1(c) for transitions related to disposal of Yuantel during the year ended December 31, 2020.

(a) As of the balance sheet date, the VIE has been disposed and the details of the Company’s major subsidiaries, are as follows:

Entity	Date of incorporation/ Acquisition	Place of incorporation	Percentage of direct or indirect ownership by the Company	Principal activities
Direct				
<u>Subsidiaries:</u>				
BORQS International	July 27, 2007	Cayman	100%	Holding company
BORQS Hong Kong Limited (“Borqs HK”)	July 19, 2007	Hong Kong	100%	Provision of software and service solutions and hardware products sales
BORQS Beijing Ltd. (“Borqs Beijing”)	September 4, 2007	PRC	100%	Provision of software and service solutions and hardware products sales
BORQS Software Solutions Private Limited (“Borqs India”)	July 17, 2009	India	100%	Provision of software and service solutions

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

(b) PRC laws and regulations prohibit foreign ownership in certain telecommunication related businesses. To comply with these foreign ownership restrictions, the Group conducts its businesses in the PRC through the VIE using contractual agreements (the “VIE Agreements”).

The Group funds Big Cloud Network through loans to the two Big Cloud Network’s shareholders, (collectively the “Nominee Shareholders”). The effective control of Big Cloud Network is held by the Group, through a series of contractual agreements between Borqs Beijing and Big Cloud Network whereby Big Cloud Network became the Consolidated VIE of the Group. Through the contractual agreements, the Group receives substantially all of the economic benefits of Big Cloud Network.

Big Cloud Network provides MVNO services in China through its 79% owned entity of Yuantel which owns 95% of Yuantel Telecom; therefore Big Cloud Network effectively owns 75.05% of Yuantel Telecom which is the entity that operates the business and holds the MVNO license from the Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology as of December 31, 2018. Refer to Note 1(c) for transitions related to equity interests in Yuantel during the year ended December 31, 2020.

The following is a summary of the key terms of the latest VIE Agreements:

Loan agreements

Borqs Beijing and the Nominee Shareholders entered into loan agreements for Borqs Beijing to provide interest free loans of RMB50,000 to the Nominee Shareholders, respectively, for the purpose of providing capital to Big Cloud Network to develop its MVNO business. There is no fixed term for the loans.

Power of attorney agreement

The Nominee Shareholders of Big Cloud Network entered into the power of attorney agreement whereby they authorized Borqs Beijing or its designated party to act on behalf of the Nominee Shareholders as exclusive agent and attorney with all respect to all matters concerning the shareholding including but not limited to (1) attend shareholders’ meetings of Big Cloud Network; (2) exercise all the shareholders’ rights, including voting rights; and (3) designate and appoint on behalf of each shareholder the senior management members of Big Cloud Network. The power of attorney remains irrevocable and continuously valid from the date of execution so long as each Nominee Shareholder remains as a shareholder of Big Cloud Network. The power of attorney agreement was subsequently reassigned to Borqs International.

Exclusive option agreement

Pursuant to the exclusive option agreement entered into between the Nominee Shareholders and Borqs Beijing or its designated party, the Nominee Shareholders granted Borqs Beijing or its designated party, an irrevocable and exclusive right to purchase all or part of the equity interests held by the Nominee Shareholders in Big Cloud Network, to the extent permitted under the PRC laws, at an amount equal to RMB10 or the minimum consideration permitted under the applicable PRC law. The purchase consideration in excess of RMB10 shall be refunded by the Nominee Shareholders to Borqs Beijing or Borqs Beijing may deduct the excess amount upon payment of consideration. The Nominee Shareholders shall not declare dividend or any form of distribution or grant loans in any form without the prior consent of Borqs Beijing or its designated party. The term of the agreement is 10 years, expiring on June 22, 2024 which will be automatically renewed every three-year thereafter if Borqs Beijing or its designated party does not provide notice of termination to the Nominee Shareholders fifteen days prior to expiration.

Exclusive technical & support agreement

Pursuant to the agreement entered into between Borqs Beijing and Big Cloud Network, Big Cloud Network engaged Borqs Beijing or its designated party as its exclusive provider of technical, consulting and other services in relation to its major business during the contractual period in return for service fees which will be determined at the sole discretion of Borqs Beijing or its designated party. The term of the agreement is 10 years, expiring on June 22, 2024, which will be automatically renewed every three-year thereafter if Borqs Beijing or its designated party does not provide notice of termination to the Nominee Shareholders fifteen days prior to expiration.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

Business cooperation agreement

Pursuant to the business cooperation agreement entered into between Borqs Beijing and Big Cloud Network, Borqs Beijing or its designated party agreed to provide unlimited financial support for the VIE's daily operating activities through entrusted loans and agree to forgo the right to seek repayment.

Share pledge agreements

Pursuant to the agreement, the Nominee Shareholders pledged all of their equity interests in Big Cloud Network to Borqs Beijing as collateral to guarantee the repayment of the loans and to secure their obligations under the above agreements. The Nominee Shareholders agreed not to transfer or otherwise create any encumbrance on their equity interests in Big Cloud Network without prior consent of Borqs Beijing. The share pledge agreements will remain effective until all the obligations under above agreements have been satisfied in full or all of the guarantee liabilities have been repaid.

Despite the lack of technical majority ownership, there exists a parent-subsidiary relationship between Borqs Beijing's designee, Borqs International, and Big Cloud Network through the irrevocable power of attorney agreement, whereby the Nominee Shareholders effectively assigned all of the voting rights underlying their equity interest in Big Cloud Network to Borqs International. Furthermore, pursuant to the exclusive option agreement and share pledge agreements, Borqs International, via Borqs Beijing, obtained effective control over Big Cloud Network through the ability to exercise all the rights of Nominee Shareholders and therefore the power to govern the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of Big Cloud Network. In addition, through the VIE Agreements, Borqs International demonstrates its ability and intention to continue the ability to absorb substantially all the expected losses and the majority of the profit of the VIE, and therefore have the rights to the economic benefits of the VIE. Thus, Borqs International consolidates Big Cloud Network and its subsidiaries under ASC Subtopic 810-10, *Consolidation Overall*, ("ASC 810-10").

In the opinion of the Group's management and PRC counsel, (i) the ownership structure of the Consolidated VIEs is in compliance with all existing PRC laws and regulations in any material respect, (ii) each of the VIE Agreements is valid, legally binding and enforceable to each party of such agreements and will not result in any violation of PRC laws or regulations currently in effect; and (iii) each of the Group's PRC subsidiaries, VIE and VIE's subsidiaries have the necessary corporate power and authority to conduct its business as described in its business scope under its business license, which is in full force and effect, and the Group's business operation in PRC are in compliance with existing PRC laws and regulations.

However, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could cause the relevant regulatory authorities to find the current VIE Agreements and businesses to be in violation of any existing or future PRC laws or regulations. If Borqs International, the primary beneficiary or any of its current or future VIEs are found in violation of any existing or future laws or regulations, or fail to obtain or maintain any of the required permits or approvals, the relevant PRC regulatory authorities would have broad discretion in dealing with such violations, including levying fines, confiscating the income of the primary beneficiary, and the VIE, revoking the business licenses or operating licenses of the primary beneficiary, and the VIE, shutting down the Group's servers, discontinuing or placing restrictions or onerous conditions on the Group's operations, requiring the Group to undergo a costly and disruptive restructuring or enforcing actions that could be harmful to the Group's business. Any of these actions could cause significant disruption to the Group's business operations and severely damage the Group's reputation, which would in turn materially and adversely affect the Group's business and results of operations. In addition, if the imposition of any of these penalties causes the primary beneficiary to lose the rights to direct the activities of the VIE or the right to receive its economic benefits, Borqs International would no longer be able to consolidate the VIE.

In addition, if the VIE or the Nominee Shareholders fail to perform their obligations under the VIE Agreements, the Group may have to incur substantial costs and expend resources to enforce the primary beneficiary's rights under the contracts. The Group may have to rely on legal remedies under PRC laws, including seeking specific performance or injunctive relief and claiming damages, which may not be effective. All of these VIE Agreements are governed by PRC laws and provide for the resolution of disputes through arbitration in the PRC. Accordingly, these contracts would be interpreted in accordance with PRC laws and any disputes would be resolved in accordance with PRC legal procedures. The legal system in PRC is not as developed as in other jurisdictions, such as the United States. As a result, uncertainties in the PRC legal system could limit the Group's ability to enforce these contractual arrangements. Under PRC laws, rulings by arbitrators are final, parties cannot appeal the arbitration results in courts, and prevailing parties may only enforce the arbitration awards in PRC courts through arbitration award recognition proceedings, which would incur additional expenses and delay. In the event the Group is unable to enforce these VIE Agreements, the primary beneficiary may not be able to exert effective control over its VIE, and the Group's ability to conduct its business may be negatively affected.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

(c) COVID-19 Pandemic

Since February 2020, the Group has experienced reductions and cancellations of orders due to effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has on the demand from certain of the Group's customers. The Group expects this negative effect on global business activities will continue to have pressure on the Group's sales as the pandemic environment persists and perhaps even post the pandemic. In addition, since the Group's operations span over the countries of the United States, India, China and South Korea, international and intra-country travel restrictions will continue to hamper our operations and have negative effects including delays and uncertainties on the Group's supply chain delivery schedules and the Group's abilities to secure financing for the Group's working capital needs. The Group expects the impacts of COVID-19 to have an adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations. As the assessable risks due to COVID-19 change in the countries of India and China, our operations can be affected, including the restrictions from accessing office facilities and limitations on domestic travels which can hamper the Group's ability to efficiently manage the manufacturing of products since the Group's contracted factories are located over various cities in China.

As the Group's sales have been negatively impacted by the pandemic in 2020, the Group cut back the operational costs by reduction of approximately 20% of the workforce in India and 40% of headcount in China. The Group constantly evaluates the financial position according to changes in the international business environment and depending on forecast of orders from customers in the near future, the Group may further reduce staffing as necessary.

Although the Group's revenues in 2022 improved to \$52.5 million as compared to \$29.6 million in 2021, the impact of the continuing COVID-19 pandemic on the year 2023 and beyond is still unknown as of the filing of this annual report and may cause our revenue in future periods to decline.

The extent to which COVID-19 impacts the business and financial results of the Group in the longer term will depend on future developments, which are uncertain and cannot be predicted, including new information which may emerge concerning the severity of the coronavirus and the actions to contain the coronavirus or treat its impact, among others. The Group will continue to evaluate the impact on the results of operation, financial position and cash flows of the Group and react actively as the situation evolves. The COVID-19 pandemic also presented and may continue to present challenges to the Group's business operations as well as the business operations of the Group's customers, business partners and other participants in the Group's ecosystem, such as closure of offices and facilities, disruptions to or even suspensions of normal business and logistics operations, as well as restrictions on travel. Moreover, due to the quick spread of Omicron new variant across mainland China and Hong Kong, many cities in China had experienced lockdown or partial lockdown from time to time since the beginning of 2022. Although the Group's businesses have recovered or are starting to recover, it is not possible to determine the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Group's business operations and financial results, which is highly dependent on numerous factors, including the duration and spread of the pandemic and any resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic in China or elsewhere, actions taken by governments, domestically and in international relations, the response of businesses and individuals to the pandemic, the impact of the pandemic on business and economic conditions in China and globally, consumer demand, the Group's ability and the ability of customers, logistics service providers and other participants in the Group's ecosystem to continue operations in areas affected by the pandemic and the Group's efforts and expenditures to support customers and partners and ensure the safety of the Group's employees. The COVID-19 pandemic may continue to adversely affect the Group's business and results of operations.

(d) VIE and discontinued operation disclosures

The Group disposed Yuantel to a third-party entity which also purchased the ownership of Yuantel that was sold to the first buyer in 2019. The disposal was completed On October 29, 2020 and as a result, the Group deconsolidated Yuantel on that date. The Consolidated VIEs contributed 29% and 52% of the Group's consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2019 and from January through October of 2020, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and 2021, the Consolidated VIEs accounted for an aggregate of nil% and nil%, respectively, of the consolidated total assets, and nil% and nil%, respectively, of the consolidated total liabilities.

The Group believes that there are no assets held in the Consolidated VIEs that can be used only to settle obligations of the Consolidated VIEs, except for registered capital and the PRC statutory reserves. Relevant PRC laws and regulations restrict the Consolidated VIEs from transferring a portion of their net assets, equivalent to the balance of its statutory reserve and its share capital, to the Group in the form of loans and advances or cash dividends. Please refer to Note 20 for disclosure of restricted net assets. As the Consolidated VIEs are incorporated as limited liability companies under the PRC Company Law, creditors of the Consolidated VIEs do not have recourse to the general credit of the Group for any of the liabilities of the Consolidated VIEs. There were no pledges or collateralization of the Consolidated VIEs' assets.

In February 2018, the Company purchased 21% of equity interest in Yuantel (Beijing) Investment Management Co., Ltd at a consideration of RMB21.05 million. In the same month, the Company firstly sold to Jinan Yuantel 25% of equity interest in Yuantel (Beijing) Investment Management Co., Ltd at a consideration of RMB22 million.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

In November 2018, the Company's board of director approved the plan to dispose all of its tangible and intangibles assets related to the Consolidated VIEs through a series of agreements with Jinan Yuantel Communication Technology LLP ("Jinan Yuantel"), a Company controlled by a non-controlling interest shareholder individual. The Company originally owned 79% of Yuantel (Beijing) Investment Management Co., Ltd which in turn owned 95% of Yuantel Telecom, and therefore the Company effectively owned 75.05% of Yuantel Telecom prior to receiving any sales proceeds from the disposal of Yuantel.

In April 2019, the Company secondly sold to Jinan Yuantel 20% of equity interest in Yuantel (Beijing) Investment Management Co., Ltd at a consideration of RMB25 million.

In May 2019, the Company also authorized Jinan Yuantel to actively seek for investors on behalf of the Company to sell 45% of the equity interest in Yuantel held by Big Cloud Network at a consideration which is based on the expected share valuation no less than RMB180 million by June 30, 2019, for which, Jinan Yuantel will be granted the option to purchase the remaining 10% of the equity interest in Yuantel held by Big Cloud Network at a consideration of RMB10 upon achievement of the sale.

The Company only received partial proceeds from the buyers in the year 2019 and as a result the Company owned 45% of Yuantel as of December 31, 2019, however still maintaining control of the operations of Yuantel through influence on the board and operational management.

The Company has the right to not grant the option for the remaining 10% of equity interest. The disposal of the Consolidated VIEs represents a strategic shift for the Company and has a major effect on the Company's results of operations. Accordingly, assets and liabilities related to the Consolidated VIEs were reclassified as held for sale for the carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale and revenues and expenses related to the Consolidated VIEs have been reclassified in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations prior to October 29, 2020.

The Company disposed Yuantel to a third-party entity which also purchased the ownership of Yuantel that was sold to the first buyer in 2019. The disposal was completed On October 29, 2020 and as a result, the Group deconsolidated Yuantel on that date. The consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2019 and consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2019 have been adjusted to reflect this change. There was no discontinued operation on the balance sheet as of December 31, 2020 as Yuantel had been disposed of in October 2020. Accordingly, revenues and expenses and cash flows related to the Company's MVNO BU during January 1, 2020 to October 29, 2020 presented as discontinued operation in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Afterwards, the Group did not have any continuing involvement with Yuantel and Yuantel was a third-party company after the deconsolidation.

Net cash consideration of approximate \$4,826 included assets and liabilities exemption to Yuantel related to the transaction. The Group recognized gain on disposal of Yuantel with the amount of \$10,096.

One of the nominee shareholders denied his entrustment relationship with the Group and claimed his rights and interests proceeds of the disposal of Yuantel. Although there were agreements between the Group and the nominee shareholder, there was no direct evidence to show the entrustment relationship between both parties, which may not be supported by the existing PRC laws and regulation. As a result, the Group assessed that a probable loss could be incurred. The Group estimated a loss ranged from \$3.2 million to \$3.6 million based on the best estimate of the information available. Because of there was no amount within the range would be a better estimate than any other amount, the minimum amount of \$3.2 million was recorded as a contingent liability as of December 31, 2020.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the nominee shareholder of Big Cloud Network signed an agreement with the Group, to transfer his equity share in Big Cloud Network to one of the Group's subsidiaries. By transferring all the shareholder's rights and obligations under the agreement, the nominee shareholder no longer has any rights in Big Cloud Network or rights and interests in the proceeds of disposal of Yuantel. As a result, the probable loss has been reversed and the contingent liability of \$3.2 million has been reversed.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

The following tables represent the financial information of the Consolidated VIEs classified as discontinued operations for the period ended October 29, 2020 before eliminating the intercompany balances and transactions between the Consolidated VIEs and other entities within the Group:

	The period starting from January 1 to October 29, 2020
	<u>\$</u>
Net revenues	29,023
Cost of revenues	<u>(21,637)</u>
Total gross profit	<u>7,386</u>
Operating expenses:	
Sales and marketing expenses	(4,598)
General and administrative expenses	(540)
Research and development expenses	(938)
Total operating expenses	<u>(6,076)</u>
Operating (loss) income	1,310
Interest income, net	4
Other (expense) income, net	<u>(12)</u>
(Loss) income from discontinued operation, before income taxes	1,302
Income tax benefit (expense)	<u>-</u>
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	1,302
Less: net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	<u>-</u>
Net (loss) income attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.	<u>1,302</u>

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

	<u>The period starting from January 1 to October 29, 2020</u>
	<u>\$</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net (loss) income	1,302
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash used in operating activities:	
Impairment of doubtful debt	(300)
MNVO BU management compensation	-
Deferred income tax benefits	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(2,557)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,555)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Purchases of property and equipment	(37)
Purchases of intangible assets	(355)
Proceeds from disposal of non-controlling interest	-
Payments to acquiring non-controlling interest	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(392)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Repayments of short-term bank and other borrowings	-
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>-</u>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and short-term investment	38
Net change in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>(1,910)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of year	<u>2,296</u>
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of year	<u>386</u>

(e) HHE reclassified as discontinued operation disclosures

In December 2022, the Group received letter from Department of the Treasury/Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS” or “the Committee”) regarding the case of Borqs owned 51% of HHE’s class A shares. The Committee identified risks to the national security of the United States arising from the transaction relate to foreign proximity to US military personnel and installations through HHE’s physical access to customers and facilities.

According to the Committee’s assessments and evaluation, Borqs and HHE (“the parties”) may seek to abandon the transaction. Such action will require negotiation with CFIUS to fully divest Borqs’ ownership interests and rights in HHE, subject to terms that fully address all identified national security risks to the satisfaction of CFIUS.

