Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and Independent Auditors' Report

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Notice to Readers

The English parent company only financial statements are not reviewed nor audited by independent auditors. They have been translated into English from the original Chinese version which are audited by independent auditors. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report

To Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.

Audit opinion

We have audited the parent company only balance sheets of Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Taiflex" or the "Company") as of December 31, 2021 and 2020; and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to parent company only financial statements (including a summary on significant accounting policies).

In our opinion, the aforementioned parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial status of Taiflex as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its parent company only financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for audit opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are ones that were of most significance in our audit of the parent company only financial statements of Taiflex for the year ended December 31, 2021 based on our professional judgment. These matters have been covered during the audit of the overall parent company only financial statements and in forming the audit opinion. We will not express a separate opinion on these matters. Key audit matters to be communicated on the independent auditors' report are stated as follows:

1. Impairment of receivables

Net receivables generated from the selling of flexible copper-clad laminate and cover layer amounted to NT\$2,877,431 thousand and accounted for 21% of Taiflex's total assets as of December 31, 2021. Hence, it was considered a material item to the Company. Loss allowance for accounts receivables was measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. As the measurement of expected credit losses involved judgment, analysis and estimation and the outcome would affect the net accounts receivables, the impairment of receivables was identified as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, the assessment on the appropriateness of expected credit loss rate for receivables, i.e., tests on the effectiveness of internal control established by the management for receivables, random selection of customers for receivable confirmations, and verification of subsequent collections in order to assess the recoverability of receivables. We tested the accuracy of aging, analyzed changes in aging, and assessed the reasonableness of receivables with longer collection terms.

We also considered the appropriateness of disclosures on receivables and associated risks in Notes 5 and 6 to the parent company only financial statements.

2. Inventory valuation

As of December 31, 2021, net inventories of flexible copper-clad laminate and cover layer amounted to NT\$1,264,356 thousand; thus, it was a significant item to Taiflex. Due to uncertainties arising from rapid changes in product technologies, allowance for inventory obsolescence and valuation losses involved significant judgment of management. Hence, it was considered a key audit item.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, tests on the effectiveness of internal control established by the management for inventories, such as cost carryover of inventories, assessment on inventory status, evaluation on management's stocktaking plans, and on-site observation of stocktaking at major warehouses to ensure the quantities and conditions of inventories. We assessed the accuracy of inventory aging, analyzed movements in inventory aging, and considered the expected demand and market value of inventories. We evaluated management's analyses and assessments on obsolete inventories, including the estimations on the possibility of inventory realization and net realizable value, and tested whether the allowance for writing down inventories to their net realizable value was adequate.

We also considered the appropriateness of disclosures on inventories in Notes 5 and 6 to the parent company only financial statements.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

The responsibilities of management are to prepare the parent company only financial statements with fair presentation in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and maintain necessary internal controls associated with the preparation in order to ensure the financial statements are free from material misstatement arising from fraud or error.

In preparing the parent company only financial statements, management is also responsible for assessing the ability of Taiflex in continuing as a going concern, disclosing associated matters and adopting the going concern basis of accounting unless the management intends to liquidate the Taiflex or cease the operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance of Taiflex (including the Audit Committee) are responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the parent company only financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement arising from fraud or error, and to issue an independent auditors' report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. If those amounts of misstatements, either individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of financial statements users, they are considered material.

We have utilized our professional judgment and maintained professional doubt when exercising auditing work according to the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. We also perform the following tasks:

- 1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement arising from fraud or error within the parent company only financial statements; design and execute appropriate counter-measures in response to those risks, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. Fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Therefore, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud or error is higher than for one resulting from error.
- 2. Understand internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design appropriate audit procedures under the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Taiflex's internal control.
- 3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies adopted and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and relevant disclosures made by management.
- 4. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and whether a material uncertainty exists for events or conditions that may cast significant doubts on Taiflex's ability to continue as a going concern. If we are of the opinion that a material uncertainty exists, we shall remind users of the parent company only financial statements to pay attention to relevant disclosures in the notes to those statements within our audit report. If such disclosures are inadequate, we need to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may result in Taiflex ceasing to continue as a going concern.
- 5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent company only financial statements (including relevant notes), and whether the parent company only financial statements adequately represent the underlying transactions and events.
- 6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence concerning the financial information of entities within Taiflex Group to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit on those investees and the preparation of an audit opinion on the Group.

Matters communicated between us and the governance bodies include the planned scope and timing of the audit, and significant audit findings (including any significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit).

We also provide governance bodies with a declaration that we have complied with the Norm regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may possibly be deemed to impair our independence (including relevant preventive measures).

From the matters communicated with governance bodies, we determine the key audit matters within the audit of Taiflex's parent company only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. We have clearly indicated such matters in the independent auditors' report, unless legal regulations prohibit the public disclosure of specific items, or in extremely rare cases, where we decided not to communicate over specific items in the independent auditors' report for it could be reasonably anticipated that the negative effects of such disclosure would be greater than the public interest it brings forth.

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

February 23, 2022

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2021 and 2020 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	De	ecember 31, 2021	De	ecember 31, 2020
Current assets					_
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	\$	2,475,183	\$	1,207,757
Financial assets at fair value through profit	, ()				
or loss - current	4, 6(2)		27,529		29,832
Financial assets at amortized cost - current	4, 6(3)		276,900		138,719
Notes receivable, net	4, 6(4)		947		1,578
Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(5)		1,541,995		1,863,251
Accounts receivable – related parties	6(5), 7		1,334,489		1,086,180
Other receivables			37,329		42,862
Other receivables – related parties	7		52,948		125,657
Inventories, net	4, 6(6)		1,264,356		881,132
Prepayments			15,959		31,654
Other current assets	8		22,177		21,439
Total current assets			7,049,812		5,430,061
Non-current assets				-	
Financial assets at fair value through other					
comprehensive income - non-current	4, 6(7)		372,637		-
Investments accounted for using the equity					
method	4, 6(8)		3,379,245		2,794,135
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(9)		2,159,881		2,193,741
Right-of-use assets	4, 6(20)		241,961		251,158
Intangible assets	4, 6(10)		91,212		50,467
Deferred income tax assets	4, 6(22)		126,798		131,151
Prepayments for investments	4, 6(8)		26,659		-
Other non-current assets	4, 6(11)		7,144		6,384
Total non-current assets			6,405,537		5,427,036
		\$	13,455,349	\$	10,857,097
Total assets					(Continued)

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS-(Continued)

December 31, 2021 and 2020 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current liabilities			
Short-term loans	6(12)	\$ 780,000	\$ 150,000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit	, ,		
or loss - current	4, 6(13)	10,697	11,294
Contract liabilities - current	4, 6(17)	957	492
Notes payable		=	12
Accounts payable		1,120,605	1,413,506
Accounts payable – related parties	7	33,887	11,091
Other payables		478,021	476,475
Other payables – related parties	7	26,123	18,497
Current income tax liabilities	4, 6(22)	128,609	266,652
Lease liabilities - current	4, 6(20)	8,896	10,554
Current portion of long-term loans	6(14)	50,000	25,000
Other current liabilities		2,875	1,981
Total current liabilities		2,640,670	2,385,554
Non-current liabilities			
Bonds payable	6(14)	1,855,472	-
Long-term loans	6(15)	594,850	415,630
Deferred income tax liabilities	4, 6(22)	111,660	89,607
Lease liabilities - non-current	4, 6(20)	238,712	244,484
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current	4, 6(16)	248,689	261,958
Total non-current liabilities		3,049,383	1,011,679
Total liabilities		5,690,053	3,397,233
Equity			
Capital	6(17)		
Common stock	, ,	2,091,197	2,091,197
Capital surplus	6(17)	1,145,766	1,066,147
Retained earnings	, ,		
Legal reserve		1,014,369	939,900
Special reserve		234,299	230,993
Unappropriated earnings		3,515,661	3,365,926
Total retained earnings		4,764,329	4,536,819
C			(234,299)
Others	4	(235,996)	, , ,
Total equity		7,765,296	7,459,864
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 13,455,349	\$ 10,857,097

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the parent company only financial statements.)

(Concluded)

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	2021	2020
Operating revenue	4, 6(18), 7	\$ 7,671,215	\$ 7,491,041
Operating costs	4, 6(6, 21), 7	(5,895,089)	(5,703,657)
Gross profit		1,776,126	1,787,384
Unrealized sales profit or loss		-	(1,255)
Realized sales profit or loss		 5,243	
Gross profit, net		1,781,369	1,786,129
Operating expenses	4, 6(21)		
Sales and marketing expenses		(382,637)	(301,917)
General and administrative expenses		(308,223)	(257,229)
Research and development expenses		(284,484)	(260,938)
Expected credit gains	6(19)	 3,472	 7,669
Total operating expenses		 (971,872)	(812,415)
Operating income		 809,497	 973,714
Non-operating income and expenses	6(21)		
Interest income		1,474	5,168
Other income		31,766	24,984
Other gains and losses		(22,581)	(116,375)
Finance costs		(17,516)	(15,318)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates			
accounted for using the equity method	4, 6(8)	 100,091	 42,685
Total non-operating income and expenses		 93,234	(58,856)
Income from continuing operations before income tax		902,731	914,858
Income tax expense	4, 6(22)	(168,077)	(141,999)
Net income of continuing operations		 734,654	 772,859
Net income		 734,654	 772,859
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(21)		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or			
loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		19,569	(35,220)
Unrealized losses on investments in equity instruments at		(15.600)	
fair value through other comprehensive income		(15,622)	-
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently	6(22)	(3,914)	7,044
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	6(21)	(-)-)	.,-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	, ,	17,406	(4,132)
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified	- ()	(2.404)	0.4
subsequently	6(22)	 (3,481)	 826
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		 13,958	 (31,482)
Total comprehensive income		 748,612	 741,377
Fornings par chara (NTS)	1 6(22)		
Earnings per share (NT\$) Earnings per share - basic	4, 6(23)	\$ 3.51	\$ 3.70
		 1	
Earnings per share - diluted		 2.98	 3.67

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Retained Earnings			Others					
Item	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	appropriated Earnings	Dif Tra	Exchange ferences on anslation of Foreign Operations	Ga: Fina: at l thro Com	nrealized in/Loss on ncial Assets Fair Value ough Other nprehensive Income	To	otal Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2020	\$ 2,091,197	\$1,342,759	\$ 882,821	\$ 166,117	\$ 2,994,142	\$	(224,393)	\$	(6,600)	\$	7,246,043
Appropriation and distribution of 2019 earnings Legal reserve Special reserve Cash dividends for common stocks			57,079	64,876	(57,079) (64,876) (250,944)						(250,944)
Changes in other capital surplus Adjustments to share of changes in equities of associates Cash dividends from capital surplus Changes in other capital surplus		(4,852) (271,855) 95									(4,852) (271,855) 95
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2020					772,859						772,859
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020					(28,176)		(3,306)				(31,482)
Total comprehensive income					744,683		(3,306)				741,377
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$ 2,091,197	\$1,066,147	\$ 939,900	\$ 230,993	\$ 3,365,926	\$	(227,699)	\$	(6,600)	\$	7,459,864
Balance as of January 1, 2021 Appropriation and distribution of 2020 earnings	\$ 2,091,197	\$1,066,147	\$ 939,900	\$ 230,993	\$ 3,365,926	\$	(227,699)	\$	(6,600)	\$	7,459,864
Legal reserve Special reserve Cash dividends for common stocks			74,469	3,306	(74,469) (3,306) (522,799)						- (522,799)
Changes in other capital surplus Due to recognition of equity component of convertible bonds - stock options Adjustments to share of changes in equities of		70,203									70,203
associates		9,416									9,416
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2021 Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year					734,654						734,654
ended December 31, 2021					15,655		13,925		(15,622)		13,958
Total comprehensive income					 750,309		13,925		(15,622)	-	748,612
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$ 2,091,197	\$1,145,766	\$1,014,369	\$ 234,299	\$ 3,515,661	\$	(213,774)	\$	(22,222)	\$	7,765,296

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021			2020	
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Income before income tax	\$	902,731	\$	914,858	
Adjustments:					
Non-cash income and expense items:					
Depreciation		280,706		271,091	
Amortization		19,555		16,643	
Expected credit gains		(3,472)		(7,669)	
Net (gain) loss on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value					
through profit or loss		12,631		15,997	
Interest expense		17,516		15,318	
Interest income		(1,474)		(5,168)	
Share of profits of subsidiaries and associates accounted for					
using the equity method		(100,091)		(42,685)	
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		7,348		(35)	
Impairment loss for non-financial assets		-		24,000	
Others		34,660		18,605	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
(Increase) decrease in financial assets mandatorily at fair					
value through profit or loss		(15,399)		4,640	
Decrease in notes receivable		631		1,362	
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable		324,728		(429,366)	
Increase in accounts receivable – related parties		(248,309)		(18,129)	
Decrease (increase) in other receivables		5,539		(23,980)	
Decrease (increase) in other receivables – related parties		72,709		(82,545)	
Increase in inventories		(418,603)		(272,732)	
Decrease (increase) in prepayments		5,850		(8,976)	
(Increase) decrease in other current assets		(707)		395	
Increase in contract liabilities		465		492	
(Decrease) increase in notes payable		(12)		12	
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable		(292,901)		633,237	
Increase in accounts payable – related parties		22,796		7,999	
(Decrease) increase in other payables		(16,422)		59,099	
Increase (decrease) in other payables – related parties		7,626		(2,697)	
(Decrease) increase in other current liabilities		(5,260)		1,140	
Increase in net defined benefit liabilities		6,300		7,188	
Cash generated from operations		619,141	-	1,098,094	
Interest received		1,468		5,164	
Interest paid		(11,354)		(11,197)	
Income tax paid		(287,109)		(11,582)	
Net cash generated by operating activities		322,146		1,080,479	
Net cash generated by operating activities		322,146		1,080,479	

(Continued)

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS-(Continued)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021			2020
Cash flows from investing activities:			·	
Acquisition of investments in equity instruments at fair value				
through other comprehensive income – non-current	\$	(388,259)	\$	-
Acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost		(138,181)		(89,719)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or				
loss		-		(1,322)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity		(450 401)		(100.540)
method		(453,431)		(188,549)
Disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method		3,000		-
Increase in prepayments for investments		(26,659)		-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(285,312)		(300,415)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		4,299		35
Increase in refundable deposits		(760)		-
Decrease in refundable deposits		-		1,524
Decrease in other receivables – related parties		-		416,666
Acquisition of intangible assets		(11,389)		(14,161)
Increase in other current assets - other financial assets		(31)		(50)
Dividends received		-		142,771
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,296,723)		(33,220)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Increase in short-term loans		630,000		
Decrease in short-term loans		030,000		(520,000)
Issuance of corporate bonds		1,945,300		(320,000)
Increase in long-term loans		204,220		-
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		204,220		(450.270)
Repayment of long-term loans		-		(459,370) 95
Decrease in payables		(14.710)		
Repayment of lease principal		(14,718)		(15,930)
Distribution of cash dividends		(522,799)		(522,799)
Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities		2,242,003		(1,518,004)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,267,426		(470,745)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		1,207,757		1,678,502
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	2,475,183	\$	1,207,757
•	-			

(Concluded)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

1. History and Organization

Taiflex Scientific Company Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in August, 1997. Its main operations consist of manufacturing, research and development, and selling of flexible copper-clad laminate and cover layer. On September 30, 2020, the Company spun off its advanced material operation to set up the wholly-owned subsidiary, Taichem Materials Co., Ltd. The shares of the Company commenced trading on Taipei Exchange on December 19, 2003 and were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on December 17, 2009.

2. Date and Procedures of Authorization of Financial Statements

The parent company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were approved and authorized for issue in the Board of Directors' meeting on February 23, 2022.

- 3. Newly Issued or Revised Standards and Interpretations
 - (1) Changes in accounting policies due to first-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The Company has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC interpretations and SIC interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) to take effect for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2021. The first-time adoption does not have any material impact on the Company.

(2) The Company has yet to adopt the following new, revised or amended standards and interpretations issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed by FSC:

No.	Projects of New or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date
IFRS 3, IAS 16 and IAS 37	Narrow-scope Amendments to IFRSs and Annual Improvements	January 1, 2022

- A. Narrow-scope Amendments to IFRSs, Including Amendments to IFRS 3, IAS 16 and IAS 37, and Annual Improvements
 - (a) Updating the reference to the conceptual framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)
 - The amendments replace the old reference to the conceptual framework of financial reporting and update IFRS 3 with the latest reference published in March 2018. In addition, an exception is added to the recognition principle to avoid the possible "day 2" gains or losses from liabilities and contingent liabilities. The amendments also clarify the existing guidance of contingent assets not affected by the replaced reference to the conceptual framework.
 - (b) Property, plant and equipment: Proceeds before intended use (Amendments to IAS 16)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

The amendments ban companies against deducting sales proceeds of items produced while companies are preparing assets for their intended use from the cost of property, plant and equipment. Instead, the proceeds and relevant costs shall be recognized in profit or loss.

(c) Onerous contracts – Cost of fulfilling a contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

The amendments clarify costs to be included when assessing whether a contract is onerous

(d) Annual improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 cycle

Amendments to IFRS 1

The amendments simplify the adoption of IFRS 1 concerning measurement of cumulative translation differences for a subsidiary that adopts IFRSs for the first time later than its parent company.

Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

The amendments clarify fees included when companies assess whether new or amended contract clauses of financial liabilities are significantly different from clauses of the original financial liabilities.

Amendments to illustrative examples of IFRS 16 "Leases"

This is to amend lease incentives associated with leasehold improvement of lessees in illustrative example 13.

Amendments to IAS 41

The amendments remove the requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring fair value in order for the fair value measurement requirements in IAS 41 to be consistent with relevant requirements in other IFRSs.

The aforementioned new, revised or amended standards and interpretations are issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC to take effect for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2022. The aforementioned standards or interpretations do not have any material impact on the Company.

(3) As of the date of issuance of the financial statements, the Company has not adopted the following new, revised or amended standards and interpretations issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by FSC:

No.	Projects of New or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date
IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023
IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 1, 2023
IAS 1	Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies	January 1, 2023
		(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

No.	Projects of New or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date
IAS 8	Definition of Accounting Estimates	January 1, 2023
IAS 12	Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from A Single Transaction	January 1, 2023
		(Concluded)

A. Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The plan deals with the inconsistency between IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" in relation to the loss of control over a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 states that when non-monetary assets are contributed in exchange for an interest in an associate or a joint venture, the share of gains or losses shall be eliminated in accordance with the treatments of a downstream transaction. However, IFRS 10 requires a full recognition of gains or losses arising from the loss of control over a subsidiary. The amendments place restrictions on the above-mentioned rules of IAS 28. The gains or losses from the sale or contribution of assets defined as a business under IFRS 3 shall be recognized in full.

The amendments also change IFRS 10 so that gains or losses arising from the sale or contributions of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture are recognized only to the extent of their shares owned by non-investors.

B. IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

The standard provides a comprehensive model for the insurance contracts, including all relevant accounting aspects (the principles of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure). The core of IFRS 17 is the General Model where a group of insurance contracts is measured at the sum of fulfilment cash flows and contractual service margin at initial recognition. At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of the groups of insurance contracts is the sum of liabilities for remaining coverage and incurred claims.

Besides the General Model, the specific approach for contracts with direct participation features (Variable Fee Approach) and the simplified approach for short-term contracts (Premium Allocation Approach) are also provided.

After the issuance of IFRS 17 in May 2017, amendments were released in June 2020. Besides deferring the effective date by 2 years (i.e., from January 1, 2021 to January 1, 2023) and providing additional exemptions in the transitional provisions, the amendments simplify some requirements to lower the implementation cost and revise some requirements to make explanations in certain circumstances easier. The adoption of IFRS 17 will replace the transitional provisions (i.e., IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts").

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

C. Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments aim at paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" where liabilities are classified as current or non-current.

D. Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments are to improve accounting policy disclosures so that investors and other primary users of the financial statements can obtain more useful information.

E. Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)

The amendments define accounting estimates and revise IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" to help companies distinguish between a change in an accounting policy and a change in an accounting estimate.

F. Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from A Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)

The amendments narrow the scope of recognition exemption of deferred tax in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 "Income Taxes" so that the exemption is no longer applicable to transactions that have the same taxable and deductible temporary differences on initial recognition.

For the aforementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by FSC, the effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The potential effects of the new, revised and amended standards or interpretations in paragraphs A and C to F on the Company are under assessment; thus, they cannot be reasonably estimated. The adoption of other newly issued or revised standards and interpretations does not have any material impact on the Company.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The parent company only financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 have been prepared in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs, IASs, IFRIC interpretations and SIC interpretations endorsed by FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments measured at fair value.

The Company accounts for subsidiaries by using the equity method in the preparation of the parent company only financial statements. In order to agree with the amount of net income, other comprehensive income and equity attributable to shareholders of the parent in the consolidated financial statements, the differences of the accounting treatment between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis are adjusted through "investments accounted for using the equity method" and "share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method" in the parent company only financial statements.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(3) Foreign currency transactions and translation of financial statements in foreign currencies

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognized by the Company at the rates of exchange prevailing at the transaction dates. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the spot rates of that date; non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value is determined; and non-monetary items measured at historical cost that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, except for the following:

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

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

In the preparation of parent company only financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan Dollars using the closing rates at the reporting date and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. Upon disposal of the foreign operations, the cumulative exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity are reclassified from equity to profit or loss when recognizing the gain or loss on disposal. The partial disposal involving the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, and the partial disposal of interests in an associate or a joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation while the retained interests are financial assets that include a foreign operation are accounted for as disposals.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the proportionate share of the cumulative exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation instead of being recognized in profit or loss. In partial disposal of an associate or a joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the proportionate share of the cumulative exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a foreign operation and fair value adjustments on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of such an acquisition are deemed as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in the functional currency of the foreign operation.