On March 16, 2023, the Company and HHE entered into a National Security Agreement (“NSA”) with the Department of Defense and Department of Treasury. The NSA provides that the divestment shall occur within six months unless extended by the U.S. Government. The NSA also contains standstill provisions which provide that the Group shall not acquire any additional ownership interest in HHE, merge with or into HHE, effect any changes to the rights held by the Company, except as necessary to effect its obligations under the NSA, or acquire or take possession of any assets of HHE. Further, upon the completion of the Divestment, the Group shall terminate or irrevocably waive any information, consent, board appointment, board observer, or other governance rights held by the Group, except for any and all rights that are determined by the U.S. Government to be necessary to effect the provisions of the NSA. The NSA outlines the steps to be taken with respect to the Divestment: engaging a nationally recognized investment bank with experience in administering competitive sales and auction processes; assigning and hiring of security and monitoring personnel to directly communicate with the U.S. Government; removing all of Borqs’ administrative and technical influence over HHE; and creating a plan to divest all of Borqs’ investment interests and rights in HHE. Pursuant to the requirement of the NSA, Borqs has assigned its interests in HHE into a Divestment Trust according to a Divestment Trust Agreement (“DTA”) dated March 20, 2023 entered into between Borqs, HHE and a trustee.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2021, the Group classified the HHE as held for sale and reported in discontinued operation (see Note 4(c) for details).

The following tables represent the financial information of HHE classified as discontinued operations as of December 31, 2021, and as of December 31, 2022 before the deconsolidation of HHE, and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 before eliminating the intercompany balances and transactions between HHE and other entities within the Group:

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Carrying amounts of major classes of assets included as part of the assets held for sale		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,597	1,117
Inventories, net	430	973
Prepaid expenses and other current assets, net	193	31
Current assets held for sale	2,220	2,121
Property and equipment, net	9	45
Intangible assets, net	4,399	3,949
Goodwill	12,208	12,208
Contract assets	1,485	-
Non-current assets held for sale	18,101	16,202
Total assets of HHE classified as held for sale	<u>20,321</u>	<u>18,323</u>
Carrying amounts of major classes of liabilities included as part of liabilities held for sale		
Accounts payable	754	1,755
Accrued expenses and other payables	287	218
Contract liabilities - current	1,095	6,567
Amount due to related parties	20	-
Short-term borrowings	914	851
Current liabilities held for sale	3,070	9,391
Long-term borrowings	661	472
Deferred tax liabilities	1,143	1,143
Non-current liabilities held for sale	1,804	1,615
Total liabilities of HHE classified as held for sale	<u>4,874</u>	<u>11,006</u>

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

1. ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
	\$	\$
Net revenues	-	4,034
Cost of revenues	-	(8,160)
Total gross profit	-	(4,126)
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing expenses	(51)	(142)
General and administrative expenses	(1,066)	(4,044)
Total operating expenses	(1,117)	(4,186)
Operating loss	(1,117)	(8,312)
Interest expense, net	(275)	(343)
Other expense	-	(1,261)
Loss from discontinued operation, before income taxes	(1,392)	(9,916)
Income tax benefit (expense)	-	-
Loss from discontinued operations	<u>(1,392)</u>	<u>(9,916)</u>

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	(1,392)	(9,916)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	102	479
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	(343)	7,489
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,633)</u>	<u>(1,948)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of property and equipment	-	(66)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(66)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from shareholders	3,547	1,487
Proceeds from short-term and other borrowings	200	155
Repayments of short-term and other borrowings	(527)	(218)
Proceeds from long-term and other borrowings	-	112
Repayments of long-term and other borrowings	(111)	(2)
Net cash generated from financing activities	<u>3,109</u>	<u>1,534</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	1,476	(480)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of year	121	1,597
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of year	<u>1,597</u>	<u>1,117</u>

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”).

In December 2022, the Group received a letter from the Department of the Treasury on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”) stating that the Company is required to negotiate with CFIUS to fully divest its ownership interests and rights in HHE due to HHE’s solar energy storage system and EnergyShare technology for Multi-Dwelling Residential Units being deemed a potential national security risk.

On March 16, 2023, the Group entered into the National Security Agreement by and among (i) Borqs; (ii) HHE; and (iii) Department of Defense and Department of Treasury, represents the U.S. Government. According to the agreement, the Group shall complete the Divestment within six months unless extended by the U.S. Government. The Group’s solar energy business met the criteria to be reported as a discontinued operation and, as a result, HHE’s historical financial results are reflected in the Group’s consolidated financial statements as a discontinued operation, and assets and liabilities were retrospectively reclassified as assets and liabilities held for sale for all periods presented. Refer to Note 1 (d) for detailed information.

(b) Liquidity and going concern

The Group’s consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities during the normal course of operations. As of December 31, 2022, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of \$11.3 million and restricted cash of \$0.03 million and has generated a net loss from continuing operations of \$28.9 million and cash inflows of \$3.4 million for the year then ended.

The Group’s cash level at December 31, 2022 was not adequate for operations in the 2022 fiscal year and financing was needed; and the due to the COVID-19 pandemic, negative effects from slow collection from receivables and significant cancellation of otherwise signed purchase orders from customers were observed as early as January 2020. The Group’s operations in the fiscal year 2020 was reduced to minimal levels due to lock down of cities in India and in China, and our contracted manufacturing with third parties was also reduced to about one third of the previous year’s volume. The Group had to rely on customer advances and short-term supply chain related load to sustain such minimal operation during the months affected most severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Except for one significant customer in the U.S., all other purchase order from different countries of the world have been reduced or cancelled. Although the Group’s businesses have recovered or are starting to recover in the fiscal 2022, it is not possible to determine the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Group’s business operations and financial results as the quick spread of Omicron new variant across mainland China and Hong Kong, many cities in China had experienced lockdown or partial lockdown from time to time since the beginning of 2022.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Group executed a settlement agreement with Samsung regarding the arbitration compensation. According to the settlement agreement, the payment period of eighteen months beginning on July 2022.

These factors raise substantial doubt about the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern for the next twelve months from the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements. Management’s plan to alleviate the substantial doubt about the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern include attempting to improve its business profitability, its ability to generate sufficient cash flow from its operations to meet its operating needs on a timely basis. The management plan cannot alleviate the substantial doubt of the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. There can be no assurance that the Group will be successful in achieving its strategic plans, that the Group’s future capital raises will be sufficient to support its ongoing operations, or that any additional financing will be available in a timely manner or with acceptable terms, if at all. If the Group is unable to raise sufficient financing or events or circumstances occur such that the Group does not meet its strategic plans, it would have a material adverse effect on the Group’s financial position, results of operations, cash flows, and ability to achieve its intended business objectives. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Group will continue as a going concern and, accordingly, do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

(c) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries and Consolidated VIEs, for which, the Company is the primary beneficiary. All significant inter-company transactions and balances between the Company, its subsidiaries and the Consolidated VIEs are eliminated upon consolidation. Results of its subsidiaries and its Consolidated VIEs are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Discontinued operations

A component of a reporting entity or a group of components of a reporting entity that are disposed or meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale, such as the management, having the authority to approve the action, commits to a plan to sell the disposal group, should be reported in discontinued operations if the disposal represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. Discontinued operations are reported when a component of an entity comprising operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the entity is classified as held for disposal or has been disposed of, if the component either (1) represents a strategic shift or (2) have a major impact on an entity's financial results and operations. In the consolidated statement of operations, result from discontinued operations is reported separately from the income and expenses from continuing operations and prior periods are presented on a comparative basis. Cash flows for discontinued operations are presented separately in Note 1 (c) and 1 (d).

Assets and liabilities of the discontinued operations are classified as held for sale when the carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction.

(e) Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Areas where management uses subjective judgment include, but are not limited to, estimating the useful lives of long-lived assets and intangible assets and the subsequent impairment assessment of long-lived assets, intangible assets and goodwill, determining the provisions for accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other current assets and inventories, determining the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets and accounting for deferred income taxes, uncertain tax benefits, determining the valuation for share-based compensation arrangements, warrants for Series D convertible redeemable preferred shares and beneficiary conversion feature on the Series E Preferred Shares, convertible notes and warrants associated with convertible notes, fair value of identifiable intangible assets, contingent consideration liabilities and goodwill in a business combination,. Changes in facts and circumstances may result in revised estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and as such, differences may be material to the consolidated financial statements.

(f) Foreign currency

The functional currency of the Group and its non-PRC subsidiaries, excluding Borqs India, is the United States dollar ("\$"). The functional currency of Borqs India is Rupee ("INR"), whereas the functional currency of the Group's PRC subsidiaries and its Consolidated VIEs is the Chinese Renminbi ("RMB") as determined based on the criteria of ASC Topic 830, *Foreign Currency Matters*, ("ASC 830"). The Group uses the \$ as its reporting currency. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are re-measured into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities are re-measured at the balance sheet date exchange rate. Exchange gains and losses are included in foreign exchange gains and losses in the consolidated statements of operations.

Assets and liabilities of the Group's PRC subsidiaries are translated into \$ at fiscal year-end exchange rates. Equity amounts are translated at historical exchange rates. Income and expense items are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the fiscal year. Translation adjustments arising from translation of foreign currency financial statements are reported as cumulative translation adjustments and are shown as a separate component of other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss).

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and demand bank deposits which are unrestricted as to withdrawal and use have original maturities less than three months. All highly liquid investments with a stated maturity of 90 days or less from the date of purchase are classified as cash equivalents.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Restricted cash and time deposits

Cash and time deposits that are restricted as to withdrawal or use for current operations are classified as restricted cash and restricted term deposits, respectively.

Restricted cash as of December 31, 2021 mainly represents the cash frozen by the authority related to a lawsuit in PRC (Note 12). Restricted cash as of December 31, 2022 mainly represents the cash frozen by a bank as credit card deposit.

Time deposits as of December 31, 2022 represents a bank deposit has original maturity with six months in one of the Group's subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2021, the Group has no time deposit.

(i) Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are carried at net realizable value. An allowance of doubtful accounts is recorded in the period when the collection of full amount is no longer probable. The Group reviews the accounts receivable for expected credit loss on a periodic basis and makes specific allowances when there is doubt as to the collectability of individual balances. In evaluating the collectability of individual receivable balances, the Group considers many factors, including the age of the balance, the customer's payment history, its current credit-worthiness and current economic trends. The Group adopt Accounting Standard Update (ASU) 2016-13, Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (codified as Accounting Standard Codification Topic 326) on January 1, 2020, which requires measurement and recognition of current expected credit losses for financial instruments held at amortized cost. See Note 2 (o) below for current expected credit loss.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. Adjustments to reduce the cost of inventories to its net market value are made, if required, for decreases in sales prices, obsolescence or similar reductions in the estimated net realizable value. Inventories provision of \$2,255 and \$1,924 were recorded as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

(k) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Category	Estimated useful life
Computer and network equipment	3-5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets

Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred, whereas the costs of betterments that extend the useful life of property and equipment are capitalized as additions to the related assets. Retirements, sale and disposals of assets are recorded by removing the cost and accumulated depreciation with any resulting gain or loss reflected in the consolidated statements of operations.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any recorded impairment. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognized initially at fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method. These amortization methods reflect the estimated pattern in which the economic benefits of the respective intangible assets are to be consumed.

Development costs of software to be sold, leased, or otherwise marketed are subject to capitalization beginning when technological feasibility is reached and ending when the software is available for general release to customers, in accordance with ASC 350-20, *Costs of Software to be Sold, Leased, or Marketed*, (“ASC 350-20”).

Intangible assets have weighted average useful lives from the date of purchase as follows:

Purchased software	4.5 years
MVNO license	10 years
Capitalized software development costs	3 years
Internal-use software	5 years
Developed technology	10 years

(m) Business combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The Group recognizes separately from goodwill the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and the noncontrolling interest at their acquisition date fair values. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the amounts assigned to the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed of an acquired business. In accordance with ASC Topic 350, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, (“ASC 350”), recorded goodwill amounts are not amortized, but rather are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if there are indicators of impairment present.

In addition, the share purchase agreements entered into may contain contingent consideration provisions obligating the Group to pay additional purchase consideration, upon the acquired business’s achievement of certain agreed upon operating performance-based milestones. Under ASC 805, these contingent consideration arrangements are required to be recognized and measured at fair value at the acquisition date as either a liability or as an equity instrument, with liability instruments being required to be remeasured at each reporting period through the Company’s statements of comprehensive income (loss) until such time as to when the contingency is resolved.

The fair value of the contingent consideration is valued by external valuers. The valuations are presented to the Group’s management. The fair value of the earn-out payments was measured using a Monte Carlo simulation analysis.

In accordance with ASC 350, the Group assigned and assessed goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is an operating segment or one level below the operating segment. The Group has determined that it has two operating segments as its reporting units, namely Solar Energy Business and Connected Solution. Goodwill is recorded at the Solar Energy reporting unit. The Group performed impairment analysis on goodwill as of December 31 every year beginning with a qualitative assessment, or starting with the quantitative assessment instead. The quantitative goodwill impairment test compares the fair values of each reporting unit to its carrying amount, including goodwill. A reporting unit constitutes a business for which discrete profit and loss financial information is available. The fair value of each reporting unit is established using a combination of expected present value of future cash flows and income approach valuation methodologies. If the fair value of each reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill is not considered to be impaired. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss shall be recognized in an amount equal to that excess, limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

Determining when to test for impairment, the Group’s reporting units, the fair value of a reporting unit and the fair value of assets and liabilities within a reporting unit, requires judgment and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions include revenue growth rates and operating margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rates, future economic and market conditions and determination of appropriate market comparable. The Group bases fair value estimates on assumptions it believes to be reasonable but that are unpredictable and inherently uncertain.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Significant changes in the economic characteristics of components or reorganization of an entity's reporting structure can sometimes result in a re-assessment of the affected operating segment and its components to determine whether reporting units need to be redefined where the components are no longer economically similar.

Future changes in the judgments and estimates underlying the Group's analysis of goodwill for possible impairment, including expected future cash flows and discount rate, could result in a significantly different estimate of the fair value of the reporting units and could result in additional impairment of goodwill.

(n) Long-term investments

The Group's long-term investments consist of equity investments without readily determinable fair value. The Group makes a qualitative assessment of whether the investment is impaired at each reporting date, applying judgment in considering various factors and events including a) adverse performance of investees; b) adverse industry developments affecting investees; and c) adverse regulatory social, economic or other developments affecting investees. If a qualitative assessment indicates that the investment is impaired, the Group estimates the investment's fair value in accordance with the principles of ASC 820. If the fair value is less than the investment's carrying value, the Group recognizes an impairment loss of investments equal to the difference between the carrying value and fair value.

(o) Current expected credit loss

In 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, "Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" ("ASC Topic 326"), which amends previously issued guidance regarding the impairment of financial instruments by creating an impairment model that is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. The Group no longer qualified as an emerging growth company in the year 2020 and adopted this ASC Topic 326 on January 1, 2020.

The Group has identified the relevant risk characteristics of its customers and the related receivables, and other receivables which include type of the products the Group provides, nature of the customers or a combination of these characteristics. Receivables with similar risk characteristics have been grouped into pools. For each pool, the Group considers the historical credit loss experience, current economic conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions, and any recoveries in assessing the lifetime expected credit losses. Other key factors that influence the expected credit loss analysis include customer demographics, payment terms offered in the normal course of business to customers, and industry-specific factors that could impact the Group's receivables. Additionally, external data and macroeconomic factors are also considered.

Movement of the allowance for doubtful accounts for accounts receivable and contract assets is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
	\$	\$
Balance as of January 1	12,883	13,049
Provisions (reversal of provision) for doubtful accounts	169	(153)
Write offs	-	-
Changes due to foreign exchange	(3)	(15)
Balance as of December 31	<u>13,049</u>	<u>12,881</u>

Movement of the allowance for other receivables in prepaid expenses and other current assets, is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2021	2022
	\$	\$
Balance as of January 1	13,992	11,327
Provisions for doubtful accounts	-	133
Reversal of provision for doubtful accounts	(1,926)	-
Write offs	(764)	-
Changes due to foreign exchange	25	(77)
Balance as of December 31	<u>11,327</u>	<u>11,383</u>

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(p) Impairment of long-lived assets

The Group evaluates its long-lived assets or asset group, including intangible assets with indefinite and finite lives, for impairment. Intangible assets with indefinite lives that are not subject to amortization are tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired in accordance with ASC 350. Such impairment test compares the fair values of assets with their carrying values with an impairment loss recognized when the carrying values exceed fair values.

For long-lived assets and intangible assets with finite lives that are subject to depreciation and amortization are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances (such as a significant adverse change to market conditions that will impact the future use of the assets) indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or a Group of long-lived assets may not be recoverable. When these events occur, the Group evaluates impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets, the Group would recognize an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount of the asset group over its fair value.

The impairment loss of long-lived assets was \$703, \$nil and \$nil for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively, based on the impairment test performed.

(q) Convertible Promissory Notes

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-06, Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40). The ASU simplifies the accounting for certain financial instruments with characteristics of liabilities and equity. The FASB reduced the number of accounting models for convertible debt and convertible preferred stock instruments and made certain disclosure amendments to improve the information provided to users. For public business entities that meet the definition of an SEC filer, excluding entities eligible to be smaller reporting companies as defined by the SEC, the guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, but no earlier than fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Group has elected to adopt the amendments in these ASUs on January 1, 2021.

The Group determines the appropriate accounting treatment of its convertible notes in accordance with the terms in relation to the conversion feature, call and put options, and any other embedded features. After considering the impact of such features, the Group may account for such instrument as a liability in its entirety, or separate the instrument into debt and equity components following the respective guidance described under ASC 815 “Derivatives and Hedging” and ASC 470 “Debt”. The debt discount, if any, together with the related issuance cost are subsequently amortized as interest expense, using the effective interest method, from the issuance date to the earliest maturity date. Interest expenses are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations in the period in which they are incurred.

(r) Debt Issuance Costs and Debt Discounts

The Group may record debt issuance costs and/or debt discounts in connection with raising funds through the issuance of debt. These costs may be paid in the form of cash, or equity (such as warrants). These costs are amortized to interest expense through the maturity of the debt. If a conversion of the underlying debt occurs prior to maturity a proportionate share of the unamortized amounts is immediately expensed.

(s) Derivative financial instruments

The Group evaluates all of its equity-linked financial instruments, including issued stock purchase warrants, to determine if such instruments are derivatives or contain features that qualify as embedded derivatives, pursuant to ASC 480 and ASC 815. The classification of derivative instruments, including whether such instruments should be recorded as liabilities or as equity and whether embedded derivative shall be bifurcated from the host instrument and separately accounted for as a derivative, is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. Derivative assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value at inception and re-valued at each reporting date, with changes in the fair value reported in the consolidated statements of operations.