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

An asset is classified as current when:

- A. the Company expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle
- B. the Company holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
- C. the Company expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period
- D. the asset is cash or cash equivalent, unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- A. the Company expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
- B. the Company holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
- C. the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- D. the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (including time deposits with terms equal to or less than three months).

(6) Financial instruments

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

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

A. Recognition and measurement of financial assets

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss based on the following two conditions:

- (a) the business model for managing the financial assets, and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset satisfying both conditions below is measured at amortized cost and presented as notes receivables, accounts receivables, financial assets at amortized cost or other receivables on the balance sheet:

- (a) the business model for managing the financial assets: the financial asset is held to collect its contractual cash flows, and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets: cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

Such financial assets (excluding ones involved in a hedging relationship) are subsequently measured at amortized cost {the amount initially recognized less principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization of the difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount (calculated using the effective interest method), and adjusted for loss allowance}. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, going through the amortization process or recognizing the impairment gains or losses.

Interest calculated by the effective interest method (applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets) or under one of the following situations is recognized in profit or loss:

- (a) For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets.
- (b) For financial assets that do not belong to the former category but subsequently have become credit-impaired, interest is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset satisfying both conditions below is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and presented as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet:

- (a) the business model for managing the financial assets: the financial asset is held to collect its contractual cash flows and for sale, and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets: cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Recognition of gains or losses on such a financial asset is described below:

- (a) Prior to its derecognition or reclassification, the gain or loss on a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses, which are recognized in profit or loss.
- (b) Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- (c) Interest calculated by the effective interest method (applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets) or under one of the follow situations is recognized in profit or loss:
 - i. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets.
 - ii. For financial assets that do not belong to the former category but subsequently have become credit-impaired, interest is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial assets.

In addition, for an equity instrument within the scope of IFRS 9 that is not held for trading and the contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination under IFRS 3 does not apply, the Company makes an (irrevocable) election at initial recognition to present its subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income cannot be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (upon disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulative amount in other equity is transferred directly to retained earnings) and shall be recognized as a financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends from the investment are recognized in profit or loss unless they clearly represent the recovery of a part of the investment cost.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Except for financial assets that are measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income due to the satisfaction of certain conditions, all other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss on the balance sheet.

Those financial assets are measured at fair value and the gains or losses resulting from their remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss, which include dividends or interests received on such financial assets.

B. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes and measures the loss allowance for debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortized cost at an amount equal to expected credit losses. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of the investments.

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

The Company measures expected credit loss in a way that reflects:

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

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

- (a) at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: including financial assets whose credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or ones that are determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date. In addition, financial assets whose loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but the condition of a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is no longer met at the current balance sheet date shall also be included.
- (b) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses: including financial assets whose credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition or purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets.
- (c) for accounts receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
- (d) for lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

C. Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when

- (a) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- (b) The Company has transferred the asset as well as substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets; or
- (c) The Company has not transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred the control of the asset.

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

D. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of liability and equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity based on the substance of the contractual agreements and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are contracts that represent residual interests after the Company deducts all of its liabilities from its assets. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.

Compound instruments

The Company determines the liability and equity components of the convertible bonds issued based on the contractual terms. Also, it assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the call and put options embedded in the bonds are closely related to the host contract before separating the equity component.

The fair value of liability component excluding the derivative instruments is determined based on the interest rate of the market for non-convertible bonds with a similar nature and the component is classified as a financial liability at amortized cost prior to the conversion or settlement of the instrument. As for the part of embedded derivative instruments not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract (e.g., embedded call and put options with exercise prices confirmed to be not approximately equal to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on each exercise day), it is classified as a liability component and measured at fair value through profit or loss in the subsequent periods, unless it qualifies as an equity component. The amount of equity component is determined as the fair value of convertible bonds less the liability component and its carrying amount is not remeasured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bonds do not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument pursuant to IFRS 9.

Transaction costs are allocated between the liability and equity components using the percentages for allocating the proceeds of the convertible bonds to the liability and equity components at the initial recognition.

Where a bondholder demands to exercise his/her conversion right before the maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component shall be adjusted to the carry amount as of the conversion date to serve as the basis to account for the issuance of common stocks.

Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

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Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading when

- (a) They are acquired principally for the purpose of being sold in the near future;
- (b) They are part of a portfolio of identifiable financial instruments managed together upon initial recognition and there is evidence of a short-term profit-taking pattern recently; or
- (c) They are derivative instruments (except for derivatives that are financial guarantee contracts or designated and effective hedging instruments.)

For contracts containing one or more embedded derivative instruments, the entire hybrid (combined) contracts may be designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They would be designated as at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition when one of the following conditions is met and more relevant information can be provided:

- (a) The designation can eliminate or significantly reduce inconsistencies in measurement or recognition; or
- (b) A group of financial liabilities or a group of financial assets and liabilities is managed and assessed for its performance on a fair value bases pursuant to a documented risk management or investment strategy and the group information provided internally to the management team is also on a fair value basis.

Gains or losses resulting from the remeasurement of such financial liabilities, including interests paid, are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized costs

Financial liabilities at amortized costs include payables and loans. After initial recognition, they are measured using the effective interest method. When financial liabilities are derecognized and amortized using the effective interest method, the resulting gains and losses as well as amortization expenses are recognized in profit or loss.

The calculation of amortized cost takes into account the discounts or premiums at the time of acquisition and transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligations of the liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired.

When there has been an exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms between the Company and the creditors or a substantial modification on all or a part of terms of the existing financial liabilities (whether or not due to financial difficulties), the accounting treatment is to derecognize the original liabilities while recognizing the new liabilities. Upon derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid or payable (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

E. Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset with the net amount presented on the balance sheet only when the Company has a current and legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(7) Derivative instrument

The Company uses derivative instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading), except for ones that are designated effective hedging instruments which are classified as derivative assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the dates on which derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, which is recognized in equity.

Where the host contracts are non-financial assets or non-financial liabilities, derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(8) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place in one of the following markets:

- A. The principal market of the asset or liability, or
- B. In the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market shall be the one accessible to the Company.

The fair value measurement of assets or liabilities uses the assumptions adopted by market participants when determining the prices of the assets or liabilities. Market participants are assumed to act in their economic best interest.

The fair value measurement of non-financial assets takes into account the market participants' ability to generate economic benefits through the highest and best use of the assets or by selling the assets to another market participant who would use the assets in their highest and best use.

The Company adopts valuation techniques that are appropriate under the circumstance and have sufficient data available for fair value measurement. It maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(9) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present condition and location are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials

- Actual purchase cost

Work in progress and finished goods - Cost of direct materials, labor and manufacturing overheads allocated based on normal operating capacity. Borrowing costs are excluded.

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

(10) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company accounts for its investments in subsidiaries and associates using the equity method, except for ones classified as non-current assets held for sale.

A. Investment in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment in a subsidiary is initially recognized at cost. After the acquisition date, the carrying amount is adjusted to reflect the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company recognizes its share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Earning distributions received from the subsidiary reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

Unrealized gains or losses from downstream transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated in the Company's parent company only financial statements. Profits and losses from upstream and lateral transactions are recognized in the Company's parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

Financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring subsidiaries' accounting policies into line with those used by the Company.

When changes in a subsidiary's equity are not caused by profit or loss or other comprehensive income, and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage, the Company recognizes related changes in equity according to its ownership percentage. Changes in the Company's ownership interests in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions. The difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity.

The Company ceases to use the equity method when it loses control over the subsidiary. The retained investment is measured and recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the former subsidiary and the fair value of the remaining investment plus proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. If an investment in a subsidiary becomes an investment in a joint venture or vice versa, the Company continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the interest previously held.

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The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investments in subsidiaries are impaired. The difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying value of the subsidiary is recognized as an impairment loss in the statement of comprehensive income and the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted accordingly.

B. Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and that is not a subsidiary. Significant influence refers to the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. Difference between the Company's investment cost and the share of fair value of associates' identifiable assets and liabilities is accounted for as follows:

- (a) Any excess of the investment cost over the Company's share of fair value of associates' identifiable assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date is recognized as goodwill and included in the carrying amount of the investment. Goodwill cannot be amortized.
- (b) Any excess of the Company's share of net fair value of associates' identifiable assets and liabilities over the investment cost is recognized as a gain in profit or loss on the investment date, after reassessing the fair value.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost. After the acquisition date, the carrying amount is adjusted to reflect the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Company recognizes its share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate in profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Earning distributions received from the associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for changes in the Company's proportionate interest in the associate arising from changes in the associate's other comprehensive income. Any unrealized gains or losses resulting from transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates.

The financial statements of the associates are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company and adjustments are made for their accounting policies to be consistent with the ones adopted by the Company.

If the Company subscribes more shares than its original ownership percentage when an associate issues new shares, while maintaining its significant influence over that associate, such an increase would be accounted for as an additional investment in the associate. If the Company's subscription results in a decrease in its ownership percentage while maintaining significant influence over that associate, a proportionate share of gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss. When the Company subscripts or acquires shares of associates in a percentage differs from its existing shareholding percentage which in turn changes its net interest in the associate, the change is adjusted through capital surplus. Where the change in equity of an associate does not result from its profit or loss or other comprehensive income, and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage, the Company recognizes its proportionate share of all related changes in equity. Upon disposal of the associate, the Company reclassifies the aforementioned capital surplus to profit or loss on a pro rata

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basis.

The Company ceases to use the equity method when it loses significant influence over the associate. The retained investment is measured and recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the former associate and the fair value of the remaining investment plus proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or vice versa, the Company continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the interest previously held.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investments in associates are impaired. The difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying value of the associate is recognized as an impairment loss in the statement of comprehensive income and the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted accordingly.

(11) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Buildings 20 to 50 years

Machinery and equipment 10 years

Hydropower equipment 5 to 20 years

Testing equipment 10 years

Right-of-use assets 2 to 50 years

Miscellaneous equipment 5 to 10 years

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

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each financial year. If the expected values differ from the estimates, the differences are recorded as a change in accounting estimate.

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(12) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial time period to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(13) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, which fail to meet the recognition criteria, are not capitalized. They are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

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

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

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognized in profit or

In-process intangible assets - research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- A. the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- B. its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- C. how the asset will generate future economic benefits
- D. the availability of resources to complete the asset
- E. the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied, i.e., the asset is required to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" may be impaired at the end of each reporting period. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company would conduct impairment tests at individual or CGU level. Where the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net fair value or its value in use.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Impairment loss or reversals of continuing operations are recognized in profit or loss.

(15) Provisions

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

(16) Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue from contracts with customers mostly involves the sale of goods. The accounting treatment is detailed as follows:

The Company manufactures and sells goods. Revenues are recognized when goods have been delivered to the customers and customers have obtained control (i.e., the customers can direct the use of goods and obtain substantially all remaining benefits from the goods). The main products of the Company are flexible copper-clad laminate and cover layer. Revenues are recognized based on the prices stated on the contracts.