(t) Fair value of financial instruments

The Group’s financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable and payable, accounts receivable from related parties, short-term bank and other borrowings and long-term bank borrowings. Other than the long-term bank borrowings, the carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values due to their short-term maturities. The carrying amounts of long-term bank borrowings approximated their fair values since they bear interest rates which approximate market interest rates.

The Group applies ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, (“ASC 820”). ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 requires disclosures to be provided on fair value measurement.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ASC 820 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 — Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 — Other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

ASC 820 describes three main approaches to measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities: (1) market approach; (2) income approach; and (3) cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated from market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present value amount. The measurement is based on the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. The cost approach is based on the amount that would currently be required to replace an asset.

(u) Revenue recognition

The Group is mainly engaged in the business of providing 1) Android+ platform solutions and services, 2) hardware product sales, 3) MVNO services and 4) Solar. The Group adopted the new revenue recognition standards, or ASC 606, effective January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method for contracts which were not completed at the date of initial adoption. In accordance with ASC Topic 606, revenues are recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to the Group's customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. In determining when and how much revenue is recognized from contracts with customers, the Group performs the following five-step analysis: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

When either party to a contract has performed, the Group presents the contract in the consolidated balance sheet as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment.

A contract asset is the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods and services that the Group has transferred to a customer. A receivable is recorded when the Group has an unconditional right to consideration, and it is probable that substantially all of the consideration will be collected.

If a customer pays consideration or the Group has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, before the Group transfers a good or service to the customer, the Group presents the contract liability when the payment is made or a receivable is recorded (whichever is earlier). A contract liability is the Group's 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.

The Group's contract with customers do not include significant financing component and material variable consideration.

Generally, the Group recognizes revenue under ASC Topic 606 for each type of its major revenue streams as follows:

1. Android+ platform solutions and services

Android+ platform solutions

The Group provides customized Android+ software platform solutions that are developed to maximize the commercial grade quality or performance of open source Android+ software for integration with particular chipsets. The Group also provides customized Android+ service platform solutions that are end-to-end software developed for mobile operators to allow data synchronization between their platform and mobile devices. The Group charges its customers, mainly including mobile device manufacturers and mobile operators, fixed fees for project-based software contracts, as well as per chip or per mobile device royalty fees.

There are executed contracts and purchase orders between the Group and each customer, and each party's rights regarding the service to be rendered are written on the contracts. For this type of customers, the Group enters contract with them, which has the commercial substance to identify each party's rights and obligations.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

There are two major performance obligations in the contracts with this type of customers: the delivery of the software product and the completion of the post-contract-service (“PCS”). The allocation of the transaction price between the two major performance obligations is based on the estimated standalone selling prices. The selling price for the performance obligation of PCS is estimated as the reasonable cost budget plus a margin or industrial standard. The rest of the transaction price other than the reasonable cost budget plus a margin for PCS will be allocated to the performance obligation of the delivery of the software product.

For the sales derived from software development project in which the customer’s contract specifies the technical requirements of the software product, the Group recognizes revenue in accordance with the satisfaction of each performance obligation. For the performance obligation of the delivery of the software product, the Group recognizes the revenue at the point of time, upon the customers sign off the final acceptance. For the performance obligation of the completion of PCS Period, the Group recognizes the revenue over the period of the PCS Period.

Service contracts

The Group provides research and development services to certain customers for their mobile-computing related development projects where fees are charged on a time and material basis and the Group is not responsible for the outcome of such development projects. The revenue is recognized proportionately over the time. The Group elects right to invoice expedient as the measure of progress.

The revenue arising from contracts related to Android+ platform solutions and services is included as “Software Revenues” on the Group’s consolidated statement of operations.

2. Hardware product sales

The Group provides total solutions on original design manufacturer (“ODM”) basis to customers of mobile devices. The Group recognizes revenue at the point of time, upon the delivery of products to customers, which is when the goods delivered to the designated address and it is probable that substantially all of the consideration will be collected. Warranty is provided to all customers, which is not considered an additional service; rather, an integral part of the product sales. ASC Topic 450, Contingencies, specifically addresses the accounting for standard warranties. The Group believes that accounting for its standard warranty pursuant to ASC 450 does not impact revenue recognition because the cost of honoring the warranty can be reliably estimated. The Group has determined the likelihood of claims arising from warranties to be remote based on strong quality control procedures in the production process and historical experience with regard to claims being made by customers. The basis for the warranty accrual will be reviewed periodically based on actual experience. The Group does not sell extended warranty coverage.

The revenue arising from contracts related to hardware product sales is included as “Hardware Revenues” on the Group’s consolidated statement of operations.

3. MVNO

On July 11, 2014, the Group, through the VIE, acquired and obtained control of Yuantel, which mainly operates the MVNO business. The license to operate such MVNO business is issued by the Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the core mobile network is provided by the PRC government owned China Unicom. Yuantel receives wholesale rates for mobile voice and data services from China Unicom and repackages the voice and data services into competitive bundles for Chinese consumers.

In accordance with ASC Subtopic 606-10-55, the Group is the principal in providing the bundled voice and data services to Chinese consumers, thus revenue is recognized on a gross basis. As sales of bundled services are mostly pre-paid by the consumers, cash received in advance of voice and data consumption are recognized as advances from customers. Revenue is recognized over the time by measuring the consumption of the time of voice and the amount of data. Pre-paid bundled services do not expire.

4. Solar

Solar, Holu Hou Energy LLC (“HHE”) provides services under three business models, which are residential projects, commercial projects and wholesale equipment sales. For residential projects and commercial projects, HHE complete solar + battery systems to residential homeowners and commercial customers. There are several milestones in both projects. The Group recognizes the revenue at the point of time, upon the satisfaction of the performance obligation (upon all of the contract milestones complete). For wholesale equipment sale, customers either purchases equipment from HHE inventory, or purchase a large order of equipment from HHE with payment terms. Revenue is recognized upon the satisfaction of the performance obligation (upon equipment delivery).

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The revenue arising from contracts related to MVNO business is included in the line of “Income (loss) from operations of discontinued entities” on the Group’s consolidated statement of operations.

Practical expedients and exemptions

Besides the right to invoice expedients, the Group generally expenses sales commissions if any incurred because the amortization period would have been one year or less.

Remaining performance obligations

The following table includes estimated revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
	(US\$ in thousands)		
Software development service	1,025	177	255
Hardware product sales	1,614	17	854

(v) Contract assets

Contract assets represent the right to consideration in exchange for services that the Group have transferred to the customer before payment is due.

(w) Deferred cost of revenue

The Group’s deferred cost of revenues primarily consists of (i) materials and equipment costs, (ii) compensation and related overhead expenses for personnel involved in the customization of its products, delivery, installation and maintenance (“compensation and overhead costs”), and (iii) contractor costs. The deferred cost of revenue will be charged to the cost of revenue when revenue is recognized.

(x) Contract Costs

Costs of fulfilling a contract are recognized as an asset if those costs meet all the following criteria: (1) the costs relate directly to a contract that the Group can specifically identify; (2) the costs generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in the future; (b) the costs are expected to be recovered. The Group chooses to use consistent method to amortize such contract costs, with the timing of the transfer of goods and services to customers. Over time, the carrying amount of the contract costs may become impaired.

(y) Contract Liabilities

Contract liabilities primarily relate to multiple element arrangements for which billing has occurred but transfer of control of all elements to the customer has either partially or not occurred at the balance sheet date. This includes cash received from customers for services or products in advance of the transfer of control. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Group recognized revenue of \$5,738 that was included in the advances from customers and deferred revenue at January 1, 2022. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group recognized revenue of \$4,949 that was included in the advances from customers and deferred revenue at January 1, 2021.

(z) Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues consists primarily of telecommunication costs, depreciation of long-lived assets, amortization of acquired intangible asset, payroll and other related costs of operations.

(aa) Advertising expenditures

Advertising expenditures are expensed as incurred and are included in sales and marketing expenses, which amounted to \$1, nil and nil for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively for the Group’s continuing operation.

(bb) Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses include payroll, employee benefits, and other headcount-related expenses associated with research and platform development. Research and development expenses also include rent, depreciation and other related expenses. Research and development expenses are expensed as incurred.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(cc) Government grants

Government grants are provided by the relevant PRC municipal government authorities to subsidize the cost of certain technology development projects. The amount of such government grants are determined solely at the discretion of the relevant government authorities and there is no assurance that the Group will continue to receive these government grants in the future. Government grants are recognized when it is probable that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them, and the grants are received. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate, as a reduction of the related operating expense. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred government grants and released to the consolidated statement of operations in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset, when operational, as a reduction of the related depreciation expense.

(dd) Leases

On January 1, 2019, the Group adopted ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), as amended, which supersedes the lease accounting guidance under Topic 840, and generally requires lessees to recognize operating and financing lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets on the balance sheet and to provide enhanced disclosures surrounding the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leasing arrangements.

The Group elected to apply practical expedients permitted under the transition method that allow the Group to use the beginning of the period of adoption as the date of initial application, to not recognize lease assets and lease liabilities for leases with a term of twelve months or less, to not separate non-lease components from lease components, and to not reassess lease classification, treatment of initial direct costs, or whether an existing or expired contract contains a lease. The Group used modified retrospective method and did not adjust the prior comparative periods. Under the new lease standard, the Group determines if an arrangement is or contains a lease at inception. Right-of-use assets and liabilities are recognized at lease commencement date based on the present value of remaining lease payments over the lease terms. The Group considers only payments that are fixed and determinable at the time of lease commencement.

ASC 842 requires a lessee to discount its unpaid lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, its incremental borrowing rate. As most of the Group's leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for the lease. The Group's incremental borrowing rate is estimated to approximate the interest rate on a collateralized basis with similar terms and payments. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred less any lease incentives received. The Group's lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease. Renewal options are considered within the right-of-use assets and lease liability when it is reasonably certain that the Group will exercise that option.

Lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ee) Income taxes

The Group accounts for income taxes using the liability method. Current income taxes are provided for in accordance with the laws of the relevant tax authorities. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates that will be in effect in the period in which the differences are expected to reverse. The Group records a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Group applies ASC Topic 740, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, ("ASC 740"), to account for uncertainty in income taxes. ASC 740 prescribes a recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. The Group has elected to classify interest related to unrecognized tax benefits, if and when required, as part of "income tax expense" in the consolidated statements of operations and to classify all deferred income tax assets and liabilities as non-current on the consolidated balance sheets.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(ff) Reverse stock split

The Board of Directors of the Group approved a reverse stock split of the Group's issued and outstanding shares at a ratio of 1-for-16 (the "Reverse Stock Split") on June 08, 2022. The Reverse Stock Split became effective on June 27, 2022. As a result, the Group's issued and outstanding shares was decreased in inverse proportion to the ratio.

When the Reverse Stock Split became effective, each sixteen shares of issued and outstanding shares were converted into one newly issued and outstanding share. No fractional shares were issued in connection with the Reverse Stock Split. Any fractional shares of common stock that would have otherwise resulted from the Reverse Stock Split were rounded up to the nearest full share. No cash or other consideration was paid in connection with any fractional shares that would otherwise have resulted from the Reverse Stock Split.

As a result of the Reverse Stock Split, 298,406,545 shares of common stock that were issued and outstanding at June 27, 2022 was reduced to 18,681,481 shares of common stock (taking into account the rounding of fractional shares).

Except where otherwise specified, all number of shares, share prices and per share data in the consolidated financial statements and the notes to the consolidated financial statements have been retroactively restated as if the Reverse Stock Split occurred at the beginning of the periods presented.

(gg) Subscriptions receivable

As of December 31, 2022, subscriptions receivable included investment amounts in the form of (i) ownership of KADI that has been contemplated to be sold to the Group in exchange for shares of the Group, and (ii) escrow shares to Samsung in the year 2019 and 2022 as security for arbitration compensation. Since the shares in all these cases have already been issued, these items were recorded as subscriptions receivable on the equity section of the Group's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2022.

(hh) Share-based compensation

The Group accounts for share-based compensation in accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Compensation-Stock Compensation: Overall*, ("ASC 718").

In accordance with ASC 718, the Group determines whether an award should be classified and accounted for as a liability award or equity award. All grants of share-based awards to employees classified as equity awards are measured based on their grant date fair values and recognized as compensation expense over the requisite service period and/or performance period in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Group recognizes compensation expense using the accelerated method for share-based awards granted with service and performance conditions. According to ASC 718, the amount of compensation cost recognized (or attributed) when achievement of a performance condition is probable depends on the relative satisfaction of the performance condition based on performance to date. According to ASC 718, probable means the future event or events are likely to occur and the Group interprets "probable" to be generally in excess of a 70% likelihood of occurrence. The Group elected to account for forfeitures as they occur.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(ii) Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the increase (decrease) in equity of the Group during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances excluding transactions resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Accumulated other comprehensive loss of the Group includes foreign currency translation adjustments related to the Group and its PRC subsidiaries, whose functional currency is RMB.

(jj) Segment reporting

In accordance with ASC Topic 280, *Segment Reporting*, (“ASC 280”), the Group historically had two operating segments, namely Yuantel and Connected Solution as the Group’s chief executive officer, who has been identified as the Group’s chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) reviews the operating results of the two difference service lines in order to allocate resources and assess performance for the Group.

As discussed in Note 1(c), in November 2018, assets and liabilities related to Yuantel were reclassified as held for sale and revenues and expenses related to Yuantel segment were reclassified in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

As discussed in Note 1(c), assets and liabilities related to HHE, which the Group acquired in October 2021 were reclassified as held for sale and revenues and expenses related to Solar segment were reclassified in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

(kk) Employee benefits

The full-time employees of the Group’s PRC subsidiaries are entitled to staff welfare benefits including medical care, housing fund, pension benefits and unemployment insurance, which are governmental mandated defined contribution plans. These entities are required to accrue for these benefits based on certain percentages of the employees’ respective salaries, subject to certain ceilings, in accordance with the relevant PRC regulations, and make cash contributions to the state-sponsored plans out of the amounts accrued.

(ll) Loss per share

Loss per share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period using the two-class method. Under the two-class method, net income is allocated between ordinary shares and other participating securities based on their participating rights. The Group’s Convertible Redeemable Preferred Shares (Note 24) were participating securities. As the participating securities do not share the losses of the Group, the computation of basic earnings per share using two-class method is not applicable when the Group is at a net loss position. Diluted (loss) earnings per share is calculated by dividing net loss attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary and dilutive ordinary equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Ordinary equivalent shares consist of shares issuable upon the exercise of share options using the treasury stock method and shares issuable upon the exercise of the Group’s warrant using the if-converted method. Ordinary equivalent shares are not included in the denominator of the diluted loss per share calculation when inclusion of such shares would be anti-dilutive.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(mm) Recent accounting pronouncements

Recently issued accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-08, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers, which provides guidance on the acquirer's accounting for acquired revenue contracts with customers in a business combination. The amendments require an acquirer to recognize and measure contract assets and contract liabilities acquired in a business combination at the acquisition date in accordance with ASC 606 as if it had originated the contracts. This guidance also provides certain practical expedients for acquirers when recognizing and measuring acquired contract assets and contract liabilities from revenue contracts in a business combination. The new guidance is required to be applied prospectively to business combinations occurring on or after the date of adoption. This guidance is effective for the Group for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Group does not expect that the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, to require financial assets carried at amortized cost to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected based on historical experience, current conditions and forecasts. Subsequently, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-19, Codification Improvements to Topic 326, to clarify that receivables arising from operating leases are within the scope of lease accounting standards. Further, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-04, ASU No. 2019-05, ASU 2019-10 and ASU 2019-11 to provide additional guidance on the credit losses standard. The ASUs are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted. Adoption of the ASUs is on a modified retrospective basis. The Group has adopted the amendments in these ASUs on January 1, 2020, and the adoption of the amendments did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, "Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement". The amendments in this ASU eliminate, add and modify certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The amendments in this ASU, among other things, require public companies to disclose the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements. The amendments in this ASU are effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019, and entities are permitted to early adopt either the entire standard or only the provisions that eliminate or modify the requirements. The Group has adopted the amendments in these ASUs on January 1, 2020, and the adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-06, Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40). The ASU simplifies the accounting for certain financial instruments with characteristics of liabilities and equity. The FASB reduced the number of accounting models for convertible debt and convertible preferred stock instruments and made certain disclosure amendments to improve the information provided to users. For public business entities that meet the definition of an SEC filer, excluding entities eligible to be smaller reporting companies as defined by the SEC, the guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, but no earlier than fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Group has elected to adopt the amendments in these ASUs on January 1, 2021, and the adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial position and results of operations.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

3. CONCENTRATION OF RISKS

(a) Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Group to significant concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable and accounts receivable from related parties. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, the aggregate amount of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash from continuing operations were \$6,328 and \$11,337, respectively. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, the aggregate amount of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash of \$1,443 and \$1,930 respectively, were held at major financial institutions located in the PRC, and \$4,885 and \$9,407, respectively, were deposited with major financial institutions located outside the PRC. Management believes that these financial institutions are of high credit quality and continually monitors the credit worthiness of these financial institutions. Historically, deposits in Chinese banks are secure due to the state policy on protecting depositors' interests. However, China promulgated a new Bankruptcy Law in August 2006 that came into effect on June 1, 2007, which contains a separate article expressly stating that the State Council may promulgate implementation measures for the bankruptcy of Chinese banks based on the Bankruptcy Law. Under the new Bankruptcy Law, a Chinese bank may go into bankruptcy. In addition, since China's accession to the World Trade Organization, foreign banks have been gradually permitted to operate in China and have been significant competitors against Chinese banks in many aspects, especially since the opening of the Renminbi business to foreign banks in late 2006. Therefore, the risk of bankruptcy of those Chinese banks in which the Group has deposits has increased. In the event of bankruptcy of one of the banks which holds the Group's deposits, the Group is unlikely to claim its deposits back in full since the bank is unlikely to be classified as a secured creditor based on PRC laws.

The Group has cash held by Silicon Valley Bank as of December 31, 2022. On March 10, 2023, the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation closed Silicon Valley Bank and appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") as receiver. On March 12, 2023, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC released a joint statement confirming that all depositors of Silicon Valley Bank would have access to all of their money after only one business day of closure, including funds held in uninsured deposit accounts. The Group received full access to the funds in its deposit and money market accounts on March 13, 2023. In light of actions by the federal government to fully protect deposit accounts, the Group has not experienced any credit losses on its deposits of cash.

Accounts receivable, and accounts receivable from related parties are both typically unsecured and are derived from revenues earned from customers. The risk is mitigated by credit evaluations the Group performs on its ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial conditions and ongoing monitoring process of outstanding balances.