The credit terms of accounts receivable are set at 60 to 180 days. Accounts receivables are recognized when the control over goods is transferred and the Company has an unconditional right to collect the considerations. Those accounts receivables usually have a short collection period and do not have a significant financing component.

As for contracts where a part of the considerations is collected upon signing the contracts, the Company assumes the obligations to transfer the goods subsequently. Thus, they are recognized as contract liabilities. As it usually takes less than one year for the said contract liabilities to be reclassified to revenue, no significant financing component has arisen.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(17) Leases

On the dates the contracts are established, the Company assesses whether the contracts are (or contain) leases. If a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the contract is defined as (or contains) a lease. To assess if a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Company assesses whether the following two conditions are met during the period of use:

- A. Having the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of identified asset; and
- B. Having the right to direct the use of identified asset.

For contracts that are (or contain) leases, the Company accounts for each lease component as a lease and handles separately from the non-lease components within the contracts. For contracts that contain one lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contracts to the lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of each lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone prices of lease and non-lease components are determined based on the prices that the lessor (or a similar supplier) would charge for those components (or similar components) separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Company would maximize the use of observable information to estimate the stand-alone price.

The Company being a lessee

Except for short-term leases or leases of low value assets, when the Company is a lessee to lease contracts, it recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases.

On the commencement date, the Company measures lease liabilities by the present value of outstanding lease payments. If the interest rate implicit in the lease can be readily determined, lease payments would be discounted using this rate. If the rate cannot be readily determined, the Company would use the incremental borrowing rate of lessee. On the commencement date, lease payments for lease liabilities include the following outstanding payments which are related to the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term:

- A. Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- B. Variable lease payments that are determined by an index or a rate (adopting the initial measurement of the index or rate on the commencement date);
- C. Amounts expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- D. The exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option; and
- E. Penalties to be paid for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects that the lessee will exercise the option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Company measures lease liabilities on amortized cost basis. It increases the carrying amount of lease liabilities via the effective interest method to reflect the interest of lease liabilities. The carrying amount of lease liabilities is reduced when lease payments are made.

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

The Company measures right-of-use assets at cost on the commencement date. The costs of right-of-use assets include:

- A. The initial measurement amount of lease liabilities;
- B. All lease payments made on or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- C. Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- D. The estimated costs for the lessee to dismantle and remove the underlying asset and restore its original location or to restore the underlying asset to the conditions required by the lease terms and conditions.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, i.e., the cost model is adopted to measure the right-of-use assets.

If the underlying assets' ownership is transferred to the Company at the end of lease term, or the cost of right-of-use assets reflects the fact that the Company will exercise the purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of underlying assets' useful life. Otherwise, the Company depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement date to the end of underlying assets' useful life or the end of lease term, whichever is earlier.

The Company applies IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" to determine whether the right-of-use assets are impaired and account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for short-term leases or leases of low value assets, the Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheets and lease-related depreciation and interest expenses on the statements of comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low value assets, the Company elects to adopt the straight-line basis or another systematic basis to recognize the lease payments associated with the leases as expenses during the lease terms.

For rent concessions as a direct consequence of COVID-19, the Company elects not to assess whether they are lease modifications and accounts for them as changes in lease payments instead. In addition, such practical expedient is applied to all rent concessions that meet certain criteria.

The Company being a lessor

On the date the contract is established, the Company classifies each lease as an operating or finance lease. If the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the underlying asset's ownership, it is classified as a finance lease; otherwise, it is classified as an operating lease. On the commencement date, the Company recognizes its assets under finance leases at net investment amounts on the balance sheet as finance lease receivable.

For contracts that contain lease and non-lease components, the Company adopts IFRS 15 to allocate the considerations of contracts.

The Company adopts the straight-line basis or another systematic basis to recognize lease payments from operating leases as rental income. Variable lease payments under operating leases that are not determined by an index or a rate are recognized as rental income as incurred.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(18) Post-employment benefit plans

All regular employees of the Company are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the parent company only financial statements.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company would make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. The remeasurements of net defined benefit liability (asset) include return on plan assets and any changes in the effect of the asset ceiling, and exclude amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) and actuarial gains and losses.

The remeasurements of net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income in the periods they occur and immediately recognized in the retained earnings. Past service cost is the change in the present value of defined benefit obligation due to plan amendments or curtailments. It is recognized as an expense at the earlier of the following two dates:

- A. when a plan amendment or curtailment occurs; and
- B. when the Company recognizes any related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) by the discount rate. Both net defined benefit liability (asset) and discount rate are determined at the beginning of annual reporting period. Changes in net defined benefit liability (asset) due to actual contributions and benefits paid during the period shall be taken into consideration.

(19) Income tax

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

Current income tax

Current income tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity respectively, instead of in profit or loss.

The additional income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense on the date when the distribution proposal is approved in the shareholders' meeting.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is the temporary difference between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in balance sheet at the reporting date.

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

- A. Where the taxable temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (loss);
- B. Where the taxable temporary differences are associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates and the timing of its reversal can be controlled; and it is probable that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

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

- A. Where the deferred income tax asset is related to the deductible temporary difference arising from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- B. Where the deferred income tax asset is related to the deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. The deferred income tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss cannot be recognized as profit or loss. Instead, it is recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred income tax assets are reassessed and recognized at each reporting date.

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

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

The preparation of the Company's parent company only financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The key sources of estimation and uncertainty concerning the future at the reporting date that may result in significant risks for a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next fiscal year are discussed as follows:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including income approach (for example, the discounted cash flows model) or the market approach. Changes in assumptions of those models could affect the fair value of the reported financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for details.

(2) Receivables – impairment loss estimate

The Company estimates the impairment loss of receivables by measuring the lifetime expected credit losses. Credit loss is calculated as the present value of the difference between contractual cash flows that are due to the Company under contracts (carrying amount) and cash flows the Company expects to receive (assessing the forward-looking information). For short-term receivables, as the discount effect is not significant, credit loss is measured using the undiscounted difference. Less-than-expected future cash flows could result in significant impairment charges. Please refer to Note 6(19) for details.

(3) Inventories

The estimates of net realizable value for inventory take into account inventory spoilage, total or partial obsolescence or selling price declines. They are based on the most reliable evidence available when those estimates are made. Please refer to Note 6(6) for details.

(4) Post-employment benefit plans

The cost of pension plan and the present value of defined benefit obligation within the post-employment benefit plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions, including the discount rates and expected future salary changes. The assumptions used for measuring pension cost and defined benefit obligation are disclosed in Note 6(16).

(5) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences between the actual results and the assumptions made or future changes to such assumptions could necessitate future adjustments to tax benefit and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, carryforward of unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred income tax assets to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable income and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies. Deferred income tax assets which have not been recognized by the Company as of December 31, 2021 are disclosed in Note 6(22).

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	Dec	cember 31,	Dec	ember 31,
	2021			2020
Cash on hand and petty cash	\$	333	\$	333
Bank deposits		2,474,850		1,207,424
Total	\$	2,475,183	\$	1,207,757

(2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – current

	December 31, 2021		De	cember 31, 2020
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss:				
Derivative instruments not designated in a hedging relationship				
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$	1,939	\$	423
- Stocks		25,590		29,409
Total	\$	27,529	\$	29,832

The Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged.

(3) Financial assets at amortized cost – current

	De	December 31,		December 31,	
	2021 2020			2020	
Time deposits – current	\$	276,900	\$	79,000	
Bank deposits – restricted		-		59,719	
Total	\$	276,900	\$	138,719	

Some financial assets were classified as financial assets at amortized cost by the Company and they were not pledged. Please refer to Note 12 for information concerning credit risk.

The Company has been approved by the National Taxation Bureau under Ministry of Finance pursuant to the "Regulations on Industries Investment from Repatriated Offshore Funds" with investment plans approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. In accordance with the Regulations, the money cannot be used for purposes other than the ones approved by the competent authorities. The Company proceeded according to the plans this year.

(4) Notes receivable, net

	December 31,		December 31,	
		2021		2020
Notes receivable, net	\$	947	\$	1,578

The Company's notes receivables were not pledged.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment. Please refer to Note 6(18) for details on loss allowance and Note 12 for credit risk.

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(5) Accounts receivable, net

	December 31,]	December 31,
		2021 2020		
Accounts receivable	\$	1,549,907	\$	1,875,424
Less: Loss allowance		(7,912)		(12,173)
Subtotal		1,541,995		1,863,251
Accounts receivable – related parties		1,334,489		1,086,180
Total	\$	2,876,484	\$	2,949,431

- A. The Company's accounts receivables were not pledged.
- B. The credit terms of accounts receivables are generally set at 60 to 180 days from the end of month. The gross carrying amounts were NT\$2,884,396 thousand and NT\$2,961,604 thousand as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(19) for loss allowance for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and Note 12 for credit risk.
- C. The Company entered into factoring agreements without recourse with banks for accounts receivable selected. The details as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	Dec	ember 31, 2021			
	Amount of			Un	received Amount
	Accounts	Amount of		(Re	ecorded as Other
Factor	Receivable	Factoring	Condition		Receivables)
CTBC Bank	US\$2,988	US\$2,988	Without		
CI BC Balik	thousand	thousand	recourse		=
Taishin International Bank	US\$1,106	US\$1,106	Without		
Taisiiii Iiiteiliatioliai Baiik	thousand	thousand	recourse	-	
Taipei Fubon Bank	US\$6,513	US\$6,513	Without		
raipei ruoon bank	thousand	thousand	recourse		-
Bank of Taiwan	US\$8,206	US\$8,206	Without		
Dalik of Talwall	thousand	thousand	recourse		-
	Dec	ember 31, 2020			
	Amount of				received Amount
	Accounts	Amount of		(Re	ecorded as Other
Factor	Receivable	Factoring	Condition		Receivables)
CTBC Bank	US\$623	US\$623	Without		
CI DC Dank	thousand	thousand	ousand recourse		-
Taishin International Bank	US\$6,758	US\$6,758	Without		
Taisiin International Bank	thousand	thousand recourse			-
T-:: F-1 D1-	US\$1,222	US\$1,222	US\$1,222 Without recourse		
Taipei Fubon Bank	thousand	thousand			-
(i) Inventories, net					
		Decem	iber 31,	D	ecember 31,
		2021			2020
Raw materials		\$ 6	\$ 664,335		511,022
Inventories in transit		660			8,057
Supplies			10,135		8,951
• •			72,221		0,501
Work in progress		•			
				(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

	D	D	December 31, 2020			
Finished goods	\$	492,299	\$	346,069		
Merchandise		24,706		7,033		
Total	\$	1,264,356	\$	881,132		
			(Concluded)		

The Company recognized NT\$5,895,089 thousand and NT\$5,703,657 thousand of operating costs associated with inventories for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Inventory valuation loss for inventories written down to their net realizable value amounted to NT\$27,718 thousand and NT\$10,300 thousand and was recognized as an addition to operating costs for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The aforementioned inventories were not pledged.

(7) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current

	D	ecember 31, 2021	nber 31, 020
Equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income – non-current:			
Publicly traded stocks	\$	372,637	\$ -
Non-publicly traded stocks		-	 -
Total	\$	372,637	\$ -

The said financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were not pledged. As of December 31, 2021, the unrealized valuation loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income was fully recognized upon evaluation under valuation adjustment of equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. Please refer to Table 3 for details.

(8) Investments accounted for using the equity method

		December	31, 2021		December 31, 2020			
	Ownership					Ownership		
Investee	Amount		Percentage	Amount		Percentage		
Investments in subsidiaries:								
Taistar Co., Ltd.	\$	815,530	100.00%	\$	776,829	100.00%		
Leadmax Limited		585	100.00%		594	100.00%		
Koatech Technology Corp.		234,040	53.86%		222,049	53.86%		
Taichem Materials Co., Ltd.		231,496	100.00%		61,416	100.00%		
Taiflex Green Power Co., Ltd. (Note)		19,926	100.00%		-	-		
TFS Co., Ltd.		505,886	100.00%		495,136	100.00%		
Taiflex Scientific Japan Co., Ltd.		15,824	100.00%		17,587	100.00%		
Richstar Co., Ltd.		1,505,966	73.94%		1,170,832	69.29%		
Taiflex USA Corporation		8,946	100.00%		8,708	100.00%		
Subtotal		3,338,199			2,753,151			
						(Continued)		

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

	December 31, 2021				December 31, 2020			
			Ownership			Ownership		
Investee	Amount		Percentage	A	Amount	Percentage		
Investments in associates:								
Innovision FlexTech Corp.	\$	28,793	14.37%	\$	28,835	15.07%		
Geckos Technology Corp.		12,253	29.19%		12,149	42.08%		
Subtotal		41,046			40,984			
Total	\$	3,379,245		\$ 2	2,794,135			
						(Concluded)		

The aforementioned investments accounted for using the equity method were not pledged.

Note: The Company established Taiflex Green Power Co., Ltd. and acquired 100% of the company on March 26, 2021.

A. The shares of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31							
Investee		2021		2020				
Taistar Co., Ltd.	\$	32,491	\$	(25,521)				
Leadmax Limited		-		(194)				
Innovision FlexTech Corp.		1,351		(7,396)				
Koatech Technology Corp.		11,916		9,051				
Taichem Materials Co., Ltd.		(9,920)		(4,584)				
Taiflex Green Power Co., Ltd.		(74)		-				
TFS Co., Ltd.		15,708		24,594				
Taiflex Scientific Japan Co., Ltd.		247		178				
Richstar Co., Ltd.		57,313		55,519				
Taiflex USA Corporation		376		(207)				
Geckos Technology Corp.		(9,317)		(8,755)				
Total	\$	100,091	\$	42,685				

- B. The Company accounted for Innovision FlexTech Corp. (Innovision) using the equity method as it had significant influence over the investee through ownership and representation on Innovision's board of directors.
- C. Determinant on having only significant influence: Although the Company owns 29.19% of the voting power of Geckos Technology Corp. (Geckos), the other shareholders enjoy the advantage of relative majority in directing activities of the investee. Therefore, instead of control, the Company has only significant influence over Geckos.
- D. The summarized financial information of the Company's investments in associates was as follows:

	De	December 31,			
		2021		2020	
Total assets	\$	417,162	\$	440,882	
Total liabilities	\$	192,446	\$	233,976	

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued) (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Years Ended December 31
2021 2020

Revenue
Net income (loss)

Tears Effect December 31								
	2021		2020					
\$	254,197	\$	179,658					
\$	18,739	\$	(72,213)					

- E. The aforementioned recoverable amount was measured at fair value less costs of disposal and the fair value was determined using the market approach, which took into account recent financing activities of the investees, technology development status, companies with similar attributes, market conditions and other economic indicators. This was a level 3 fair value measurement.
- F. The Company's prepayments for investments were for the capital increase of Koatech Technology Corporation. Koatech had completed its capital increase on the record date of January 14, 2022.
- (9) Property, plant and equipment

	De	ecember 31,	D	ecember 31,
		2021		2020
Owner-occupied property, plant and equipment	\$	2,159,881	\$	2,193,741

A. Owner-occupied property, plant and equipment

	As of January 1, 2021	Additions	_Disposals_	Spin-off	Reclassification	Impairment Loss	As of December 31, 2021
Cost							
Buildings	\$ 1,061,921	\$ 7,026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,323	\$ -	\$ 1,088,270
Machinery and equipment	2,418,299	24,012	(75,512)	-	265,298	_	2,632,097
Hydropower equipment	381,753	12,639	-	-	3,961	_	398,353
Testing equipment	302,227	9,284	(21,937)	-	5,715	_	295,289
Miscellaneous equipment	208,918	7,981	(4,844)				212,055
Total	\$ 4,373,118	\$ 60,942	\$ (102,293)	\$ -	\$ 294,297	\$ -	\$ 4,626,064
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Buildings	\$ 296,809	\$ 48,071	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 344,880
Machinery and equipment	1,715,688	163,355	(67,718)	-	-	=	1,811,325
Hydropower equipment	236,088	15,106	-	-	-	=	251,194
Testing equipment	156,193	25,187	(18,153)	-	-	-	163,227
Miscellaneous equipment	126,269	16,959	(4,775)				138,453
Total	\$ 2,531,047	\$ 268,678	\$ (90,646)	\$ -	- \$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,709,079
Construction in progress and							
equipment awaiting inspection	351,670	242,132			(350,906)		242,896
Net	\$ 2,193,741	=					\$ 2,159,881
	As of January 1, 2020	Additions	Disposals	Spin-off	Reclassification	Impairment Loss	As of December 31, 2020
Cost							
Buildings	\$ 1,032,847	\$ 19,568	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,506	\$ -	\$ 1,061,921
Machinery and equipment	2,307,636	21,928	(9,497)	(2,740)	100,972	-	2,418,299
Hydropower equipment	374,505	4,569	(230)	-	2,909	-	381,753
Testing equipment	331,916	16,111	(4,549)	(45,012)	3,761	-	302,227
Miscellaneous equipment	195,630	8,801	(3,985)		8,472		208,918
Total	\$ 4,242,534	\$ 70,977	\$ (18,261)	\$ (47,752)	\$ 125,620	\$ -	\$ 4,373,118

(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

	As of January 1,							Im	pairment	De	As of ecember 31,
	2020	Additions	Γ	Disposals	Spin-off	Red	classification		Loss		2020
Accumulated depreciation and											
<u>impairment</u>											
Buildings	\$ 252,441	\$ 44,368	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	296,809
Machinery and equipment	1,548,162	154,393		(9,497)	(1,370)		-		24,000		1,715,688
Hydropower equipment	222,021	14,297		(230)	-		-		-		236,088
Testing equipment	153,203	28,885		(4,549)	(21,346)		-		-		156,193
Miscellaneous equipment	114,311	15,943		(3,985)	-		-		-		126,269
Total	\$ 2,290,138	\$ 257,886	\$	(18,261)	\$ (22,716)	- \$	-	\$	24,000	\$	2,531,047
Construction in progress and		•									
equipment awaiting inspection	259,823	218,151			-		(126,304)		-		351,670
Net	\$ 2,212,219	_								\$	2,193,741
		-								-0	Concluded)

- (Concluded)
- Upon assessment, the Company determined that a part of machinery and equipment was impaired and recognized impairment loss of NT\$0 thousand and NT\$24,000 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The recoverable amount was measured at fair value less costs of disposal, and the fair value was classified as level 3.
- Please refer to Note 8 for property, plant and equipment pledged.

(10) Intangible assets

		As of						As of		
		January 1,					De	ecember 31,		
		2021	A	Additions	Recla	assification		2021		
Cost										
Trademarks	\$	691	\$	-	\$	-	\$	691		
Patents		18,312		287		-		18,599		
Software cost		157,947		11,102		48,911		217,960		
Total	\$	176,950	\$	11,389	\$	48,911	\$	237,250		
Amortization and impairment										
Trademarks	\$	436	\$	49	\$	_	\$	485		
Patents		10,515		833		-		11,348		
Software cost		115,532		18,673		-		134,205		
Total		126,483	\$	19,555	\$	-		146,038		
Net	\$	50,467		<u> </u>			\$	91,212		
		As of						As of		
	•	January 1,					De	ecember 31,		
		2020		Additions	Recla	assification		2020		
Cost	_		_		_		_			
Trademarks	\$	691	\$	-	\$	-	\$	691		
Patents		17,970		342		-		18,312		
Software cost		143,710		13,819		418		157,947		
Total	\$	162,371	\$	14,161	\$	418	\$	176,950		
							((Continued)		

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

As of

As of

		T.	AS OI					D	AS OI
		J	nuary 1, 2020	Ad	ditions	Reclas	sification	יע	ecember 31, 2020
	Amortization and impairment		2020		actions	rectus	Billeation		2020
	Trademarks	\$	379	\$	57	\$	-	\$	436
	Patents		9,687		828		-		10,515
	Software cost		99,774		15,758		-		115,532
	Total		109,840	\$	16,643	\$	-		126,483
	Net	\$	52,531					\$	50,467
								-	(Concluded)
(11)	Other non-current assets								
				D	ecember 2021	31,	De	cem 20	ber 31, 20
	Refundable deposits		-	\$	7,	144	\$		6,384
(12)) Short-term loans								
				D	ecember	31,	D	ecen	nber 31,
			_		2021			20	020
	Unsecured bank loans		=	\$	780	,000	\$		150,000
(13)	credit facilities amounted to December 31, 2021 and 2020 Financial liabilities at fair va), res	pectively.				2,400,000	, tile	dusand as of
				Γ	December 2021	31,	De		nber 31, 020
	Held for trading: Derivative financial instruction designated in a hedging reason - Forward foreign exchant Mandatorily at fair value throughout the loss: - Corporate bonds	ge co	nship ontracts	\$	ĺ	861 836	\$		11,294
	Total			\$	10,	697	\$		11,294
(14)) Bonds payable								
				December 31, December 31, December 31,			aber 31, 020		
	Overseas unsecured convergable Less: Current portion	rtible	bonds	\$	1,855,	472	\$		-
	Net			\$	1,855,	472	\$		-

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Overseas unsecured convertible bonds payable

	December 31, 2021		ber 31, 20
Liability component:			
Overseas unsecured convertible bonds payable – principal amount	\$	1,945,300	\$ -
Overseas unsecured convertible bonds			
payable – discounts		(89,828)	
Subtotal	\$	1,855,472	-
Less: Current portion		-	-
Net	\$	1,855,472	\$ -
Embedded derivative financial		_	
instruments	\$	(5,836)	\$ -
Equity component	\$	70,203	\$ -

The Company issued its first overseas unsecured convertible bonds at zero coupon rate on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited on November 30, 2021. Based on the contractual terms, the bonds contain a liability component (host contract), embedded derivative financial instruments (options for the issuer to redeem the bonds and the bondholders to request for redemption) and an equity component (an option for bondholders to request for conversion into issuer's common stocks). The key terms of the bonds are as follows:

Issue amount: US\$70,000 thousand (NT\$1,945,300 thousand)

Period: November 30, 2021 to November 30, 2026

Major redemption clauses:

- A. The bonds are converted into U.S. dollars equivalent to the New Taiwan dollars amount using a fixed exchange rate for the repayment, repurchase and redemption of the bonds. The fixed exchange rate is determined with reference to the US\$/NT\$ fixing published by the Taipei Forex Inc. at 11 a.m. on the pricing date (i.e., the Fixed Exchange Rate is NT\$27.79 = US\$1.00).
- B. After three months of the issuance and prior to the maturity date, the Company may redeem the outstanding convertible bonds in cash at the "early redemption amount" when the closing price (converted into U.S. dollars at the applicable prevailing exchange rate) of the Company's common stocks listed on the TWSE is at least 130% of the total amount determined by multiplying the early redemption amount by the conversion price (translated into U.S. dollars at the Fixed Exchange Rate determined on the pricing date) and divided by the principal amount of the bonds for a period of thirty consecutive trading days. The early redemption amount is converted to New Taiwan dollars using the Fixed Exchange Rate, and the New Taiwan dollars amount will be converted into U.S. dollars using the prevailing exchange rate (the US\$/NT\$ fixing published by the Taipei Forex Inc. at 11 a.m.) for payments in U.S. dollars.
- C. When more than 90 percent of the bonds have been redeemed, converted, repurchased and cancelled, the Company may redeem the outstanding bonds early, in whole but not in part, at the "early redemption amount".