(b) Business supplier, customer, and economic risk

The Group participates in a dynamic and competitive high technology industry and believes that changes in any of the following areas could have a material adverse effect on the Group's future financial position, results of operations or cash flows: changes in the overall demand for services; competitive pressures due to new entrants; advances and new trends in new technology; control of telecommunication infrastructures by local regulators and industry standards; strategic relationships or customer relationships; regulatory considerations; and risks associated with the Group's ability to attract and retain employees necessary to support its growth.

(i) Customer concentration risk – the Group's main operations are dependent upon a few customers, with one particularly large customer representing 30.05% of our net revenues in the 2022 fiscal year. It is always considered at least reasonably possible that any customer can be lost in the near time. There is no guarantee that the large customer will continue to place orders with the Group or award similar volume of business to the Group. The Group's top five customers accounted for 88.2%, 87.8% and 86.4% of our net revenues in the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

The accounts receivable from the largest single customer accounted for 77% and 43% of the Group's total accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

(ii) Product concentration and geography concentration risks – For the fiscal year of 2020, approximately 41.8% of the Group's net revenue was focused on the mobile tracker device. For the fiscal year of 2021, approximately 37.6% of the Group's net revenues was focused on the handset mobile device. For the fiscal year of 2022, approximately 43.4% of the Group's net revenues was focused on the handset mobile device. There is no guarantee that this product type will continue to have demand in the fast-changing telecom industry or that the Group can continue to feasibly compete as a designer and manufacturer of such products.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

3. CONCENTRATION OF RISKS (CONTINUED)

(iii) Business supplier risk – the Group’s MVNO operations are dependent upon telecommunication resources provided by China Unicom. There is no guarantee that the supply of telecommunication resources provided by China Unicom will be renewed annually. Further, there is no guarantee around the continuance of the MVNO license granted by the PRC government Ministry of Industry and Information Technology which may be amended or discontinued in light of changes to political, economic and social reforms. In November 2018, the Company’s board of directors approved the plan to dispose all of its reporting units operating the MVNO business (Note 1 (c)).

For the Group’s continuous operations, the Group’s top five suppliers accounted for 75.7% and 68.8% of our cost of goods sold in the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

(iv) Economic risk – the Group’s operations could be adversely affected by significant political, economic and social uncertainties in the PRC. Although the PRC government has been pursuing economic reform policies for more than 40 years, no assurance can be given that the PRC government will continue to pursue such policies or that such policies may not be significantly altered, especially in the event of a change in leadership, social or political disruption or unforeseen circumstances affecting the PRC political, economic and social conditions. There is also no guarantee that the PRC government’s pursuit of economic reforms will be consistent or effective.

(c) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

For financial reporting purposes, the financial statements of the Group’s PRC operating subsidiaries and VIE, which are prepared using the functional currency of the PRC, Renminbi (“RMB”), are translated into the Company’s reporting currency, the United States Dollar (“U.S. dollar”). Assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate at each balance sheet date. Revenue and expenses are translated using average rates prevailing during each reporting period, and shareholders’ equity is translated at historical exchange rates. Adjustments resulting from the translation are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders’ equity.

The exchange rates used to translate amounts in RMB into US\$ for the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
Balance sheet items, except for equity accounts	6.3757	6.9646
	Years ended	
	December 31,	
	2021	2022
Items in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss	6.8976	6.7261

(d) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest-bearing liabilities. As part of its liability risk management, the Group reviews and takes appropriate steps to manage its interest rate exposures on its interest-bearing liabilities. The Group has not been exposed to material risks due to changes in market interest rates, and not used any derivative financial instruments to manage the interest risk exposure during the years presented.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

4. BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSAL

(a) Acquisition of HHE during fiscal 2021

On October 19, 2021, the Group signed definitive agreements to acquire 51% equity interests in Holu Hou Energy LLC (“HHE”). The total consideration for the acquisition of HHE amounted to \$10.0 million in cash as capital contribution, and 877,183 of the Group’s ordinary shares. Of this consideration, \$3.25 million cash and 219,296 shares were released at the closing date and the remaining \$6.75 million of cash and 657,887 shares will be held in escrow and released as earn-out payments.

The earn-out payment is based on the performance of the acquiree to achieve certain earn-out requirements from July 2022 to January 2024. The fair value of the earn-out payments was measured using a Monte Carlo simulation analysis. As of the acquisition date, the total contingent consideration recognized with the amount of \$1,669. The Group and HHE entered into agreement to postpone the original earn-out to be measured in July 2022 to July 2023.

HHE is an innovative solar energy and storage provider for the residential, multi-family residential and commercial building markets. With operations in California, Hawaii, Wisconsin and Shanghai, HHE engineers proprietary storage system and software and control platform solutions. The HHE team is made up of renewable energy industry veterans, engineering and deploying energy storage systems that enable greater energy independence.

After the completion of the acquisition, HHE became a subsidiary of the Group.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Group issued additional 5,000,000 shares to HHE as an additional acquisition cost, which held in escrow and will be released as earn-out payments.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

4. BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSAL (CONTINUED)

This transaction was considered a business acquisition and therefore was recorded using the acquisition method of accounting. The acquired assets and liabilities were recorded at their fair values at the date of acquisition. The purchase price for the acquisition was allocated as follows:

	Amount (‘000)
	\$
Net liabilities acquired	\$ (2,265)
Amortizable intangible assets	
Developed Technology	4,492
Goodwill	12,208
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,143)
Noncontrolling interests	(6,513)
Total	\$ 6,779
Total purchase price consisted of:	
- cash consideration (paid in fiscal 2021)	3,250
- share-based consideration (219,296 of the Group’s ordinary shares)	1,860
- contingent considerations	1,669
Total	\$ 6,779

The goodwill is attributable to intangible assets that cannot be recognized separately as identifiable assets under U.S. GAAP, and comprise of (a) the assembled work force and (b) the expected but unidentifiable business growth as a result of the economy of scale, increase in cross-selling opportunities as well as synergy resulting from the acquisition.

The amortizable intangible assets represent the developed technology acquired as of the acquisition date with the amount of \$4,492, it was valued using the multi-period excess earnings approach.

The non-controlling interest with the amount of \$6,513 as of the acquisition date was valued using the discounted cashflow method.

The key input and assumptions included internal rate of return of 11.2%, weighted average cost of capital of 12.0% and weighted average return of assets of 12.0%.

Transaction Expenses

Transaction costs directly related to the acquisition of \$538 for the year ended December 31, 2021, recorded in share-based compensation expense for the ordinary shares issued to the financial advisors and general and administrative expenses for other related fees.

See Note 4(c) below for the deconsolidation of HHE during the year ended December 31, 2022.

(b) Disposal of Borqs Wireless Ltd. (“BWL”) during the year ended December 31, 2021

In July 2021, the Group entered into an agreement to sell its entire equity shares in Borqs Wireless Ltd. (“BWL”) a 100% subsidiary. Since the date of loss of control BWL was deconsolidated from the Group’s financial statements. The Group had balances due from BWL and exempted the balances before entering into the agreement.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

4. BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSAL (CONTINUED)

The loss on the disposal of BWL was calculated as the difference between:

- (i) The fair value of the consideration received
- (ii) the carrying value of net assets disposed of, as of the date of the transaction

	Amount
	\$ '000
The fair value of the consideration received	
Cash received	\$ -*
Less: Net assets of BWL derecognized on disposal	303
Loss on disposal	\$ (303)

* According to the agreement, the cash consideration was RMB 1 Yuan.

Below are the assets and liabilities of BWL as of date of disposal:

	Amount
	\$ '000
Assets	
Cash	\$ 4
Other current assets	332
Total Assets	\$ 336
Liabilities	
Other current liabilities	\$ 33
Total liabilities	\$ 33

(c) Deconsolidation of HHE during the year ended December 31, 2022

In December 2022, the Group received a letter (the “CFIUS Letter”) from the Department of the Treasury on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (“CFIUS”) stating that the Company is required to negotiate with CFIUS to fully divest its ownership interests and rights in HHE due to HHE’s solar energy storage system and EnergyShare technology for Multi-Dwelling Residential Units being deemed a potential national security risk.

On December 31, 2022, the Group resolved that in order to comply fully with the requirements of the CFIUS Letter which involve multiple steps that the Group must adhere to, including: (i) Entering into a National Security Agreement with various departments of the US government with a plan that is effective, monitorable and verifiable to divest Borqs’ investment interests and rights in HHE; (ii) Selection of a trustee and entering into a Divestment Trust Agreement, and assigning the Group’s interest in HHE to the trustee; and, (iii) Selection of a nationally recognized investment bank as the exclusive agent for the divestment of HHE. Besides, the Group also resolved that as of December 31, 2022, terminate its control of HHE by (i) removal of all of the Group’s representatives from HHE’s Board of Directors, (ii) relinquishment of Class A Membership Unit voting rights, and (iii) reduction of the Group’s ownership of HHE from 51% down to 49% by allowing HHE to increase the total number of Class B membership units for employees of HHE such that the Group’s ownership is proportionally reduced. And the Group resolved to comply fully with the requirements of the CFIUS Letter and terminate its control of HHE on December 31, 2022. By taking above actions, the Group no longer has a controlling interest in HHE and result in deconsolidation of HHE as of December 31, 2022.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

4. BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSAL (CONTINUED)

On March 16, 2023, the Group and HHE entered into a National Security Agreement (“NSA”) with the Department of Defense and Department of Treasury. The NSA provides that the divestment shall occur within six months unless extended by the U.S. Government. The NSA also contains standstill provisions which provide that the Group shall not acquire any additional ownership interest in HHE, merge with or into HHE, effect any changes to the rights held by the Group, except as necessary to effect its obligations under the NSA, or acquire or take possession of any assets of HHE. Further, upon the completion of the Divestment, the Group shall terminate or irrevocably waive any information, consent, board appointment, board observer, or other governance rights held by the Group, except for any and all rights that are determined by the U.S. Government to be necessary to effect the provisions of the NSA. The NSA outlines the steps to be taken with respect to the Divestment: engaging a nationally recognized investment bank with experience in administering competitive sales and auction processes; assigning and hiring of security and monitoring personnel to directly communicate with the U.S. Government; removing all of Borqs’ administrative and technical influence over HHE; and creating a plan to divest all of Borqs’ investment interests and rights in HHE. Pursuant to the requirement of the NSA, Borqs has assigned its interests in HHE into a Divestment Trust according to a Divestment Trust Agreement (“DTA”) dated March 20, 2023 entered into between Borqs, HHE and a trustee. According to the DTA, when Borqs’ interests in HHE are being placed in a Voting Trust Agreement as a security measure designed to insulate HHE from any foreign control or influence that may arise from Borqs’ ownership of the investment interest. Also, it shall not accept direction from the Group on any matter before the trustee or the Board of Manager of HHE and not to permit the Group to exercise any control or influence over the business or management of HHE

As above, HHE, which identified the innovative clean energy business, a separate segment was deconsolidated on December 31, 2022, and reclassified as held for sale as of December 31, 2021, for the carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale and revenues and expenses related to HHE have been reclassified in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations for fiscal 2022.

The loss on the deconsolidation of HHE was calculated as below:

	Amount
	\$ '000
The fair value of the consideration received	\$ -
Carrying value of non-controlling interest prior to the deconsolidation	1,926
Less: Net assets of HHE derecognized on deconsolidation	7,317
Loss from deconsolidation	(5,391)
Derecognition of contingent liabilities recognized during the acquisition	1,781
Net loss on deconsolidation	\$ (3,610)

After the deconsolidation of HHE on December 31, 2022, the Group recorded the investment as equity investments without readily determinable fair value. Based on the valuation of the retained interest in HHE, the fair value of the investment is zero and the Group recognized the impairment loss equal to the difference between the carrying value and fair value. The loss related to the remeasurement of remaining investment in HHE is \$5,391.

The fair value of HHE was valued using the market approach and income approach.

The key input and assumptions included long-term growth rate of 2.4%, weighted average cost of capital of 14.0% and risk-free rate of 4.1%.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

5. INVENTORIES, NET

Inventories consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
	\$	\$
Raw materials	7,714	5,779
Work in process	1,198	301
Finished goods	103	79
	<u>9,015</u>	<u>6,159</u>
Less: provision	<u>(2,255)</u>	<u>(1,924)</u>
Inventories, net	<u><u>6,760</u></u>	<u><u>4,235</u></u>

Provisions were \$2,255 and \$1,924 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively, due to obsolescence including the inventories from previous years.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

6. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS, NET

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
	\$	\$
Staff advances	134	61
Prepayment for products	2,346	1,174
Advance to OEMs	16,939	14,285
Rental and other deposits	1,010	736
VAT recoverable	2,696	1,836
Receivable from an export/import agent	1,138	-
Investment of convertible bond	238	338
Cash loan	100	100
Others	366	354
	<u>25,160</u>	<u>18,884</u>
Less: provision	<u>(11,327)</u>	<u>(11,383)</u>
	<u>13,640</u>	<u>7,501</u>

Provisions were \$11,327 and \$11,383 as of December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively. The Group reviews staff advances, rental and other deposits, receivable from an agent and other for expected credit loss. The Group determined the allowance based on known troubled accounts, historical experience, and other currently available evidence.

7. LEASE

The Group leases office space under non-cancelable operating lease agreements, which expire at various dates through 2024. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, the Group's operating leases had a weighted average discount rate of 11.2% and 8.16%, respectively. Weighted-average remaining lease term for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 were 2.91 years and 2.83 years, respectively. Future lease payments under operating leases as of December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022
	\$
2023	604
2024	39
Total lease payments	<u>643</u>
Less: imputed interest	68
Present value of lease liabilities	575

Operating lease cost for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$592, which excluded cost of short-term contracts. Short-term lease cost for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$480. Operating lease cost for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$537, which excluded cost of short-term contracts. Short-term lease cost for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$379. Operating lease cost for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$899, which excluded cost of short-term contracts. Short-term lease cost for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$223.

Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities was \$1,008, \$1,088 and \$678 for the year ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
	\$	\$
At cost:		
Computer and network equipment	1,516	1,592
Office equipment	1,118	1,318
Motor vehicles	185	171
Production equipment	312	466
	3,131	3,547
Less: accumulated depreciation	(2,407)	(2,523)
	724	1,024

Depreciation expense from continuing operations was \$79, \$114 and \$346 for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively. Certain fully depreciated computer equipment and related peripherals were disposed in the year 2021.

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	\$	\$	\$
Cost of revenues	-	-	145
Sales and marketing expenses	1	-	26
General and administrative expenses	13	44	155
Research and development expenses	65	70	20
	79	114	346

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

The following table presents the intangible assets as of the respective balance sheet dates:

	<u>Software</u>	<u>Capitalized software development costs</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Balance as of January 1, 2021	6	3,532	3,538
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal	-	(554)	(554)
Amortization expense	-	(2,017)	(2,017)
Foreign currency translation difference	(6)	17	11
	<u>-</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation difference	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>978</u>	<u>978</u>
Additions	-	-	-
Amortization expense	-	(978)	(978)
Foreign currency translation difference	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation difference	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method, which is the Group's best estimate of how these assets will be economically consumed over their respective estimated useful lives of 3-10 years.

There was no capitalization of intangible assets in the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022 due to the fact that the Group received no orders for new products that required R&D expenditures that should be capitalized.

For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, the Group did not recognize any impairment loss associated with its intangible assets.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

10. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

On January 18, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with Colmei Technology International Ltd (“Colmei”) and its affiliate Shenzhen Crave Communication Co., Ltd (“Crave”), along with the shareholders of Crave and Colmei (the “Selling Shareholders”), pursuant to which the Selling Shareholders sold to the Company 13.8% of the outstanding shares of Crave and 13.8% of the outstanding shares of Colmei. Under the agreement, the Company paid purchase consideration consisting of the Company’s 29,607 ordinary shares at the fair value of \$3,000 and cash in the amount of \$10,000 to be paid to the Selling Shareholders by the end of 36 months from the date of agreement, which the Company has not yet paid as of the filing of this annual report. Subject to board approval, the Company agreed to issue 11,459 additional shares to the Selling Shareholders if the aggregate value of the ordinary shares initially issued at the closing to the Selling Shareholders was less than \$3,000 in fair value as of August 18, 2018. The board of directors approved and 11,459 shares that were issued on January 10, 2019.

The Company does not have significant influence over the investees and therefore the investment was accounted for under the cost method. Cost of the long-term investments originally consisted of the fair value of the ordinary shares on the dates of issuance and the present value of the cash consideration determined based on management’s estimated payment schedule.

Due to significant numbers of claims against Crave and Colmei in the year 2019, the Company recorded \$13,000 of impairment loss as of December 31, 2018. In June 2020, Crave and Colmei filed for bankruptcy, the Company cancelled any further investment into these entities.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

11. BANK AND OTHER BORROWINGS

Bank and other borrowings were as follows as of the respective balance sheet dates:

		As of December 31,	
		2021	2022
		\$	\$
Short-term bank and other borrowings	(i)	361	-
Long-term bank and other borrowings, current portion	(ii)	1,250	-
Subtotal		1,611	-
Long-term bank and other borrowings, non-current portion	(ii)	-	-
Total borrowings		1,611	-

(i) The short-term bank and other borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2022 bore a weighted average interest rate of 103.20% and 21.09% per annum, respectively, and were denominated in RMB. The borrowings was obtained from financial institution.

The outstanding balances as of December 31, 2021 represented a loan borrowed by one of the Group's subsidiaries. A subsidiary has entered into a short-term loan with the financial institution. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of this loan amounted to US \$361. The balance has been fully paid off in the year 2022.

(ii) The outstanding loans as of December 31, 2021 represented a loan from an individual shareholder.

The long-term bank borrowing as of December 31, 2020 was a loan from an individual shareholder, bearing interest rates of 6.00% per annum with a period of 15 months. The loans were denominated in US\$ with the amount of \$1,250. The Group need to repay the principal amount in its entirety to the lender, together with interests. Subsequently in February 2022, the Group entered into an amendment agreement with the individual shareholder for the loan extension. The original due date of February 27, 2022 has been extended to December 31, 2022. The balance recorded in current portion of long-term bank borrowings as of December 31, 2021.