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

- D. When changes in the tax laws of the ROC would result in an increase in costs for the Company, the Company may redeem the outstanding bonds early, in whole but not in part, at the "early redemption amount". For bondholders who choose not to have their bonds redeemed, they shall not request the Company to bear the additional taxes or expenses.
- E. The bondholders may request the Company to redeem all or part of the corporate bonds three years after the issue date (i.e., the holder's put date is November 30, 2024) at the "early redemption price". The early redemption price is converted to New Taiwan dollars using the Fixed Exchange Rate, and the New Taiwan dollars amount will be converted into U.S. dollars using the prevailing exchange rate (the US\$/NT\$ fixing published by the Taipei Forex Inc. at 11 a.m.) for payments in U.S. dollars.
- F. When the Company's common stocks cease to be listed on the TWSE or are suspended from trading for a period of thirty consecutive trading days or more, the bondholders may request the Company to redeem the corporate bonds, in whole but not in part, at the "early redemption price".
- G. Upon the occurrence of a change of control as defined in the bond indenture, the bondholders may request the Company to redeem the corporate bonds, in whole but not in part, at the "early redemption price".

Terms of conversion:

- A. Underlying securities: Common stocks of Taiflex
- B. Conversion period: Bondholders have the right to convert their bonds into the Company's common stocks from the day immediately following the 90-day period from the issue date to (1) 10 days prior to the maturity date or (2) no later than five business days prior to the holder's put date or the date when the Company exercises early redemption.
- C. Conversion price and its adjustments: The conversion price is set at NT\$53.50 per share at the time of issuance. When the conversion price needs to be adjusted due to circumstances set out in the bond indenture, it shall be adjusted according to formulas in the indenture. The conversion price as of December 31, 2021 was NT\$53.50 per share.
- D. Redemption on maturity date: Upon maturity, the bonds will be redeemed at 100% of the outstanding principal amount (redemption amount at maturity). The redemption amount at maturity is converted to New Taiwan dollars using the Fixed Exchange Rate, and the New Taiwan dollars amount will be converted into U.S. dollars using the prevailing exchange rate (the US\$/NT\$ fixing published by the Taipei Forex Inc. at 11 a.m.) for payments in U.S. dollars.

(15) Long-term loans

Details of long-term loans as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Creditor	2021.12.31	Contract Term and Repayment
Bank of Taiwan – syndicated loan	\$ 138,450	2020.10.29 – 2025.10.28, revolving for five years from the
		initial drawdown date with monthly interest payment
Export-Import Bank of the Republic	125,000	2019.6.28 – 2024.6.28, non-revolving for five years from
of China – credit loan		the initial drawdown date, principal to be repaid in 6
		equal semiannual installments after the grace period of
		30 months with quarterly interest payment
		(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Creditor	2021.12.31	Contract Term and Repayment
Mizuho Bank – credit loan	90,000	2021.10.5 – 2023.10.5, revolving for 2 years after the
Mizuho Bank – credit loan	60,000	commencement date with monthly interest payment 2021.10.5 - 2023.10.5, revolving for 2 years after the commencement date with monthly interest payment
Mizuho Bank – credit loan	150,000	2021.10.5 – 2023.10.5, revolving for 2 years after the commencement date with monthly interest payment
Taipei Fubon Bank - credit loan	35,000	2021.9.6 – 2026.9.6, non-revolving for 60 months from the initial drawdown date, principal to be repaid in 12 equal quarterly installments after the grace period of 24 months with monthly interest payment
Taipei Fubon Bank - credit loan	50,000	2021.9.6 – 2026.9.6, non-revolving for 60 months from the initial drawdown date, principal to be repaid in 12 equal quarterly installments after the grace period of 24 months with monthly interest payment
Subtotal	648,450	
Less: Current portion	(50,000)	
Less: Unamortized fee	(3,600)	
Total	\$ 594,850	
		(Concluded)
Creditor	2020.12.31	Contract Term and Repayment
Bank of Taiwan – syndicated loan	\$ 140,630	2020.10.29 – 2025.10.28, revolving for five years from the
Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China – credit loan	150,000	initial drawdown date with monthly interest payment 2019.6.28 – 2024.6.28, non-revolving for five years from the initial drawdown date, principal to be repaid in 6 equal semiannual installments after the grace period of
Mizuho Bank – credit loan	90,000	30 months with quarterly interest payment 2020.10.5 - 2022.10.5, revolving for 2 years after the commencement date with monthly interest payment
Mizuho Bank – credit loan	60,000	2020.10.5 – 2022.10.5, revolving for 2 years after the commencement date with monthly interest payment
Subtotal	440,630	
Less: Current portion	(25,000)	
Total	\$ 415,630	

- A. The interest rate ranges of loans were 0.7% to 1.5016% and 0.8% to 1.2645% as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.
- B. In July 2020, the Company entered into a syndicated loan agreement with eight financial institutions, including the Bank of Taiwan (bookrunner), for a loan facility of NT\$2.5 billion or the equivalent in U.S. dollars. The contract term was five years from the initial drawdown date, i.e., October 2020 to October 2025 and the credit term of the agreement was mid-term loans current. During the loan term, the Company was required to calculate and maintain the following financial ratios at an agreed level based on the consolidated financial statements audited by CPAs every six months: current ratio, debt ratio, interest coverage ratio and tangible net value. The Company has abided by those terms.

(16) Post-employment benefit plans

A. Defined contribution plan

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were NT\$26,562 thousand and NT\$23,297 thousand, respectively.

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

B. Defined benefit plan

Expenses under the defined benefit plan were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31			
Financial Statement Account			2020	
Operating costs		4,273	\$	4,106
Sales and marketing expenses		329		615
General and administrative expenses		2,380		2,502
Research and development expenses		1,804		2,638
Total	\$	8,786	\$	9,861

C. Accumulated amounts of actuarial gain or loss recognized under other comprehensive income were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31			
		2021	2020	
Beginning balance	\$	155,592	\$	120,372
Actuarial gain or loss		(19,569)		35,220
Ending balance	\$	136,023	\$	155,592

D. Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan assets at fair value was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31			
	2021			2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$	267,236	\$	290,184
Fair value of plan assets		(18,547)		(28,226)
Funded status		248,689		261,958
Net defined benefit liabilities	\$	248,689	\$	261,958

E. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31			
	2021		2020	
Balance, beginning of year	\$	290,184	\$	243,665
Current service cost		7,738		7,995
Interest cost		1,161		2,071
Actuarial gain or loss		(19,194)		36,453
Benefits paid		(12,653)		
Balance, end of year	\$	267,236	\$	290,184

F. Changes in the fair value of the plan assets were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31			
		2021		2020
Balance, beginning of year	\$	28,226	\$	24,115
Return on plan assets		113		205
Contributions from employer		2,486		2,673
Actuarial gain or loss		375		1,233
Benefits paid		(12,653)		-
Balance, end of year	\$	18,547	\$	28,226

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

- G. As of December 31, 2021, the Company expected to make contributions of NT\$8,659 thousand to the defined benefit plan in the following 12 months.
- H. The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets were as follows:

	Pension 1	Pension Plan (%)		
	December 31,	December 31,		
	2021	2020		
Cash	100%	100%		

The Company's actual returns on plan assets were NT\$487 thousand and NT\$1,438 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined based on historical trend and analysts' expectations on the asset's return in its market over the obligation period. Furthermore, the utilization of the fund by the labor pension fund supervisory committee and the fact that the minimum earnings are guaranteed to be no less than the earnings attainable from local banks' two-year time deposits are also taken into consideration in determining the expected rate of return on plan assets.

I. The principal assumptions used in determining the Company's defined benefit plan were shown below:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2021	2020
Discount rate	0.69%	0.40%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.69%	0.40%
Expected rate of salary increases	5.00%	5.00%

J. A 0.5% change in the discount rate would result in the following:

	Years Ended December 31					
	20)21	2020			
	0.5% 0.5%		0.5%	0.5%		
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease		
Effect on aggregate of current service cost and interest cost	\$ 640	\$ (823)	\$ 268	\$ (401)		
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	(21,283)	23,415	(23,889)	26,386		

K. Other information on the defined benefit plan was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31			
		2021	2020	
Present value of defined benefit obligation,				
ending balance	\$	267,236	\$	290,184
Fair value of plan assets, ending balance		(18,547)		(28,226)
Surplus/deficit of plan, ending balance	\$	248,689	\$	261,958
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	\$	(5,007)	\$	10,180
Experience adjustments on plan assets	\$	(374)	\$	(1,233)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(17) Equity

A. Capital

- (a) The Company's authorized capital was NT\$3,000,000 thousand, divided into 300,000 thousand shares (including 15,000 thousand shares with the amount of NT\$150,000 thousand reserved for the exercise of employee stock options, preferred stock with warrants and bond with warrants), each at a par value of NT\$10 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.
- (b) The Company's issued capital was NT\$2,091,197 thousand, divided into 209,120 thousand shares, each at a par value of NT\$10 as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

B. Capital surplus

	De	cember 31, 2021	De	cember 31, 2020
Additional paid-in capital	\$	666,479	\$	666,479
Premium from merger		262,500		262,500
Donated assets		1,970		1,970
Treasury stock transactions		27,280		27,280
Due to recognition of equity component of				
convertible bonds - stock options		70,203		-
Others		117,334		107,918
Total	\$	1,145,766	\$	1,066,147

According to laws and regulations, capital surplus shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute capital surplus related to income derived from issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company as stock dividends up to a certain percentage of paid-in capital. The said capital surplus could also be distributed in the form of cash dividends to shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

C. Appropriation of profits and dividend policies

The Articles of Incorporation state that current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:

- (a) Taxes and dues.
- (b) Deficit compensation.
- (c) 10% of net profit as legal reserves. However, this shall not apply when the accumulated legal reserve has equaled total capital.
- (d) Special reserve appropriated or reversed as stipulated by relevant laws and regulations or the competent securities authorities.
- (e) For the remaining profits, if any, the Board of Directors shall draft a proposal for the distribution of bonus to shareholders and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for resolution.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

After taking into account the environment and development stage of the Company, the needs of capital in the future, long-term financial planning and shareholders' demand for cash, the Board of Directors shall draw up an earnings distribution proposal based on the distributable earnings and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for approval. At least forty percent of the distributable earnings shall be appropriated as shareholders' dividends. The cash dividend shall not be lower than 10 percent of the total dividends and shall be capped at 100 percent.