On May 03, 2022, the Group entered into a share exchange agreement regarding the \$1,250 loan with an individual shareholder. According to the agreement, the Group repaid the loan balance with the Group's 338,968 ordinary shares on May 03, 2022.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

12. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

The components of accrued expenses and other payables were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
	\$	\$
Payroll and welfare payable	2,853	2,356
VAT, and other taxes payable	492	514
Payables for office supply and utilities	226	124
Payables for purchase of property and equipment	53	49
Professional service fees	963	748
Payables for share purchase consideration (Note 10)	10,000	10,000
Payables for Samsung arbitration compensation (Note 20(e))	3,749	1,958
Interest and penalty payable	1,137	159
Advance from customers	5,084	5,422
Payables to an export/import agent	924	959
Payable related to a lawsuit	2,108	1,593
Others	60	56
	<u>27,649</u>	<u>23,938</u>

Payable related to a lawsuit represented an amount due to a third-party company. The original debtor claimed that the Group has breached the previously agreed settlement agreement, and transferred the debt to the third-party company during the year ended December 31, 2021. On April 20, 2023, the Group entered into a settlement agreement with the third-party company regarding the payments. According to the agreement, the Group will settle the balance in several payments until March 2024, and part of the balance has been classified to other payables – noncurrent.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Group executed a settlement agreement with Samsung regarding the payments with a payment period of eighteen months beginning on July 2022.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

13. CONVERTIBLE NOTES

Prior Private Placement Notes and Warrants

On February 25, 2021 and April 14, 2021 the Group entered into securities purchase agreements with institutional and individual investors, pursuant to which the Group sold approximately \$6.67 million of notes (the “February 25 Notes”) and 730,994 warrants at an exercise price of \$35.55 per share (the “February 25 Warrants”), \$1 million of notes (the “April 14 Notes”) and 157,563 warrants at an exercise price of \$24.64 per share (the “April 14 Warrants”) and, together with the February 25 Warrants, the “Prior Private Placement Warrants”) and \$15.3 million of notes (the “May 5 Notes”) and, together with the February 25 Notes and the April 14 Notes, the “Prior Private Placement Notes.”) The Prior Private Placement Notes have a two-year term with a conversion price of \$15.55 per share. The Prior Private Placement Notes have certain anti-dilution protections in the event of a lower priced issuance. Interest shall accrue on the notes at 8% annually, payable on a quarterly basis, in either cash or, in the event the registration statement registering such shares has been declared effective, ordinary shares. The Prior Private Placement Notes held by a particular holder will not be convertible to the extent such conversion would result in such holder owning more than 9.9% of the number of ordinary shares outstanding after giving effect to the issuance of ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of such note calculated in accordance with Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act. On May 5, 2021, the Company issued additional \$15.3 million Prior Private Placement Notes to investors in the February and April transactions.

The Prior Private Placement Warrants are exercisable immediately for a period of five years for cash, at an exercise price of \$35.55 per ordinary share for the February 25 Warrants and \$24.64 per ordinary share for the April 14 Warrants, subject to adjustment in the event of stock dividends and splits, or sales or grants of ordinary shares or ordinary share equivalents in certain transactions at less than the then current exercise price, or where the exercise price is higher than the then-current market price of the ordinary shares, on a cashless exercise basis, using the Black Scholes Value. The Prior Private Placement Warrants held by a particular holder will not be exercisable to the extent such conversion would result in such holder owning more than 9.9% of the number of ordinary shares outstanding after giving effect to the issuance of ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of such warrants calculated in accordance with Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, all of the February 25 Notes, April 14 Notes and May 5 Notes (except for \$1.57 million), and the Prior Private Placement Warrants have been converted into 1,496,271 ordinary shares, and all the 888,083 warrants exercised to 1,770,838 ordinary shares. During the year ended December 31, 2022, all of the February 25 Notes, April 14 Notes, May 5 Notes and the Prior Private Placement Warrants have been converted into 421,339 ordinary shares.

September 2021 Private Placement Notes and Warrants

On September 14, 2021 the Group entered into securities purchase agreements with institutional and individual investors, pursuant to which the Group sold \$13,575,000 of notes (the “September 2021 Notes”) and 2,337,293 Warrants (the “September 14 Warrants”). The September 2021 Notes have a two year term and are convertible into ordinary shares at the lower of (i) \$10.45 per share, (ii) 90% of the closing price of the ordinary shares on the date that the registration statement registering the underlying shares is declared effective, or (iii) in the event that the registration statement registering the underlying shares is not declared effective by the date that the shares underlying the September 2021 Notes are eligible to be sold, assigned or transferred under Rule 144, 90% of the closing price of the ordinary shares on such date. The September 2021 Notes have certain anti-dilution protections in the event of a lower priced issuance. Interest shall accrue on the notes at 8% annually, payable on a quarterly basis, in either cash or, in the event the registration statement registering the underlying shares has been declared effective, ordinary shares. The September 2021 Notes held by a particular holder will not be convertible to the extent such conversion would result in such holder owning more than 9.9% of the number of ordinary shares outstanding after giving effect to the issuance of ordinary shares issuable upon conversion of such note calculated in accordance with Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act. An additional \$13,575,000 of notes with the same terms will be issued upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, including the effectiveness of the registration statement.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

13. CONVERTIBLE NOTES (CONTINUED)

The Warrants are exercisable immediately for a period of five years for cash, at an exercise price of \$13.89 per ordinary share, subject to adjustment in the event of stock dividends and splits, or sales or grants of ordinary shares or ordinary share equivalents in certain transactions at less than the then current exercise price, or where the exercise price is higher than the then-current market price of the ordinary shares, on a cashless exercise basis, using the Black Scholes Value. The Warrants held by a particular holder will not be exercisable to the extent such conversion would result in such holder owning more than 9.9% of the number of ordinary shares outstanding after giving effect to the issuance of ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of such warrants calculated in accordance with Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, 88,240 warrants were exercised into 128,418 ordinary shares on a cashless basis.

As of December 31, 2022, all of the September 2021 Notes have been converted into 3,588,307 ordinary shares, and 1,080,406 warrants of the September 14 Warrants have been exercised to 2,782,471 ordinary shares.

May 2022 Private Placement Notes and Warrants

On May 25, 2022, the Group signed agreements with institutional and individual investors, for the sale of \$16,000,000 in secured convertible notes. The notes are due in two years, have an annual interest rate of 10% and are convertible into ordinary shares at 90% of the closing bid price on the day of closing, or 90% of the closing bid price of the ordinary shares on the date that such shares are first eligible to be sold, assigned or transferred under Rule 144 or Regulation S, as applicable, whichever is lower but in no event at less than \$0.1 per ordinary share, which was \$1.476 per shares. The Group also issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 6,049,607 ordinary shares at an exercise price of \$3.34 per share, subject to adjustment in certain conditions. The Group issued the notes and warrants on May 25, 2022.

As of December 31, 2022, \$13.55 million of May 2022 Notes have been converted into 15,314,982 ordinary shares. 3,829,109 warrants were exercised into 14,578,181 ordinary shares on a cashless basis.

The detachable Warrants issued to the above holder are considered to be indexed to the Company's own stock and classified in stockholders' equity and therefore they meet the scope exception prescribed in ASC 815-10-15.

The Group early adopted ASU 2020-06 on January 1, 2021. As a result, the Notes above were accounted for as a liability in its entirety, equal to the proceeds received, net of debt issuance discounts and debt issuance costs if any. At the time of issuance, the Group allocated the proceeds to the Convertible Notes and the Warrants based on their relative fair values. During the year ended December 31, 2021, in connection with the issuance of the Convertible Notes and the Warrants, the Group recorded debt discount of \$15,097 that will be amortized over the term of the Convertible Notes. During the year ended December 31, 2022, in connection with the issuance of the Convertible Notes and the Warrants, the Group recorded debt discount of \$6,994 that will be amortized over the term of the Convertible Notes.

The fair value of the Warrants was computed using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Variables used in the option-pricing model include the following:

	<u>Value per share</u>	<u>Risk-free interest rate</u>	<u>Expected warrant life</u>	<u>Expected volatility</u>
February 25, 2021 Warrants	1.76	0.60%	5 years	170%
April 14, 2021 Warrants	1.25	0.86%	5 years	168%
September 14, 2021 Warrants	0.72	0.78%	5 years	160%
May 25, 2022 Warrants	0.17	2.73%	5 years	152%

The fair values of the convertible notes are determined by the optimized value derived from valuation of straight debt and valuation of convertible debt. The assumptions include the following:

	<u>Coupon rate</u>	<u>Risk-free interest rate</u>	<u>Volatility</u>	<u>Bond yield</u>
February 25, 2021 Notes (\$6.67 million)	8%	0.13%	196%	28%
April 14, 2021 Notes (\$1 million)	8%	0.16%	196%	29%
May 5, 2021 Notes (\$13.33 million)	8%	0.16%	194%	28%
May 5, 2021 Notes (\$2 million)	8%	0.16%	193%	28%
September 14, 2021 Notes (\$13.575 million)	8%	0.21%	200%	30%
May 25, 2022 Notes (\$16.0 million)	10%	2.50%	153%	33%

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

13. CONVERTIBLE NOTES (CONTINUED)

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2022
	\$	\$
Principal amount	15,142	2,450
Less: unamortized discount and debt issuance costs	(5,152)	(759)
Total	9,990	1,691

Balance as of December 31, 2021:

	Principal	Less: unamortized discount and debt issuance costs
	\$	\$
US\$20.0 million 8% note due 2023 (\$18.4 million converted in fiscal 2021)	1,567	(463)
US\$3.0 million 8% note due 2023 (fully converted in fiscal 2021)	-	-
US\$13.58 million 8% note due 2023	13,575	(4,689)
Total	15,142	(5,152)

Balance as of December 31, 2022:

	Principal	Less: unamortized discount and debt issuance costs
	\$	\$
US\$20.0 million 8% note due 2023 (fully converted in fiscal 2022)	-	-
US\$3.0 million 8% note due 2023 (fully converted in fiscal 2021)	-	-
US\$13.58 million 8% note due 2023 (fully converted in fiscal 2022)	-	-
US\$16.0 million 10% note due 2024 (\$13.6 million converted in fiscal 2022)	2,450	(759)
Total	2,450	(759)

During the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, the holders of the convertible notes have converted into total of 1,496,271 and 19,324,628 the Group's ordinary shares, respectively. Interest expense related to the amortization of the debt discount of \$9,945 and \$11,387 recorded for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

14. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

The changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax of nil, were as follows:

	Foreign currency translation	Total
	\$	\$
Balance as of January 1, 2020	(1,904)	(1,904)
Current year other comprehensive income	661	661
Balance as of December 31, 2020	(1,243)	(1,243)
Current year other comprehensive income	152	152
Balance as of December 31, 2021	(1,091)	(1,091)
Current year other comprehensive loss	(2,421)	(2,421)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	(3,512)	(3,512)

15. MAINLAND CHINA EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTION PLAN

As stipulated by the regulations of the PRC, full-time employees of the Group in the PRC participate in a government-mandated multiemployer defined contribution plan organized by municipal and provincial governments. Under the plan, certain pension benefits, medical care, unemployment insurance, employee housing fund and other welfare benefits are provided to employees. The Group is required to make contributions to the plan based on certain percentages of employees' salaries. The total expenses for the plan from continuing operations were \$803, \$1,026 and \$721 and from discontinued operations were \$172, nil and nil for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

16. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

(a) Options issued in 2020

The Group granted 140,625 shares of options to three non-employees to purchase ordinary shares with the exercise price of \$20.0 per share on March 19, 2020. The expiration date of these options is March 19, 2023.

The Group granted 6,250 shares of warrants to an advisory company to purchase ordinary shares with the exercise price of \$0.16 per share on May 18, 2020. The expiration date of these warrants is May 18, 2027. The recipients received such warrants for bringing to the Company a merger possibility and have the ability to exercise the warrants into ordinary shares of the Company at the time of their own choosing by the expiration date or by the closing of a merger brought forth by them, whichever occurs earlier.

In December 2020, the Group decided to cancel all the shares of options as of December 31, 2019 and replaced with issuing ordinary shares.

	<u>Number of options</u>	<u>Weighted average exercise price (\$)</u>	<u>Weighted average remaining contractual term (Years)</u>	<u>Aggregate intrinsic value (\$)</u>
Outstanding, January 1, 2020	157,264	84.64	5.52	5,653
Granted	146,875	19.20		
Forfeited	(157,264)	81.92		
Outstanding, December 31, 2020	<u>146,875</u>	<u>19.20</u>	<u>2.39</u>	<u>4,828</u>
Outstanding, January 1, 2021	146,875	19.20	2.39	4,828
Granted	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, December 31, 2021	<u>146,875</u>	<u>19.20</u>	<u>1.22</u>	<u>-</u>
Outstanding, January 1, 2022	146,875	19.20	1.22	-
Granted	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, December 31, 2022	<u><u>146,875</u></u>	<u><u>19.20</u></u>	<u><u>1.22</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

16. SHARE BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2020, the Group had options outstanding to purchase an aggregate of 146,875 shares with an exercise price below the fair value of the Group's shares, resulting in an aggregate intrinsic value of \$4,828. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, the Group had options outstanding to purchase an aggregate of 146,875 shares with an exercise price above the fair value of the Group's shares, resulting in an aggregate intrinsic value of nil.

The Group calculated the estimated fair value of the options on the respective grant dates using the binomial-lattice option valuation model with the following assumptions for each applicable period which takes into account variables such as volatility, dividend yield, and risk-free interest rate, contractual term of the option, the probability that the option will be exercised prior to the end of its contractual life, and the probability of termination or retirement of the option holder in computing the value of the option:

	Year 2020
Risk-free interest rates	0.56%-0.57%
Expected life (years)	3-7 years
Expected volatility	70.6-72.2%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Exercise multiple	2.2
Post-vesting forfeit rate	0%
Fair value of underlying ordinary shares	\$16.32-\$20.00
Fair value of share option	\$8.80-\$19.84

No compensation expenses relating to share options granted to employees recognized for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

(b) Ordinary shares issued in 2020

In December 2020, the Group issued 873,946 ordinary shares to certain employees and non-employees. \$18,220 recorded as general and administrative expenses, \$87 recorded as selling and marketing expenses and \$1,687 recorded as research and development expenses. The ordinary shares were fully vested as of December 31, 2020.

(c) Ordinary shares issued in 2021

During fiscal 2021, the Group issued 643,194 ordinary shares to certain employees and non-employees. \$17,308 recorded as general and administrative expenses, nil recorded as selling and marketing expenses and \$225 recorded as research and development expenses. The ordinary shares issued were fully vested as of December 31, 2021.

(d) Ordinary shares issued in 2022

During fiscal 2022, the Group issued 3,945,572 ordinary shares to certain employees and non-employees. \$2,291 recorded as general and administrative expenses, \$47 recorded as selling and marketing expenses and \$1,048 recorded as research and development expenses. The ordinary shares issued were fully vested as of December 31, 2022.

17. TAXATION

Enterprise income tax ("EIT")

British Virgin Islands

The Company is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and conducts its primary business operations through the subsidiaries and VIEs in the PRC, India and Hong Kong. Under the current laws of the British Virgin Islands, the Company is not subject to tax on income or capital gains. Additionally, upon payments of dividends by the Company to its shareholders, no BVI withholding tax will be imposed.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

17. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

Cayman Islands

Borqs International is incorporated in the Cayman Islands and conducts its primary business operations through the subsidiaries and VIEs in the PRC, India and Hong Kong. Under the current laws of the Cayman Islands, Borqs International is not subject to tax on income or capital gains. Additionally, upon payments of dividends by the Company to its shareholders, no Cayman Islands withholding tax will be imposed.

Hong Kong

Borqs HK is subject to Hong Kong profits tax rate of 16.5% for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022. No provision for Borqs HK profits tax has been made in the consolidated financial statements as the entity had losses in the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022. Additionally, upon payments of dividends by the Company to its shareholders, no HK withholding tax will be imposed.

India

Borqs India is subject to income tax rate of 25.17% for the years ended December 31, 2020, income tax rate of 25.17% for the years ended December 31, 2021 and income tax rate of 25.17% for the years ended December 31, 2022. Amounts \$691 are included as income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2020, and \$445 are included as income tax benefit for the years ended December 31, 2021, and \$59 are included as income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2022.

The PRC

The Company's subsidiaries and VIE in the PRC are subject to the statutory rate of 25%, in accordance with the Enterprise Income Tax law (the "EIT Law"), which was effective since January 1, 2008, except for certain entities eligible for preferential tax rates.

Dividends, interests, rent or royalties payable by the Company's PRC subsidiaries, to non-PRC resident enterprises, and proceeds from any such non-resident enterprise investor's disposition of assets (after deducting the net value of such assets) shall be subject to 10% withholding tax, unless the respective non-PRC resident enterprise's jurisdiction of incorporation has a tax treaty or arrangements with China that provides for a reduced withholding tax rate or an exemption from withholding tax.

BORQS Beijing was qualified for a High and New Technology Enterprises ("HNTE") since 2012 and was eligible for a 15% preferential tax rate from 2012 to 2014. In July 2015, BORQS Beijing obtained a new HNTE certificate. BORQS Beijing has successfully renewed the HNTE certificate in December 2021 with effective term of three years until 2023. In accordance with the PRC Income Tax Laws, an enterprise awarded with the HNTE status may enjoy a reduced EIT rate of 15%. For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, BORQS Beijing enjoyed a preferential tax rate of 15%.

Yuantel Telecom was qualified for a High and New Technology Enterprises ("HNTE") since 2011 and is eligible for a 15% preferential tax rate from 2011 to 2013. In October 2014, Yuantel Telecom obtained a new HNTE certificate, which expired in October 2017. Yuantel Telecom has successfully renewed the HNTE certificate in December 2017 with effective term of three years until 2019. In accordance with the PRC Income Tax Laws, an enterprise awarded with the HNTE status may enjoy a reduced EIT rate of 15%. For the period from January 1 through October 29, 2020, Yuantel Telecom enjoyed a preferential tax rate of 15%.