The Company complies with Order No. Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-1090150022 issued by the FSC on March 31, 2021, which sets out the following provisions: On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside special reserves. Later when the company uses, disposes of, or reclassifies the relevant assets, it may reverse to distributable earnings a proportional amount of the special reserves originally set aside.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, special reserve set aside for the first-time adoption of IFRS amounted to NT\$75,546 thousand.

Information about the appropriation of 2020 and 2019 earnings resolved in the shareholders' meetings on July 16, 2021 and May 28, 2020, respectively, was as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings			Dividend per Share			re (NT\$)	
	2020			2019		2020		2019
Legal reserve	\$	74,469	\$	57,079		-		-
Special reserve		3,306		64,876		-		-
Cash dividends - common stocks		522,799		250,944	\$	2.50	\$	1.20

The shareholders' meeting on May 28, 2020 resolved to distribute NT\$271,855 thousand from capital surplus to shareholders in the form of cash. Shareholders are entitled to receive NT\$1.3 per share.

Please refer to Note 6(21) for information on the accrual basis and the amounts recognized for compensation to employees and remuneration to directors.

(18) Operating revenue

				nber 31		
				2021		2020
Sale of goods			\$	7,671,215	\$	7,491,041
Contract balances:						
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
Contract liabilities – current	2	021		2020		2019
Sale of goods	\$	957	\$	492	\$	-

Beginning balance of contract liabilities reclassified to revenue amounted to NT\$492 thousand and NT\$0 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(19) Expected credit (loss) gain

	Years Ended December 31				
		2021	2	2020	
Operating expenses – expected credit (loss) gain		<u>.</u>			
Accounts receivable	\$	3,472	\$	7,669	

Please refer to Note 12 for information concerning credit risk.

For receivables (both notes and accounts receivables (including related parties)), the Company measured the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment on the loss allowance as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

Expected credit loss of receivables:

December 31, 2021

	Not Past Due	V	Vithin 90	9	1-180	Over		
	(Note)		Days		Days		1 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	\$ 2,818,215	\$	67,128	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 2,885,343
Loss ratio	0%~1%		3%~10%	20	0%~50%	509	%~100%	
Lifetime expected								
credit losses	5,437		2,475					7,912
Subtotal	\$ 2,812,778	\$	64,653	\$	-	\$	_	\$ 2,877,431
December 31, 2020								
			Past Du					
	Not Past Due	V	Vithin 90	91-180		Over		
	(Note)		Days]	Days	181 Days		Total
Gross carrying amount	\$ 2,954,450	\$	7,586	\$	-	\$	1,146	\$ 2,963,182
Loss ratio	0%~1%		3%~10%	2	0%~50%	509	%~100%	
Lifetime expected					_			
credit losses	10,790		237				1,146	12,173
Subtotal	\$ 2,943,660	\$	7,349	\$		\$		\$ 2,951,009

Note: None of the Company's notes receivables was overdue.

The movements in the loss allowance for receivables in the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

			Other 1	Non-current			
	Receivables		Receivables Assets			Total	
Balance as of January 1, 2021	\$	12,173	\$	-	\$	12,173	
Reversal in the current period		(3,472)		_		(3,472)	
Write off		(789)				(789)	
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$	7,912	\$	-	\$	7,912	
			Other 1	Non-current			
	Rec	ceivables	A	Assets	Total		
Balance as of January 1, 2020	\$	19,842	\$	4,101	\$	23,943	
Reversal in the current period		(7,669)		-		(7,669)	
Write off		<u> </u>		(4,101)		(4,101)	
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$	12,173	\$		\$	12,173	

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(20) Leases

A. The Company being a lessee

The Company leased various assets, including property (land and buildings) and transportation equipment. The lease terms of these contracts ranged between 2 and 50 years.

The effects of leases on financial status, financial performance and cash flows of the Company were as follows:

(a) Amounts recognized in the balance sheets

i. Right-of-use assets

Carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	De	cember 31,	De	cember 31,
		2021		2020
Land	\$	233,041	\$	239,167
Buildings		-		703
Transportation equipment		8,920		11,288
Total	\$	241,961	\$	251,158

The Company's right-of-use assets increased by NT\$3,534 thousand and NT\$3,387 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

ii. Lease liabilities

	December 31,		De	cember 31,
	2021			2020
Current	\$	8,896	\$	10,554
Non-current		238,712		244,484
Lease liabilities	\$	247,608	\$	255,038

Please refer to Note 6(21)D Finance costs for details on interest expenses of lease liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and Note 12(5) Liquidity risk management for the maturity analysis on lease liabilities as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(b) Amounts recognized in the statements of comprehensive income

Depreciation of right-of-use assets

	Years Ended	Decem	cember 31		
	 2021	2020			
Land	\$ 6,126	\$	6,116		
Buildings	-		1,053		
Transportation equipment	5,902		6,036		
Total	\$ 12,028	\$	13,205		

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(c) Lessee's income and expenses associated with leasing activities

	Years Ended December 31				
		2021		2020	
Expense of short-term leases	\$	11,242	\$	9,299	
Expense of leases of low value assets					
(excluding short-term leases of low					
value assets)		5,833		1,806	

(d) Lessee's cash outflows associated with leasing activities

The Company's cash outflows from leases amounted to NT\$31,793 thousand and NT\$27,035 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(e) Other information associated with leasing activities

Options to extend or terminate the lease

Some of the Company's property leases contain options to extend or terminate the leases. When determining the lease term, it shall be the non-cancellable period where the lessee has the right to use the underlying asset, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease where the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The use of those options can maximize the flexibility in managing the contracts. The majority of options to extend or terminate the leases can only be exercised by the Company. The Company would reassess the lease periods when a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs (that is within the control of the lessee and affects whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term) after the commencement date.

(21) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function:

Function		Years Ended December 31						
Function		2021			2020			
Nature	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total		
Employee benefits expense								
Salaries	406,296	287,268	693,564	363,566	273,351	636,917		
Labor and health insurance	41,039	20,674	61,713	33,279	18,795	52,074		
Pension	21,821	13,527	35,348	18,990	14,168	33,158		
Remuneration to directors	-	20,713	20,713	-	21,051	21,051		
Other employee benefits								
expense	49,651	21,494	71,145	37,716	18,667	56,383		
Depreciation	238,367	42,339	280,706	224,719	46,372	271,091		
Amortization	2,942	16,613	19,555	4,371	12,272	16,643		

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had 825 and 739 employees, respectively. There were 6 Directors who were not employees for both years.

The following information shall be disclosed for entities with stocks traded on the TWSE or the Taipei Exchange:

- A. The average employee benefits expense in 2021 equaled NT\$1,052 thousand, which was calculated as follows: (Sum of employee benefits expense Sum of remuneration to directors in 2021)/(Number of employees Number of directors who are not employees in 2021). The average employee benefits expense in 2020 equaled NT\$1,062 thousand, which was calculated as follows: (Sum of employee benefits expense Sum of remuneration to directors in 2020)/(Number of employees Number of directors who are not employees in 2020).
- B. The average employee salaries in 2021 equaled NT\$847 thousand, which was calculated as follows: Sum of employee salaries in 2021/(Number of employees Number of directors who are not employees in 2021). The average employee salaries in 2020 equaled NT\$869 thousand, which was calculated as follows: Sum of employee salaries in 2020/(Number of employees Number of directors who are not employees in 2020).
- C. The change in average employee salaries equaled -2.56% in 2021, which was calculated as follows: (Average employee salaries in 2021 average employee salaries in 2020)/Average employee salaries in 2020.
- D. The Company has established the Audit Committee to replace supervisors. Thus, remuneration to supervisors was not recognized.

E. Remuneration policy

- (a) Remuneration to directors is determined based on the Articles of Incorporation. The Compensation Committee would evaluate the involvement of directors in the business operation of the Company and their contributions to the Company with reference to the remuneration standard of the industry. The Board of Directors would present the distribution proposal at the shareholders' meeting for shareholders to approve and finalize the amount.
- (b) Compensation to management and employees is determined based on the salary levels among peers, job scopes and degree of contributions by individuals to the Company's operation target. It also takes into account the Company's overall performance and individual's performance and contribution.

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, when the Company makes a profit for the year, the compensation to employees shall not be lower than five percent of the balance and the remuneration to directors shall not be higher than four percent of the balance. However, if the Company has an accumulated deficit, the profit shall cover the deficit before it can be used for compensation to employees and remuneration to directors. The above-mentioned compensation to employees can be made in the form of stock or cash by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a Board of Directors' meeting attended by at least two-thirds of the total number of directors. A report of such distribution shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the compensation to employees and remuneration to directors resolved or reported at the meetings of Board of Directors and shareholders is available at the Market Observation Post System website.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

If the Board of Directors resolved to distribute compensation to employees in the form of stock, the closing price of stocks on the date preceding the resolution shall be the basis in calculating the number of stocks to be distributed. If the amount accrued differed from the amount resolved in the Board of Directors' meeting, the difference would be recognized in the profit or loss of the following year.

Information on 2021 compensation to employees and remuneration to directors in the form of cash reported in the Board of Directors' meeting on January 19, 2022 and 2020 compensation to employees and remuneration to directors in the form of cash reported in the shareholders' meeting on July 16, 2021 was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31					
		2021		2020		
Compensation to employees	\$	74,523	\$	75,524		
Remuneration to directors		20,378		20,651		

The above-mentioned 2020 compensation to employees and remuneration to directors reported in the shareholders' meetings were not significantly different from the amounts resolved in the Board of Directors' meetings on January 22, 2021 and the amounts recognized as expenses in the financial statements.