The New EIT Law also provides that enterprises established under the laws of foreign countries or regions and whose "place of effective management" is located within the PRC are considered PRC tax resident enterprises and subject to PRC income tax at the rate of 25% on worldwide income. The definition of "place of effective management" refers to an establishment that exercises, in substance, overall management and control over the production and business, personnel, accounting, properties, etc. of an enterprise. As of December 31, 2022, no detailed interpretation or guidance has been issued to define "place of effective management". Furthermore, as of December 31, 2022, the administrative practice associated with interpreting and applying the concept of "place of effective management" is unclear. If the Group is deemed as a PRC tax resident, it would be subject to PRC tax under the New CIT Law. The Group will continue to monitor changes in the interpretation or guidance of this law.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

17. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

Profit (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes consisted of:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	\$	\$	\$
Non-PRC	(29,385)	(44,550)	(29,722)
PRC	(6,298)	(11,105)	836
	<u>(35,683)</u>	<u>(55,655)</u>	<u>(28,886)</u>

Income tax benefit (expense) comprised of:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	\$	\$	\$
Current	(1,410)	-	(343)
Deferred	1,004	445	284
	<u>(406)</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>(59)</u>

The reconciliation of tax computed by applying the statutory income tax rate of 25% for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022 applicable to the PRC operations to income tax expense was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	\$	\$	\$
Loss before income taxes	(35,683)	(55,655)	(28,886)
Income tax income computed at the statutory income tax rate at 25%	4,594	13,914	7,220
Non-deductible expenses	380	(1,095)	71
Non-taxation income	-	-	19
Preferential rate	(820)	(935)	1,970
Current and deferred tax rate differences	(291)	(709)	299
Foreign rate differences	(5)	(3,316)	(3,682)
Change of valuation allowance	(4,587)	(8,024)	(6,860)
Statutory income	-	-	-
R&D super deduction	323	610	904
Income tax (expense) benefit	<u>(406)</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>(59)</u>

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

17. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

Deferred Taxes

The significant components of deferred taxes were as follows:

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets		
Inventories provision	28	32
Accrued salary and welfare payable	214	217
Property, plant and equipment	-	175
Tax losses	229	-
Valuation allowance	-	-
Others	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	<u>471</u>	<u>424</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Intangible assets	671	15
Deferred cost of revenue	15	-
Others	325	894
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>1,011</u>	<u>909</u>

The Group operates through several subsidiaries and its Consolidated VIEs. Valuation allowance is considered for each of the entities where it was determined it was more likely than not that the benefits of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Realization of the net deferred tax assets is dependent on factors including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences and adequate future taxable income, exclusive of reversing deductible temporary differences and tax loss or credit carry forwards.

As of December 31, 2022, the Group had net tax losses from its PRC subsidiaries, as per filed tax returns, of \$18,657 which can be carried forward per tax regulation to offset future taxable income. The PRC taxable losses will expire from 2022 to 2031 if not utilized. The Group has net tax losses from its HK subsidiary of \$76,963, which will not expire.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, the Group recorded an unrecognized tax benefits of \$2,174 and \$1,990, respectively, of which, \$1,947 and \$2,394, respectively, are presented on a net basis against the deferred tax assets related to tax loss carry forwards on the consolidated balance sheets. The unrecognized tax benefits and its related interest are primarily related to under-reported intercompany profit. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits will change in the next 12 months, pending clarification of current tax law or audit by the tax authorities, however, an estimate of the range of the possible change cannot be made at this time. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, unrecognized tax benefits of \$227 and nil, respectively, if ultimately recognized, will impact the effective tax rate.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

17. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

A roll-forward of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	\$	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year	1,987	2,124	2,174
Reversal based on tax positions related to prior years	-	-	-
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation difference	137	50	(184)
Balance at end of year	<u>2,124</u>	<u>2,174</u>	<u>1,990</u>

In the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2022, the Group recorded interest expense accrued in relation to the unrecognized tax benefit of nil and nil in income tax expense, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, the tax years ended December 31, 2016 through 2021 for the PRC subsidiaries remain open for statutory examination by the PRC tax authorities.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Related parties

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Group
Bluecap	A company controlled by a key management of the Group
Hareesh Ramanna	Executive Vice President and Co-General Manager of Connected Solutions Business Unit

(b) Other than disclosed elsewhere, the Group had the following significant related party transactions for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	\$	\$	\$
Software services provided to:			
Bluecap	507	-	-

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(c) Other than disclosed elsewhere, the Group had the following significant related party balances for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	\$	\$	\$
Loan from:			
Bluecap	2,695	1,834	-
Interest expense on loan from:			
Bluecap	438	658	746

All balances with related parties as of December 31, 2021 and 2022 were unsecured, and had no fixed terms of repayment.

On July 31, 2018, the Group entered into a \$1,325 short-term loan agreement with Bluecap Mobile Private Limited (“Bluecap”), a company controlled by a key management of the Group, bearing an interest rate of 8% per annum to fund the Company’s working capital. The loan does not carry a maturity date and the outstanding principal balance as of December 31, 2022 was nil. The accrued interests were recorded in amount due to related parties.

19. RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

The Company’s ability to pay dividends is primarily dependent on the Company receiving distributions of funds from its subsidiaries and VIE. Relevant PRC statutory laws and regulations permit payments of dividends by the Company’s PRC subsidiaries only out of their retained earnings, if any, as determined in accordance with PRC accounting standards and regulations. The results of operations reflected in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP differ from those reflected in the statutory financial statements of the Company’s PRC subsidiaries and VIE.

In accordance with the PRC Regulations on Enterprises with Foreign Investment and the articles of association of the Company’s PRC subsidiaries, a foreign-invested enterprise established in the PRC is required to provide certain statutory reserves, namely the general reserve fund, the enterprise expansion fund and the staff welfare and bonus fund which are appropriated from net profit as reported in the enterprise’s PRC statutory accounts. A foreign-invested enterprise is required to allocate at least 10% of its annual net profit to the general reserve until such reserve has reached 50% of its respective registered capital based on the enterprise’s PRC statutory accounts. Appropriations to the enterprise expansion fund and the staff welfare and bonus fund are at the discretion of the board of directors for all foreign-invested enterprises. The aforementioned reserves can only be used for specific purposes and are not distributable as cash dividends. The PRC subsidiaries were established as foreign-invested enterprises and therefore, are subject to the above mandated restrictions on distributable profits. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022 the Group’s PRC subsidiaries had appropriated \$1,901 and \$1,901, respectively, in its statutory reserves.

Foreign exchange and other regulations in the PRC may further restrict the Company’s VIE from transferring funds to the Company in the form of dividends, loans and advances. Amounts restricted include paid-in capital and statutory reserves of the Company’s PRC subsidiaries and the equity of the Consolidated VIEs, as determined pursuant to PRC generally accepted accounting principles. As of December 31, 2022, restricted net assets of the Company’s PRC subsidiaries were \$82,072.

20. EQUITY

(a) Disposal of MVNO BU (Note 1(c))

See Note 1(c) for details for equity transactions related to disposal of Yuantel.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

20. EQUITY (CONTINUED)

(b) Investment with KADI

On December 15, 2018, the Group entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (“Purchase Agreement”) with Shanghai KADI Machinery Technology Co., Ltd. (“KADI SH”), KADI Technologies Limited (“KADI HK”) (collectively, “KADI”) and Lin Hu and Shou Huajun, the sole shareholders of KADI SH and KADI HK (the “KADI’s Selling Shareholders”), for the purchase of 60% of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of KADI SH (“KADI SH Shares”) and 60% of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of KADI HK (“KADI HK Shares”, together with the KADI SH Shares, the “KADI Shares”). The transaction with KADI consists of total cash consideration of \$4,600 in installments and share consideration equivalent to \$9,750 in installments upon achievement of earn-outs by KADI SH from 2018 to 2021. As of December 31, 2018, \$600 was prepaid to KADI SH. The transaction did not close as of December 31, 2019 due to KADI not able to present audited financial statements as required by the earn-out provisions of the agreement and that KADI has not performed the ownership change registration at the local jurisdiction. Although KADI was not able to present audited financial statements as required by the earn-out provisions of the agreement and has not performed the ownership change registration, 102,035 of Borqs’ ordinary shares were issued to KADI on January 9, 2019, for which the Group recorded the fair value of these shares in an aggregate of \$5,217 in additional paid-in capital, with a corresponding amount included in subscription receivable. As a result, future capital commitments for KADI has been voided due to KADI’s breach of provisions of the agreements. As of the filing of this annual report, the Group has cancelled all the ordinary shares of 36,813 shares, which were issued into escrow account with KADI. Also, the Group is in negotiation with KADI for a reduced ownership of KADI or a rescission of the acquisition.

The Group has initiated arbitration proceeding in February 2022 in Hong Kong against KADI and its owners for breach of contract according to the KADI Agreement, seeking from KADI of i) a payment of \$600 in cash previously paid to KADI, ii) the return of 65,222 ordinary shares of Borqs previously issued to the owners of KADI, and iii) payment in cash for loss of profit from KADI’s projected business in the amount of \$5.3 million. As of the filing of this annual report, the arbitration is in its initial stages and there is no assurance that the outcome of the proceedings will be in favor of Borqs.

(c) Equity financing from Chongqing City Youtong Equity Investment Fund (“Chongqing Youtong”)

On April 18, 2019, the Group entered into an equity financing agreement with Chongqing Youtong owned by the Chongqing Government in the PRC. According to the agreement, Chongqing Youtong purchased 9.9 % equity interest of the Company equivalent to 233,392 ordinary shares with a total purchase consideration of \$13,865 on May 16, 2019, for which 75% of the total purchase consideration amounting to \$10,399 in cash was received. The remaining 25% of the total purchase consideration amounting to \$3,466 will be contributed in the form of real property and equipment (the “Property Investment”) by Chongqing Youtong within six months from May 16, 2019 the date that the cash investment portion was completed. However, the Property Investment has not yet been completed.

In February 2023, the Group entered into a settlement agreement with Chongqing Youtong on the settlement of the equity financing. For the cash consideration with the amount of \$10,399, the Group agreed to repay Chongqing Youtong the principal plus 8% annually interest with its ordinary shares. Besides, both parties agreed to not proceed with the remainder 25% investment and the related previous issued 58,348 shares will not withdraw. Also, to compensate Youtong’s investment loss from the share price decline, the Group issued additional 56,024,444 ordinary shares in February 2023 equal to approximately \$13.46 million including interest expense from May 2019 to February 2023, with annual interest rate of 8%.

By entering into the agreement not to proceed with the remainder 25% investment in the form of real property and equipment, the amount was released from subscriptions receivable, and a loss related to equity financing recognized during the year ended December 31, 2022.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

20. EQUITY (CONTINUED)

(d) Repurchase of Shares from Zhengqi International Holding Limited (“Zhengqi”)

On January 10, 2018, we entered into a stock repurchase agreement (“Stock Repurchase Agreement”) with Zhengqi International Holding Limited (“Zhengqi”), pursuant to which we agreed to repurchase 60,384 of our ordinary shares that were originally issued and sold to Zhengqi on August 18, 2017, at an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$10,070 or \$166.40 per share. The \$10,048 was paid on February 28, 2018 and recorded as prepayment. On May 20, 2019, the 60,384 repurchased shares were cancelled. (Note 6)

(e) Settlement of arbitration with Claimant Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (“Samsung”)

On November 27, 2018, the Secretariat of the International Court of Arbitration for the International Chamber of Commerce issued a final award to Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (“Samsung”) that constituted the final decision on the Group’s dispute with Samsung over a sales contract. The court order required the Group to pay to Samsung total payments of \$4,650 including: i) \$4,280 as the “Principal Amount”, plus (ii) accrued interest of \$370 computed from March 31, 2019 on the outstanding balance of the Principal Amount at a simple interest rate of 9% per annum (together with the Principal Amount, collectively referred to as the “Settlement Payment”). On April 26, 2019, the Group entered into a settlement agreement with Samsung according to which, the Group shall pay the full and total amount of the Settlement Payment in equal monthly installments over a period of twenty-four months beginning on March 31, 2019. In addition, a total of 138,108 ordinary shares were issued to Samsung as escrow shares in the year 2019 as security for the payments. The Group recorded the fair value of the shares issued in an aggregate of \$6,401 in additional paid-in capital, with a corresponding amount included in subscription receivable. Due to cash constraints, particularly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Group has not made monthly installments to Samsung since the fourth quarter of 2019, and Samsung has not pursued alternative means of repayment from the Group.

In April 2022, the Group executed a settlement agreement with Samsung regarding the payments. The total amount of principal and accrued interest as of the end of May 2022 is approximately \$4.4 million less \$1.6 million paid in cash on May 27, 2022, equaling a net amount of approximately \$2.8 million. According to the agreement, the Group shall pay the full and total amount of the payments in equal monthly installments over a period of eighteen months beginning on July 2022. In addition, a total of 1,003,593 ordinary shares were issued to Samsung as escrow shares as security for the payments. The Group recorded the fair value of the shares issued in an aggregate of \$2,760 in additional paid-in capital, with a corresponding amount included in subscription receivable.

(f) Investment in Shenzhen Crave Communication Co., Ltd. (“Crave”) and Colmei Technology International Ltd. (“Colmei”)

Refer to Note 10 for 11,459 shares on January 10, 2019 related to long-term investments.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

20. EQUITY (CONTINUED)

(g) Debt Repayments with ordinary shares

(1) In May 2020, we issued ordinary shares to settle debt due to Coming Technologies Ltd valued per agreement at a total amount of \$1,998 which comprised of:

a. \$880 in payables for products Borqs ordered from TianFu in the amount of \$658 and EPIC in the amount of \$222. TianFu and EPIC in turn ordered the manufacturing of components and parts from Coming Tech. Coming Tech had delivered such products, via TianFu and EPIC, to Borqs. These orders and deliveries were made in the year 2018. Borqs confirmed the receipt of the products in full and then delivered them to Borqs' customer. Borqs had recorded these amounts as Accounts Payable to TianFu and EPIC; and by settling the amount of \$880 directly with Coming Tech, Borqs can reduce our Accounts Payable with TianFu and EPIC for their respective amounts.

b. \$937 with Purchase Orders placed with EPIC in January of 2020 which EPIC in turn placed with Coming Tech. We anticipated to deliver the products to our customer by the end of the first calendar quarter in 2020. However, we determined that the project was cancelled by April 2020 most significantly due to the fact that the COVID-19 virus was spreading worldwide and turning into a pandemic, and the cancellation came prior to the delivery of our products to the customer. We sought alternative channels of distribution for the products but no customers were willing to commit to taking merchandise when many retail businesses were closing at that time. However, Coming Tech had already manufactured the products and Borqs became liable for the total of amount of \$937.

c. \$182 in an extra compensation to Coming Tech in the settlement, for receiving ordinary shares of Borqs that were not freely tradable for a minimum of six months from issuance. No registration statement was to be filed for the settlement shares received by Coming Tech, and the shares could only become sellable after a minimum of six months from the date of issuance according to Rule 144. Also, if Borqs Technologies becomes not in compliance with the SEC rules and regulations as a listed company, the shares cannot be sold in the public market. The lapse of time by this minimum holding period and compliance requirements added risk to Coming Tech regarding the value of the shares. The Company and Coming Tech came to terms that an extra 10% in value of the shares were to be issued to Coming Tech due to this additional risk.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

20. EQUITY (CONTINUED)

The 60,679 ordinary shares issued on May 7, 2020 at the closing price of the Company stock of \$24.96 per share. The Company recognized gain of \$484 in gain on debt settlement during fiscal year 2020. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the issuance of \$1,988 in value of ordinary shares caused a reduction of our Accounts Payable to TianFu of \$658 and EPIC of \$222, recording G&A Expense of \$937 and Financing Expense of \$182.

- (2) The Company entered into a loan agreement with American West Pacific International Investment Corporation (“AWP”) on June 8, 2020. Under this agreement, the Company need to repay the principal amount of \$0.4 million in its entirety, with interest on the due date. AWP claimed the Company to the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County in Florida. On October 21, 2020, the Court issued an agreed order for the settlement of the claim and approved the issuance of 32,943 common shares of the Company in exchange for the settlement. The shares issued on October 29, 2020 at the closing price of the Company stock of \$15.38 per share. The Company recognized loss of \$101 in loss on debt settlement during fiscal year 2020. Significantly affected by the pandemic during 2020 when business activities dropped over 70% from the prior year, operational cash flow was severely challenged and we could not payback this loan in cash. We sought the alternate means via a court approval under securities rule 3(a)(10) and was able to issue free-trading shares to the lender as settlement.
- (3) Sinowinglaw LLP, aka Beijing Zhongpeng Law Firm (“Sinowing”) provided services to the Company. The Company was in default of its payment obligations to Sinowing for consulting and legal fees and costs in the amount of approximate \$1.2 million. Sinowing claimed against the Company to the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County in Florida. On October 29, 2020, the Court issued an agreed order for the settlement of the claim and approved the issuance of 98,808 common shares of the Company in exchange for the settlement. The shares issued on November 4, 2020 at the closing price of the Company stock of \$15.92 per share. The Company recognized loss of \$356 in loss on debt settlement during fiscal year 2020. Significantly affected by the pandemic during 2020 when business activities dropped over 70% from the prior year, operational cash flow was severely challenged and we could not payback these back-due fees in cash. We sought the alternate means via a court approval under securities rule 3(a)(10) and was able to issue free-trading shares to Sinowing as settlement.
- (4) The Group was default with the terms of our loans and revolving credit lines PFG which is the prime lender. The Group has entered into agreements dated December 14, 2020 with PFG and LMFA Financing LLC (“LMFA”), a Florida limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of LM Funding America, Inc. (Nasdaq: LMFA), in which LMFA will purchase approximately \$18 million of debt in tranches. As of February 10, 2021, LMFA has completed the purchase of \$17.87 million of principal, accrued interest and applicable fees (the “Debt”), converted into all 1.42 million shares of the Group’s ordinary shares by February 10, 2021. With the Company settling another \$1.27 million of Debt directly with PFG through the issuance of 94,170 shares on February 17, 2021. As of December 31, 2021, the Group’s defaulted Debts with PFG totaling \$19.14 million have been eliminated. The Group recognized loss of \$16,580 in loss on debt settlement during fiscal year 2021.
- (5) On March 03, 2020, the Group entered into an agreement with AWP. The Group has been offered a term loan of principal of \$1 million for 6 months with interest at 12% per annum. On June 15, 2021, the Group has settled the \$1 million loan principal with 99,206 shares. The Group recognized loss of \$619 in loss on debt settlement during fiscal year 2021.
- (6) On May 03, 2022, the Group entered into a share exchange agreement regarding the \$1,250 loan with an individual shareholder. According to the agreement, the Group shall repay the loan balance with 338,968 the Group’s ordinary shares. The Group issued shares on May 03, 2022 and recognized gain of \$217 in loss on debt settlement during fiscal year 2022.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

20. EQUITY (CONTINUED)

(h) Management's contribution

Due to stringent operational cash flows caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the CFO voluntarily forfeited his salary for the year 2020 as a contribution to the Group.

(i) Collateral of 250,000 restricted ordinary shares to AWP

In December 2020, the Group entered into an agreement with AWP. The Group has been offered a term loan for 6 months with interest at 12% per annum. According to the agreement, the Group issued 250,000 restricted ordinary shares to be held in escrow at Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company as collateral. The Group recorded the fair value of the shares issued in an aggregate of \$4,080 in additional paid-in capital, with a corresponding amount included in subscription receivable.

On June 15, 2021, the Group has released the 250,000 shares from escrow to AWP as full payment of the \$1 million loan principal with 99,206 shares, and a compensation for service of a future project with 150,794 shares.

(j) Shares conversion from the holders of the convertible notes

During the year ended December 31, 2021, all of the February 25 Notes, April 14 Notes and May 5 Notes (except for \$1.57 million) have been converted into the Group's ordinary shares of 1,496,271 shares. None of the September 2021 Notes have been converted. During the year ended December 31, 2022, total of 19,324,628 ordinary share were converted by the holders.

(k) Warrants exercised from the holders of the convertible notes

During the year ended December 31, 2021, all of the February 25, 2021, April 14, 2021 and May 5, 2021 Warrants have been exercised by the holders into 1,770,838 of the Group's ordinary shares. 88,240 warrants of the September 14, 2021 Warrants have been exercised into 128,418 of the Group's ordinary shares.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, 1,080,406 warrants of the September 14, 2021 Warrants have been exercised into 2,782,471 of the Group's ordinary shares. And 3,829,109 warrants of the May 25, 2022 Warrants have been exercised into 14,578,181 of the Group's ordinary shares.

All of these warrants were exercised on a cashless basis.

(l) Acquisition of HHE

Refer to Note 4 for 877,183 shares issued on October 20, 2021 related to the acquisition of HHE.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

20. EQUITY (CONTINUED)

(m) Capital injection from non-controlling shareholders of a subsidiary

The non-controlling shareholders of HHE have capital injection to HHE with the amount of \$297 after the Group’s acquisition of HHE in 2021 and capital injection with the amount of \$438 during the year ended December 31, 2022.

21. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Group applies ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 requires disclosures to be provided on fair value measurement. The Group has adopted the ASU 2018-13 Disclosure Framework — Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement on January 1, 2020. It requires public companies to disclose the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements.

ASC 820 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 — Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 — Include other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

ASC 820 describes three main approaches to measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities: (1) market approach; (2) income approach; and (3) cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated from market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present value amount. The measurement is based on the value indicated by current market expectations about those future amounts. The cost approach is based on the amount that would currently be required to replace an asset.

The Group differentiate between those assets and liabilities required to be carried at fair value at every reporting period (“recurring”) and those assets and liabilities that are only required to be adjusted to fair value under certain circumstances (“nonrecurring”).

The key input and assumptions included internal rate of return of 11.2%, weighted average cost of capital of 12.0% and weighted average return of assets of 12.0%.

The following tables present recorded amounts of major financial assets and liabilities measured at Level 3 fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2021:

	December 31, 2021
Contingent consideration - current	(1,392)
Contingent consideration – non-current	(389)
Total	(1,781)

The contingent consideration was recognized through the acquisition of HHE. As of the acquisition date, the fair value of the contingent consideration was \$1,669 and the change in fair value from the acquisition date to December 31, 2021 was recorded as change in fair value of contingent consideration. As of December 31, 2022, HHE was deconsolidated and the contingent consideration was derecognized.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

22. DEBT FORGIVENESS

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group entered into an account payable forgiveness agreement with a supplier in December 2021. The Group has long cooperation relationship with the supplier, and there was long-aging balance of account payable due to the supplier. The supplier agreed to waive part of the long-aging account payable balance with the amount of \$2.1 million, and retained the remaining part of the balance. According to the agreement, the Group wrote off \$2.1 million of liability and recorded as other income in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2021.

23. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted loss per share for each of the years presented are calculated as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	\$	\$	\$
Numerator:			
Net loss from continuing operations	(36,089)	(55,210)	(28,945)
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest from continuing operation	(1)	(54)	(190)
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.	<u>(36,088)</u>	<u>(55,156)</u>	<u>(28,755)</u>
Accretion to redemption value of preferred shares for continuing operations	-	-	-
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.'s ordinary shareholders	<u>(36,088)</u>	<u>(55,156)</u>	<u>(28,755)</u>
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	1,302	(1,392)	(9,916)
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest from discontinued operation	716	(683)	(4,639)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.	<u>586</u>	<u>(709)</u>	<u>(5,277)</u>
Net loss attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.'s ordinary shareholders	<u>(35,502)</u>	<u>(55,865)</u>	<u>(34,032)</u>
Denominator:			
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares—basic	2,782,188	7,370,719	22,951,092
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares—diluted	2,782,188	7,370,719	22,951,092
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding from discontinued operations—basic	2,782,188	7,370,719	22,951,092
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding from discontinued operations—diluted	2,782,188	7,370,719	22,951,092
Net loss per share from continuing operations attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.			
Loss per share—Basic:	(12.97)	(7.48)	(1.25)
Loss per share—Diluted:	(12.97)	(7.48)	(1.25)
Net earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.			
Earnings (loss) per share—Basic:	0.21	(0.10)	(0.23)
Earnings (loss) per share—Diluted:	0.21	(0.10)	(0.23)
Net loss per share attributable to Borqs Technologies, Inc.			
Loss per share—Basic:	(12.76)	(7.58)	(1.48)
Loss per share—Diluted:	(12.76)	(7.58)	(1.48)

For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2021 and 2022, share options and warrants associated with private placements were anti-dilutive and excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share. See Note 20(c) for the 56,024,444 ordinary shares issued subsequently in February 2023.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

24. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Capital commitments and contingencies

Refer to Note 21 (b) for details related to investments with KADI. As of the filing of this annual report, the Group is in negotiation with KADI for a reduced ownership of KADI or a rescission of the acquisition.

(b) Income taxes

As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, the Group recognized an accrual of \$2,174 and \$1,990, respectively, in unrecognized tax benefits and its interest (Note 17). The final outcome of the tax uncertainty is dependent upon various matters including tax examinations, interpretation of tax laws or expiration of statutes of limitation. However, due to the uncertainties associated with the status of examinations, including the protocols of finalizing audits by the relevant tax authorities, there is a high degree of uncertainty regarding the future cash outflows associated with these tax uncertainties. As of December 31, 2021 and 2022, the Group classified the accrual for unrecognized tax benefits as a non-current liability.

(c) Contingent liability in relation to disposal of a subsidiary

One of the nominee shareholders of Big Cloud Network denied his entrustment relationship with the Group and claimed his rights and interests proceeds of the disposal of Yuantel. Although there were agreements between the Group and the nominee shareholder, there was no direct evidence to show the entrustment relationship between both parties, which may not be supported by the existing PRC laws and regulation. As a result, the Group assessed that a probable loss could be incurred. The Group estimated a loss ranged from \$3.2 million to \$3.6 million based on the best estimate of the information available. Because of there was no amount within the range would be a better estimate than any other amount, the minimum amount of \$3.2 million was recorded as a contingent liability as of December 31, 2020. Even though the minimum amount in the range is not necessarily the amount of loss that will be ultimately determined, it is not likely that the ultimate loss will be less than the minimum amount. The ultimate amount could result in a loss of up to \$0.4 million in excess of the amount accrued.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the nominee shareholder of Big Cloud Network signed an agreement with the Group, to transfer his equity share in Big Cloud Network to one of the Group's subsidiaries. By transferring all the shareholder's rights and obligations under the agreement, the nominee shareholder no longer has any rights in Big Cloud Network or rights and interests in the proceeds of disposal of Yuantel. As a result, the probable loss has been reversed and the contingent liability of \$3.2 million has been reversed as of December 31, 2021.

(d) Contingency in business disposal during 2021

During the year ended December 31 2021, the Group(transferor) disposed one of its subsidiaries (the target company) to a 3rd party (transferee) (Note 4). The Group is currently not a party to any claims related to the disposal of this subsidiary. However, according to the disposal agreement, after the completion of this transfer, the Group may compensate the transferee for losses suffered in the event that:

- a. the transferee is liable for the debts of the target company, or
- b. the target company goes into liquidation or bankruptcy, and the transferee is required to assume the responsibility for repayment of any debt of the target company.

Also, if losses are caused to the transferee, due to any claims and liabilities that have occurred before the completion of the transfer, The Group shall compensate the transferee for any such losses.

While management believes that such matter is currently not likely to happen, there can be no assurance that matter arising in the course of business for which the Group is or could become involved.

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

25. PARENT COMPANY ONLY CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Condensed balance sheets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		-	1,514
Amount due from related parties		41,646	38,405
Total current assets		<u>41,646</u>	<u>39,919</u>
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries and Consolidated VIEs		(33,781)	(18,166)
Total non-current assets		<u>(33,781)</u>	<u>(18,166)</u>
Total assets		<u>7,865</u>	<u>21,753</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other payables		14,733	14,658
Total current liabilities		<u>14,733</u>	<u>14,658</u>
Total liabilities		<u>14,733</u>	<u>14,658</u>
Shareholders' (deficit) equity			
Additional paid-in capital		262,271	310,267
Accumulated deficit		(271,040)	(305,073)
Statutory reserve		1,901	1,901
Total shareholders' (deficit) equity		<u>(6,868)</u>	<u>7,095</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>7,865</u>	<u>21,753</u>

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

25. PARENT COMPANY ONLY CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Condensed statements of operations

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	(2,125)	(2,450)	(1,653)
Operating loss	(2,125)	(2,450)	(1,653)
Share of losses of subsidiaries and Consolidated VIEs	(33,965)	(54,152)	(37,208)
Loss before income taxes	(36,090)	(56,602)	(38,861)
Income tax expense	-	-	-
Net loss	(36,090)	(56,602)	(38,861)

Condensed statements of comprehensive income (loss)

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	\$	\$	\$
Net loss	(36,090)	(56,602)	(38,861)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax of nil:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax of nil	1,498	507	(1,456)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax of nil:			
Comprehensive loss	(34,592)	(56,095)	(40,317)
Comprehensive loss attributable to the Company's ordinary shareholders	(34,633)	(56,085)	(40,393)

Condensed statements of cash flows

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2020	2021	2022
	\$	\$	\$
Net cash generated from operating activities	-	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-	-
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	-	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent and restricted cash	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent and restricted cash at beginning of the year	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent and restricted cash at end of the year	-	-	-
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	-	-	-
Restricted cash at the end of the year	-	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of year	-	-	-

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

25. PARENT COMPANY ONLY CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of presentation

In the Company-only financial statements, the Company's investment in subsidiaries is stated at cost plus equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries since inception.

The Company records its investment in its subsidiary under the equity method of accounting as prescribed in ASC Subtopic 323-10, *Investment-Equity Method and Joint Ventures*, ("ASC 323-10"), and such investments are presented on the balance sheet as "Investment in subsidiaries and Consolidated VIEs" and the share of the subsidiaries' profit or losses are presented as "Share of profits (losses) of subsidiaries and Consolidated VIEs" on the statements of operations.

The subsidiaries did not pay any dividends to the Company for the years presented.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted and as such, these Company-only financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(b) Intercompany transactions

The Company had the following related party balances as of December 31, 2021 and 2022:

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
	\$	\$
Amount due from (to) related parties		
- Borqs HK	17,472	17,280
- Borqs Beijing	(83)	(113)
- Borqs USA	808	808
- Borqs International	23,449	20,430

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Amounts in thousands of \$, unless otherwise stated, except for number of shares and per share data)

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Group has cash balance of \$1,823 held by Silicon Valley Bank as of December 31, 2022. On March 10, 2023, the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation closed Silicon Valley Bank and appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) as receiver. On March 12, 2023, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC released a joint statement confirming that all depositors of Silicon Valley Bank would have access to all of their money after only one business day of closure, including funds held in uninsured deposit accounts. The Group received full access to the funds in its deposit and money market accounts on March 13, 2023. On March 14, 2023, the Group wired out the majority of the cash balance deposit in Silicon Valley Bank to HSBC bank account located in Hong Kong within the Group and only \$0.4 thousand left.

The Group has a payable related to a lawsuit due to a third-party company. The original debtor claimed that the Group has breached the previously agreed settlement agreement, and transferred the debt to the third-party company during the year ended December 31, 2021. On April 20, 2023, the Group entered into a settlement agreement with the third-party company regarding the payments. According to the agreement, the Group will settle the balance in several payments until March 2024.

On May 03, 2023, the Group received written notification from the Listing Qualifications Staff of The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“Nasdaq”) indicating that the Group has not regained compliance with the minimum bid price of \$1 required for continued listing on The Nasdaq Capital Market, as set forth in Nasdaq Listing Rule 5550(a)(2) (the “Bid Price Requirement”).

The Group has engaged an advisory firm to request a hearing which will stay the suspension or delisting action pending the hearing and the expiration of any extension period granted by the Panel following the hearing. Consequently, the Group’s ordinary shares are expected to remain listed on The Nasdaq Capital Market at least until the Panel renders a decision following the hearing. There can be no assurance that the Panel will determine to continue the Company’s listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market or that the Group will timely evidence compliance with the terms of any extension that may be granted by the Panel following the hearing.

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation
Borqs International Holding Corp. (Bholding)	Cayman Islands
Borqs Technologies USA, Inc. (BTUSA)	Nevada, USA
Borqs Software Solutions Private Limited (BIN)	India
Borqs Technologies (HK) Limited (BTHK)	Hong Kong
Borqs Hong Kong Limited (BHK)	Hong Kong
Borqs KK (BKK)	Japan
Borqs Technologies, Ltd. (BTCHN)	PRC
Borqs Huzhou, Ltd. (BHZ)	PRC
Borqs Beijing Ltd. (BBJ)	PRC
Borqs Chongqing Ltd. (BCQ)	PRC
Beijing Big Cloud Century Technology Limited (BC-Tech)	PRC
Beijing Borqs Software Technology Co, Ltd. (BSW)	PRC
Beijing Big Cloud Network Technology Co., Ltd. (BC-NW)	PRC

BORQS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**INSIDER TRADING POLICY****(As adopted on August 18, 2017)****General Overview**

BORQS is committed to high standards of honest and ethical business conduct and compliance with laws, rules and regulations.

Under this Insider Trading Policy, every BORQS employee, contractor, consultant and board member is prohibited from trading in BORQS stock while in possession of material nonpublic information about BORQS, and prohibited from giving material nonpublic information about BORQS or others to anyone who might trade on the basis of that information.

Capitalized terms are defined terms listed at the end of this Policy. A list of frequently-asked-questions (FAQs) about this Policy follows the defined terms. The FAQs are part of this Policy and the rules articulated in the FAQs must be followed as well.

Neither BORQS nor the Compliance Officer is liable for any actions under this Policy. Neither BORQS nor the Compliance Officer is responsible for any failure to approve a trade or for imposing any Blackout Period.

Scope

1. This Policy covers all BORQS employees, contractors, consultants and board members, as well as the members of their immediate families and persons sharing their households; it also covers venture capital funds and other entities (such as partnerships, trusts and corporations) that are affiliated or associated with such persons. These Covered Persons are responsible for ensuring compliance with this Policy by members of their immediate families and persons sharing their households, and by entities with which they are affiliated or associated.
 2. This Policy applies to all transactions in BORQS securities, including ordinary shares of BORQS, restricted stock units and stock options, however acquired, and any other type of securities that BORQS may issue, such as preferred stock, convertible notes, warrants and exchange-traded options or other derivative securities.
 3. BORQS may impose sanctions for violation of this Policy and may issue stop-transfer orders to our transfer agent to implement it. Sanctions for individuals may include any disciplinary action, including termination of employment with BORQS, where applicable. Section 16 Persons and/or Access Persons may be required to certify compliance with this Policy on an annual basis. Notifications and approvals required under this Policy may be provided by electronic mail.
-

Statement of Company Policy

Prohibited Activities

- A. No Section 16 Person, and no Access Person, may trade in BORQS securities unless the trade has been approved in advance by the Compliance Officer in accordance with this Policy.
- B. No Covered Person may trade in BORQS securities while possessing material nonpublic information about BORQS. It does not matter if the personal decision to trade was made before coming into possession of material nonpublic information – once the Covered Person comes into possession of the material nonpublic information, he or she cannot trade (other than pursuant to a permitted 10b5-1 Plan).
- C. No Covered Person may trade in BORQS securities outside of the Policy’s Trading Windows, or during any Blackout Period designated by the Compliance Officer.
- D. No Covered Person may disclose material nonpublic information about BORQS to any outside person, unless required to do so as part of that Covered Person’s regular duties for BORQS or authorized by the Compliance Officer.
- E. No Covered Person may give trading advice of any kind about BORQS to anyone while possessing material nonpublic information about BORQS, except that Covered Persons should advise others not to trade if doing so might violate this Policy or the law. We strongly discourage Covered Persons from giving trading advice concerning BORQS to third parties even when the Covered Person does not possess material nonpublic information about BORQS.
- F. No Covered Person may: (a) trade in the securities of any other public company while possessing material nonpublic information about that company that was obtained in the course of service as a Covered Person; (b) disclose material nonpublic information about another public company to anyone; or (c) give anyone trading advice about any other public company while possessing material nonpublic information about that company.
- G. No Covered Person may engage in transactions involving options or other derivative securities on BORQS’ securities, such as puts and calls, whether on an exchange or in any other market; provided however that a Covered Person may exercise compensatory equity grants issued by BORQS.
- H. No Covered Person may engage in hedging or monetization transactions involving BORQS securities, such as zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts.
- I. No Covered Person may engage in short sales of BORQS’ securities, including short sales “against the box.”
- J. No Covered Person may use or pledge BORQS securities as collateral in a margin account or as collateral for a loan unless the pledge has been approved by the Compliance Officer.

Section 16 Persons and Access Persons Require Prior Approval of Trades

The Section 16 Persons and Access Persons (as listed on [Exhibit A](#)) must obtain prior approval of all trades in BORQS securities from the Compliance Officer. In addition, Section 16 Persons must notify the Compliance Officer prior to any gifts or other transfers of BORQS securities.

Trading Windows and Blackout Periods

1. *Trading Windows.* All Covered Persons are permitted to trade in BORQS securities only during the Trading Window period that begins after the close of trading on the first full trading day following the widespread public release of our quarterly or year-end operating results, and ends at the close of trading on the twentieth calendar day in the third month of the then-current quarter.
2. *No Trading During Trading Windows While in the Possession of Material Nonpublic Information.* Even if a Trading Window is in effect, no Covered Person possessing material nonpublic information about BORQS may trade in Company securities. Persons possessing such information may trade during a Trading Window only after the close of trading on the second full trading day following our widespread public release of such information.

For example, if BORQS announces earnings after close of trading on a Monday (or before trading begins on a Tuesday), then the first time a Covered Person can trade BORQS securities is after the close of market on Tuesday (effectively the opening of the market on Wednesday for regular trading), assuming the Covered Person is not aware of other material nonpublic information at that time. However, if BORQS announces earnings after trading begins on that Tuesday, then the first time the Covered Person can trade is after the close of market on Wednesday (effectively the opening of the market on Thursday for regular trading).

3. *No Trading During Blackout Periods.* Even if a Trading Window is in effect, the Compliance Officer may designate special trading Blackout Periods that apply to particular individuals or groups of persons (including all Covered Persons), for such time, and with respect to such persons, as the Compliance Officer determines in his or her discretion. No Covered Person may trade in BORQS securities outside of the applicable Trading Windows or during any such Blackout Periods. No Covered Person who learns of such a Blackout Period may disclose to any other person that a Blackout Period has been designated or that one was previously in place. The fact of the Blackout Period is confidential and cannot be disclosed internally or externally. The failure of the Compliance Officer to subject a person to a Blackout Period does not relieve that person of the obligation not to trade while in possession of material non-public information.

Permitted Trades Under 10b5-1 Plans

Certain sales, purchases and other transfers of BORQS securities may be permitted while a Covered Person is aware of material non-public information if they are effected pursuant to a written contract, letter of instruction or plan that (a) complies with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act and this Policy and (b) has been approved by the Compliance Officer at least 90 days in advance of the first trade thereunder. Because Section 16 Persons and Access Persons who are also on the BORQS Leadership Team are more likely than other Covered Persons to receive access to material non-public information in their roles with BORQS, they are permitted to adopt 10b5-1 Plans covering BORQS' securities (subject to meeting the requirements of this Policy). The Compliance Officer may expand or modify this list of permitted individuals.

Priority of Statutory or Regulatory Trading Restrictions

The trading prohibitions and restrictions of this Policy are also subject to prohibitions or restrictions prescribed by contract or by federal and state securities laws and regulations (e.g., contractual restrictions on the resale of securities, short-swing trading by Section 16 Persons or compliance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act). Any Covered Person who is uncertain whether other prohibitions or restrictions apply should ask the Compliance Officer.

Reporting Violations; Inquiries

The Compliance Officer or his or her designee will review, and either approve or prohibit, any proposed trades in BORQS securities by Section 16 Persons and Access Persons. The Compliance Officer will administer and interpret this Policy, and enforce compliance as needed. The Compliance Officer may consult with BORQS' outside legal counsel as needed. The Compliance Officer may designate one or more individuals who may perform the Compliance Officer's duties in the event that the Compliance Officer is unable or unavailable to perform such duties.

Any Covered Person who violates this Policy or any federal or state laws governing insider trading or tipping, or knows of any such violation by any other Covered Person, must report the violation immediately to the Compliance Officer.

Please direct all inquiries about this Policy to the Compliance Officer.

Defined Terms in the Insider Trading Policy

“10b5-1 Plan” means a written plan to trade securities that complies with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act.

“Access Persons” means persons, other than Section 16 Persons, who have been designated by BORQS as having regular access to material nonpublic information about BORQS in the normal course of their duties. Special provisions of this Policy, such as pre-approval of any trades, apply to Access Persons. The Access Persons are listed on Exhibit A. The Compliance Officer, in consultation with the Chair of the Audit Committee of the Board, may update and amend this list from time to time.

“Blackout Period” means any special trading blackouts period specially designated by the Compliance Officer. It may apply to particular individuals or groups of persons (including all Covered Persons), and last for such time as the Compliance Officer determines. No Covered Person may trade in BORQS securities outside of the applicable Trading Windows or during any such Blackout Periods.

“BORQS”, “we”, “our” or “Company” means BORQS Technologies, Inc., a Cayman Islands corporation.

“Compliance Officer” for this Policy refers to our General Counsel; in his or her absence our Chief Financial Officer may serve as Compliance Officer.

“Covered Persons” refers to all BORQS employees, contractors, consultants, board members, as well as the members of their immediate families and persons sharing their households; it also covers venture capital funds and other entities (such as partnerships, trusts and corporations) that are affiliated or associated with such persons. An affiliate is someone who directly or indirectly controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with such person. An associate of a Covered Person is (1) a corporation or organization (other than BORQS or a majority-owned subsidiary of BORQS) of which such person is an officer or partner or is directly or indirectly the beneficial owner of 10% or more of any class of equity securities or (2) any trust in which such person has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which such person serves as trustee or in a similar capacity.

“Exchange Act” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended from time to time.

“Policy” means this BORQS Insider Trading Policy, as adopted and amended from time to time by the BORQS Board of Directors.

“SEC” means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

“Section 16 Persons” means the executive officers of BORQS and members of the board of directors, including the principal accounting officer (if separate from the principal financial officer). Special provisions of this Policy, such as pre-approval of any trades, and special SEC reporting requirements, apply to Section 16 Persons.

“Securities Act” means the Securities Act of 1933, as amended from time to time.

“Trading Window” means the period when trading is normally permitted under the Policy. The Trading Window covers the period beginning after the close of trading on the first full trading day following our widespread public release of quarterly or year-end operating results, and ending at the close of trading on the twentieth calendar day of the third month of the then-current quarter.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is “material nonpublic information?”

Information is “material” if it would be expected to affect the investment or voting decisions of a reasonable investor, or if the disclosure of the information would be expected to alter significantly the total mix of the information in the marketplace about BORQS. In simple terms, material information is any type of information that could reasonably be expected to affect the market price of BORQS’ securities. Both positive and negative information may be material.

The following types of information about BORQS (among others) would often be considered material:

- financial performance, especially quarterly and year-end revenues and earnings, and significant changes in financial performance or liquidity;
- financial and operational forecasts, including projections of future earnings or losses, or other earnings guidance;
- key operational metrics, such as customer counts, performance metrics, financial metrics, and any changes in such metrics;
- customer, product, service, pricing, geography and market strategies and shifts;
- status of BORQS’ progress toward achieving significant Company goals;
- potential tender offers, joint ventures, mergers, acquisitions, or material sales of Company assets or subsidiaries or other strategic transactions;
- significant developments regarding customers, vendors, suppliers, partners or financing sources, such as the acquisition or loss of a significant contract;
- stock splits, public or private securities or debt offerings, or changes in BORQS’ dividend policies or amounts;
- significant changes in senior management or the Board of Directors;
- entry into new strategic relationships, and cancellation of existing strategic relationships;
- introduction of new products and services or significant changes in products, services, research or technologies;
- significant developments about BORQS’ technology or business operations;
- initiation or resolution of significant litigation or regulatory proceedings;
- potential defaults under BORQS’ credit agreements or indentures, or the existence of material liquidity deficiencies; and
- potential restatements of BORQS’ financial statements, changes in BORQS’ auditor or notification that BORQS may no longer rely on an auditor’s report.

The SEC has stated there is no fixed quantitative threshold amount for determining materiality, and that even very small quantitative changes can be qualitatively material if they would result in a movement in the price of BORQS’ securities.

Information is “nonpublic” if it has not been widely disseminated to the public (e.g., through major newswire services, national news services, SEC Form 8-K or other filings, webcasts or financial news services). For the purposes of this Policy, information will be considered public, i.e., no longer “nonpublic,” only after the close of trading on the second full trading day following BORQS’ widespread public release of the information.

Covered Persons who are unsure whether the information that they possess is material or nonpublic are encouraged to consult the Compliance Officer for guidance.

What are the penalties for failing to comply with the Policy?

The consequences of prohibited insider trading or tipping can be severe. Persons violating insider trading or tipping laws may be required to disgorge profits made or losses avoided by trading, pay the loss suffered by the persons who purchased securities from or sold securities to the insider tipper, pay civil penalties of up to three times the profit made or loss avoided, pay a criminal penalty of up to \$5 million and serve a prison term of up to 20 years. BORQS and/or the supervisors of the person violating the rules may also be required to pay major civil or criminal penalties and could under certain circumstances be subject to private lawsuits by contemporaneous traders for damages suffered as a result of illegal insider trading or tipping by persons under BORQS’ control.

Violation of this Policy, or federal or state securities laws governing insider trading, may subject the violator to disciplinary action by BORQS up to and including termination of employment for cause (in the case of an employee or further service in the case of a contractor) or removal proceedings (in the case of a director). A violation of this Policy is not necessarily the same as a violation of law. In fact, for the reasons indicated above, this Policy is intended to be broader than the law. BORQS reserves the right to determine, in its own discretion and on the basis of the information available to it, whether this Policy has been violated. BORQS may determine that specific conduct violates this Policy, whether or not the conduct also violates the law. It is not necessary for BORQS to await the filing or conclusion of a civil or criminal action against the alleged violator before taking disciplinary action.

Are these FAQs part of the Insider Trading Policy?

Yes, these FAQs are part of the policy, and you must comply with their provisions.

How does the Policy apply to trades under BORQS’ Equity Incentive Plan?

The trading prohibitions and restrictions of this Policy do not apply to the exercise of a stock option with cash, or settlement of a restricted stock unit, or to automatic tax withholding. The trading prohibitions and restrictions of this Policy do apply to the use of outstanding Company securities to serve as all or a portion of the exercise price of any stock option or to net-exercise an option (if permitted). Sales of Company securities acquired under that plan are subject to this Policy.

I know trades in Company stock are not permitted in a closed Trading Window. Can I still exercise a stock option, if I am not going to sell any shares?

Yes. For clarity, exercise of a vested stock option, not accompanied by a sale, is not considered a “trade” under this Policy.

How does the Policy apply to trades under BORQS’ Employee Stock Purchase Plan?

The trading prohibitions and restrictions of this Policy do not apply to periodic wage withholding contributions to the 2017 Employee Stock Purchase Plan that are used to purchase Company securities under that plan (or the purchases made under the plan in accordance with its terms). However, no Covered Persons may alter his or her instructions about the level of withholding or purchase of Company securities under that plan while in the possession of material nonpublic information about BORQS, or during a Blackout Period. Sales of Company securities acquired under that plan are subject to this Policy.

How does the Policy apply to tax withholding arrangements?

The trading prohibitions and restrictions of this Policy do apply to any elective tax withholding right (i.e., pursuant to which an election has been made to have BORQS withhold shares subject to such awards to satisfy tax withholding requirements), as well as to any sales of Company common stock, including as part of a broker-assisted cashless exercise of an option, or any other market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price of an option or satisfy tax withholding requirements.

What are the procedures for getting approval of a proposed trade in compliance with the Policy?

No Section 16 Person or Access Person may trade in Company securities until the following steps are completed:

- (a) The person trading has notified the Compliance Officer in writing of the amount and nature of the proposed trade. Such notification can be sent by email to compliance@borqs.com.
- (b) The person trading has certified to the Compliance Officer in writing no earlier than two business days prior to the proposed trade that (i) such person is not in possession of material nonpublic information concerning BORQS, and (ii) the proposed trade does not violate the trading restrictions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act, Rule 144 of the Securities Act (if applicable) or any other securities laws.
- (c) The Compliance Officer has approved the trade in writing. The Compliance Officer is not obligated to approve any trades requested by any person.

What does “immediate family member” mean?

For purposes of this Policy, an immediate family member means any child, stepchild, parent, stepparent, spouse, sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law of a person security holder, and includes any person (other than a tenant or employee) sharing the household of that person.

Is a gift of Company stock covered by the Policy?

Yes. A Covered Person may not make a gift, charitable contribution or other transfer without consideration, of Company securities during a period when that Covered Person is not permitted to trade.

Is a distribution of Company stock to the limited partners of a partnership covered by the Policy?

Yes. An entity over which a Covered Person has or shares voting or investment control may not distribute Company securities to its limited partners, general partners or stockholders during a period when the Covered Person is not permitted to trade, unless the limited partners, general partners or stockholders of that entity have agreed in writing to hold the securities until the next open Trading Window.

Is a purchase of Company stock considered a “trade” under the Policy? Or only sales of Company stock?

Both purchases and sales of Company stock are considered “trades” under the Policy.

Are transactions in derivative securities covered by the Policy?

Yes. No Covered Person may acquire, sell, trade or participate in any interest or position relating to the future price of Company securities, such as a put option, a call option, or a short sale (including a short sale “against the box”).

What is a short sale, and what is a short sale “against the box?”

A short sale is a sale of securities that you do not own (i.e. borrowed securities). A short sale “against the box” is a sale of securities you own, but with delayed delivery.

Are standing and limit orders covered by the Policy?

Standing or limit orders should be used only for a very brief period of time, if at all. A standing order placed with a broker to sell or purchase BORQS stock at a specified minimum or maximum price leaves you with no control over the timing of the transaction. The limit order could be executed by the broker when you are aware of material nonpublic information, which would result in unlawful insider trading. Irrespective, for Covered Persons they cannot extend beyond the Trading Window and for Section 16 and Access Persons, they cannot extend beyond the pre-clearance period.

Can I hold BORQS securities in a margin account?

Securities held in a margin account or pledged as collateral for a loan may be sold without your consent—by the broker if you fail to meet a margin call, or by the lender in foreclosure if you default on the loan. Because a margin or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when you are aware of material nonpublic information or otherwise are not permitted to trade in BORQS securities, you are prohibited from holding BORQS securities in a margin account or pledging BORQS securities as collateral for a loan.

Under what circumstances can I pledge BORQS securities as collateral for a loan?

An exception to the prohibition on using BORQS securities as collateral for a loan (not including margin debt) may be granted by the Compliance Officer where you have clearly demonstrated the financial capacity to repay the loan without resort to the pledged securities. If you wish to pledge BORQS securities as collateral for a loan, you must submit a request for approval to the Compliance Officer at least two weeks prior to the proposed execution of documents evidencing the proposed pledge.

I have a hardship or other urgent need to sell Company shares, or exercise a stock option so I can sell some Company shares. Is that okay?

It does not matter that there may exist a justifiable reason for a purchase or sale apart from the nonpublic information; if the Covered Person has material nonpublic information, the prohibition still applies.

I know that disclosures of material nonpublic information are prohibited under the Policy; is it okay if I monitor or participate in a chat room?

No. A Covered Person may not participate, in any manner other than passive observation, in any investment or stock-related Internet “chat” rooms, blogs, social media sites, message boards or other similar online forums relating to BORQS without the prior approval of the Compliance Officer and in compliance with BORQS’ Social Media Policy and any other applicable policy.

What are the procedures for trading under a 10b5-1 Plan?

In addition to the procedures for trades not under a 10b5-1 Plan, the person seeking to trade under a 10b5-1 Plan must put in place such a plan that complies with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1. Compliance Officer approval of a 10b5-1 Plan shall not be considered a determination by BORQS or the Compliance Officer that the 10b5-1 Plan satisfies the requirements of Rule 10b5-1. BORQS reserves the right to prevent any transactions in Company securities, even those pursuant to a 10b5-1 Plan, in the sole discretion of the Compliance Officer.

No trades shall be treated as having been made pursuant to a 10b5-1 Plan under this Policy unless:

- (a) the 10b5-1 Plan complies with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1;
- (b) the 10b5-1 Plan is entered into during an open Trading Window and not during any quarterly or Blackout Period;
- (c) the Compliance Officer has approved the 10b5-1 Plan in writing at least 90 days in advance of the first trade under such plan; and
- (d) the person establishing the 10b5-1 Plan has certified to the Compliance Officer in writing, no earlier than two business days prior to the date that the 10b5-1 Plan is formally established, that (i) such person is not in possession of material nonpublic information concerning BORQS and all such trades to be made pursuant to the 10b5-1 Plan will be made in accordance with the trading restrictions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and Rule 144 of the Securities Act to the extent such Sections are applicable; and (ii) the 10b5-1 Plan complies with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1.

The Compliance Officer is not obligated to approve any trades requested by any person, or to approve any 10b5-1 Plan. When approval is sought, there is no set timeline for how long such approval might take.

The establishment and implementation of any 10b5-1 Plan shall be the sole responsibility of the person seeking to establish such a plan.

Any amendment to a 10b5-1 Plan requires approval by the Compliance Officer and the amendment can be made only during a time when it would have been permitted under this Policy and also lawful to enter into a new 10b5-1 Plan. An amendment cannot be effective until the 91st day after it is adopted, during which time the original 10b5-1 Plan remains in effect. A 10b5-1 Plan may be terminated with immediate effect provided such request for termination has been approved by the Compliance Officer. Once a 10b5-1 Plan is terminated, any new plan adopted post-termination must meet the requirements above for new 10b5-1 Plans.

An individual may have no more than one 10b5-1 Plan adopted at any point in time (i.e., multiple concurrent plans are prohibited).

Once a 10b5-1 Plan is adopted, the person must not exercise any influence over the amount of securities to be traded, the price at which they are to be traded or the date of the trade. The 10b5-1 Plan must either:

- Clearly specify in advance the amount, pricing and timing of transactions (including by formula or algorithm), or
- Delegate discretion on those matters to an independent third party (such as a securities broker or investment manager). Of course, the independent third party cannot make discretionary investment decisions on behalf of the individual while the independent third party is in possession of material non-public information about BORQS.

Unless otherwise approved by the Compliance Officer and Chief Financial Officer, all 10b5-1 Plans must be implemented through a broker included in a list approved by the Compliance Officer. The Compliance Officer may amend this list from time to time.

Does the Policy still apply to me if I am no longer providing services to BORQS?

Yes. This Policy continues to apply to your transactions in BORQS securities even after you have separated from service with BORQS or a subsidiary. You should observe the Trading Window restrictions for 90 days following your termination. Further, if you are aware of material nonpublic information when your employment or service relationship terminates, you may not trade in BORQS securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

How does the Policy apply to trades by the Compliance Officer?

The Compliance Officer may not trade in Company securities unless the trade has been approved by BORQS' Chief Financial Officer (or Chief Executive Officer if the Compliance Officer is the Chief Financial Officer) in accordance with this Policy.

What additional duties does the Compliance Officer have?

In addition to the duties of the Compliance Officer specified in the Policy, the Compliance Officer or its designee, shall:

- Respond to inquiries relating to this Policy and its procedures.
- Designate and announce special trading Blackout Periods during which Covered Persons may not trade in Company securities.
- Revise this Policy as necessary to reflect changes in federal or state laws and regulations, subject to approval by BORQS' Board of Directors or a duly authorized committee thereof. The list of individuals who may adopt 10b5-1 Trading Plans may be amended by the Compliance Officer and the list Access Persons may be amended by the Compliance Officer in consultation with the Chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board.
- Maintain as Company records originals or copies of all documents required by the provisions of this Policy or the procedures set forth herein, and copies of all required SEC reports relating to insider trading, including without limitation Forms 3, 4, 5 and 144 and Schedules 13D and 13G.

CERTIFICATION

I, Pat Sek Yuen Chan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Borqs Technologies, Inc. (the “Company”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Company’s other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiary, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company’s other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company’s auditors and the audit committee of the Company’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 15, 2023

/s/ Pat Sek Yuen Chan

Pat Sek Yuen Chan
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Henry Sun, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Borqs Technologies, Inc. (the “Company”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Company’s other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiary, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company’s other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company’s auditors and the audit committee of the Company’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 15, 2023

/s/ Henry Sun

Henry Sun
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 USC. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Borqs Technologies, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the year ending December 31, 2022 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, Pat Sek Yuen Chan, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company, and Henry Sun, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 USC. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 15, 2023

/s/ Pat Sek Yuen Chan

Pat Sek Yuen Chan
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Henry Sun

Henry Sun
Chief Financial Officer