(22) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

		Years Ended	Decen	December 31		
		2021		2020		
	Interest income	\$ 1,474	\$	5,168		
B.	Other income					
		 Years Ended	Decem	iber 31		
		2021		2020		
	Other income	\$ 31,766	\$	24,984		
C.	Other gains and losses					
		Years Ended	Decen	nber 31		
		2021		2020		
	(Loss) gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$ (7,348)	\$	35		
	Gain on disposal of investments	1,612		_		
	Foreign exchange loss, net	(3,324)		(76,019)		
	Loss on financial assets (liabilities) at fair					
	value through profit or loss, net	(12,631)		(15,997)		
	Impairment loss for non-financial assets	-		(24,000)		
	Other losses	(890)		(394)		
	Total	\$ (22,581)	\$	(116,375)		

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

D. Finance costs

	 Years Ended December 31					
	2021	2020				
Interest on bank borrowings	\$ (11,560)	\$	(10,698)			
Interest on lease liabilities	(4,470)		(4,620)			
Interest on bonds payable	(1,486)		-			
Total	\$ \$ (17,516) \$ (15,31					

E. Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	dυ	Arising tring the	adj	assification ustments g the period	Other comprehensive income		mprehensive benefit		Other comprehensive income, net of tax	
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Remeasurement of										
defined benefit plan Unrealized loss on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other	\$	19,569	\$	-	\$	19,569	\$	(3,914)	\$	15,655
comprehensive income Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		(15,622) 17,406		-		(15,622) 17,406		(3,481)		(15,622) 13,925
Total	\$	21,353	\$		\$	21,353	\$	(7,395)	\$	(13,958)

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Arising uring the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period		Other comprehensive income		Income tax benefit (expense)		Other comprehensive income, net of tax	
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Remeasurement of defined benefit plan Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Exchange differences	\$ (35,220)	\$	_	\$	(35,220)	\$	7,044	\$	(28,176)
arising on translation of foreign operations	(4,132)		_		(4,132)		826		(3,306)
Total	\$ (39,352)	\$	-	\$	(39,352)	\$	7,870	\$	(31,482)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(23) Income tax

A. The major components of income tax expense (benefit) were as follows:

Income tax recognized in profit or loss

	Years Ended December 31					
		2021		2020		
Current income tax expense (benefit):						
Current income tax expense	\$	155,452	\$	185,446		
Income tax adjustments on prior years		(10,687)		(46,694)		
Separate taxation for repatriated offshore						
funds		-		11,411		
Deferred income tax expense:						
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)						
relating to origination and reversal of						
temporary differences		23,312		(8,164)		
Income tax expense	\$	168,077	\$	141,999		

Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	Years Ended December 31					
		2021	2020			
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):						
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	\$	3,914	\$	(7,044)		
Exchange differences arising on						
translation of foreign operations		3,481		(826)		
Income tax relating to components of other						
comprehensive income	\$	7,395	\$	(7,870)		

B. The reconciliation of income tax expense and income tax based on pre-tax net income at the statutory tax rate was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31					
		2021	2020			
Income before tax of continuing operations	\$	902,731	\$	914,858		
Income tax expense at the statutory rate of the						
Company	\$	180,546	\$	182,972		
Additional profit-seeking enterprise income						
tax on unappropriated earnings		-		-		
Income tax adjustments on prior years		(10,687)		(46,694)		
Separate taxation for repatriated offshore						
funds		-		11,411		
Tax effects of other tax adjustments		(1,782)		(5,690)		
Income tax expense recognized in profit or						
loss	\$	168,077	\$	141,999		

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

C. Balance of deferred income tax assets (liabilities):

For the year ended December 31, 2021

					ognized in other			
	-	ginning lance	ognized in it or loss	comp	prehensive ncome	Recogn in equ		Ending balance
Temporary differences								
Exchange gain or loss	\$	16,891	\$ (1,997)	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 14,894
Allowance for inventory valuation								
and obsolescence loss		13,290	5,544		-		-	18,834
Gain (loss) on investments accounted for using the equity								
method		(52,908)	(20,023)		(3,481)		-	(76,412)
Unrealized intra-group profits and								
losses		6,852	(1,538)		-		-	5,314
Impairment of assets		6,120	(4,800)		-		-	1,320
Net defined benefit liabilities		52,391	1,261		(3,914)		-	49,738
Others		(1,092)	2,542				-	1,450
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)			\$ (19,011)	\$	(7,395)	\$	-	
Net deferred income tax assets								_
(liabilities)	\$	41,544						\$ 15,138
Reflected in balance sheets as follows:								
Deferred income tax assets	\$	131,151						\$ 126,798
Deferred income tax liabilities	\$	(89,607)						\$ (111,660)

For the year ended December 31, 2020

			Re	cognized in other			
	eginning balance	ognized in it or loss		nprehensive income	Recog in eq	gnized uity	Ending balance
Temporary differences							
Exchange gain or loss	\$ 19,119	\$ (2,228)	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 16,891
Allowance for inventory valuation							
and obsolescence loss	11,230	2,060		-		-	13,290
Gain (loss) on investments							
accounted for using the equity							
method	(51,161)	(2,573)		826		-	(52,908)
Unrealized intra-group profits and							
losses	6,572	280		-		-	6,852
Impairment of assets	1,320	4,800		-		-	6,120
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(260)	260		-		-	-
Net defined benefit liabilities	43,910	1,437		7,044		-	52,391
Others	(5,220)	 4,128					(1,092)
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)		\$ 8,164	_\$_	7,870	\$		
Net deferred income tax assets							
(liabilities)	\$ 25,510						\$ 41,544
Reflected in balance sheets as follows:							
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 136,925						\$ 131,151
Deferred income tax liabilities	\$ (111,415)						\$ (89,607)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

D. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets:

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company did not have any unrecognized deferred income tax assets.

E. The assessment of income tax returns:

As of December 31, 2021, the Company's income tax return was assessed and approved up to 2019.

F. Current income tax liabilities

In addition to tax payable of NT\$155,452 thousand for 2020 which was calculated based on tax laws and paid by the Company in 2021, current income tax liabilities also included the tax installment payments of NT\$40,511 thousand applied by the Company pursuant to the Special Act for Prevention, Relief and Revitalization Measures for Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens in 2019.

(24) Earnings per share (EPS)

	Year Ended December 31, 2021						
	Amount after-tax		Weighted average number of outstanding shares (in thousands)	EPS	(NT\$)		
Basic EPS							
Net income attributable to common	_			_			
shareholders of the Company	\$	734,654	209,120		3.51		
Diluted EPS							
Effect of dilutive potential common stocks							
Interest on convertible bonds		1,189	36,361				
Employee compensation - stock			1,569				
Net income attributable to common							
shareholders of the Company and effect of	\$	735,843	247,050	\$	2.98		
potential common stocks		733,643		<u> </u>	2.90		
		Year	Ended December 31, 2020				
			Weighted average				
			number of				
		mount	outstanding shares	EDG	(NITTO)		
Daria EDC	ar	ter-tax	(in thousands)	EPS	(NT\$)		
Basic EPS Net income attributable to common							
	\$	772 859	209 120	\$	3.70		
shareholders of the Company	\$	772,859	209,120	\$	3.70		
shareholders of the Company <u>Diluted EPS</u>	\$	772,859	209,120	\$	3.70		
shareholders of the Company <u>Diluted EPS</u> Effect of dilutive potential common stocks	\$	772,859	,	\$	3.70		
shareholders of the Company <u>Diluted EPS</u> Effect of dilutive potential common stocks Employee compensation - stock	\$	772,859	209,120	\$	3.70		
shareholders of the Company <u>Diluted EPS</u> Effect of dilutive potential common stocks Employee compensation - stock Net income attributable to common	\$	772,859	,	_\$	3.70		
shareholders of the Company <u>Diluted EPS</u> Effect of dilutive potential common stocks Employee compensation - stock	\$	772,859	,	<u>\$</u>	3.70		

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(25) Information on spin-off

On September 30, 2020, the Company spun off its advanced material operation to set up the wholly-owned subsidiary, Taichem Materials Co., Ltd. (Taichem Materials), which would issue new shares to the Company as consideration. Based on the carrying amount of advanced material operation's net assets, the Company received 5,000 thousand shares of Taichem Materials at NT\$13.2 per share without recognizing gain or loss on the exchange. The carrying amount of assets and liabilities spun off were as follows:

	Taichem Materials						
Current assets	\$	40,964					
Property, plant and equipment		25,036					
Total	\$	66,000					

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names and relationships

Name	Relationship
Taistar Co., Ltd.	100% owned subsidiary
Leadmax Limited (Leadmax)	100% owned subsidiary
TSC International Ltd. (TSC)	100% owned second-tier subsidiary
Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	100% owned third-tier subsidiary
(Kunshan Taiflex Electronic) (Note 1)	
TFS Co., Ltd.	100% owned subsidiary
Richstar Co., Ltd.	100% owned second-tier subsidiary
Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	100% owned third-tier subsidiary
Geckos Technology Corp. (Geckos)	Investee under the equity method
Koatech Technology Corporation	53.86% owned subsidiary
Taiflex Scientific Japan Co., Ltd.	100% owned subsidiary
Taiflex USA Corporation	100% owned subsidiary
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	100% owned third-tier subsidiary
Taichem Materials Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	100% owned subsidiary
Taiflex Green Power Co., Ltd. (Note 3)	100% owned subsidiary
Innatech Co., Ltd. (Innatech)	A substantive related party
SINYA Network System Integration Co., Ltd.	A substantive related party
(SINYA Network)	<u>-</u> -
SINYA Digital Co., Ltd. (SINYA Digital)	A substantive related party

- Note 1: Taiflex Scientific (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. was renamed Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd. on September 1, 2020.
- Note 2: The Company spun off its operation in the manufacturing and selling of semiconductor materials to Taichem Materials and acquired 100% of the company on September 30, 2020.
- Note 3: The Company established Taiflex Green Power Co., Ltd. and acquired 100% of the company on March 26, 2021.

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) Significant transactions with related parties

A. Sales

	Years Ended December 31				
		2021	2020		
Subsidiaries					
Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	\$	1,373,948	\$	2,013,588	
Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.		528,751		54,915	
Others		84,915		40,291	
Total	\$	1,987,614	\$	2,108,794	

The sales prices of related party transactions were determined through negotiation based on market prices. The outstanding balances as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were unsecured and non-interest bearing and must be settled in cash. The receivables from the related parties were not guaranteed.

B. Purchases

	Years Ended December 31					
		2021		2020		
Subsidiaries						
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	\$	32,184	\$	8,894		
Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.		9,648		467		
Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.		2,572		2,498		
Others		2,099		89		
Total	\$	46,503	\$	11,948		

The purchase prices of related party transactions were determined through negotiation based on market prices. The payment terms of related party transactions were comparable with ones of non-related party transactions.

C. Property transaction

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	`	Years Ended I	December 31		
	2021			2020	
Innatech	\$	2,654	\$	10,117	
SINYA Network		1,250		-	
Total	\$ 3,904			10,117	
Acquisition of intangible assets					
	Years Ended December 31				
	2	2021	2	2020	
Innatech	\$	52,318	\$	682	

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment

			Years Ended I	December 31		
			2021	2020		
	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	\$	2,400	\$	-	
	Geckos				15	
	Total =	\$	2,400	\$	15	
	Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment					
			Years Ended I	Decemb	er 31	
			2021		2020	
	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	\$	-	\$	-	
	Geckos	Φ.			15	
	Total =	\$		\$	15	
D.	Accounts receivable - related parties					
		Dec	cember 31,	Dec	ember 31,	
	_		2021		2020	
	Subsidiaries	Ф	0.5.6.502	Ф	004.422	
	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	\$	956,593 310,223	\$	994,433 54,707	
	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd. Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.		67,524		36,663	
	Others		149		377	
	Total	\$	1,334,489	\$	1,086,180	
E.	Other receivables - related parties					
	Non-financing					
		Da	cember 31,	Dag	ambar 21	
		Dec	2021	December 31, 2020		
	Subsidiaries					
	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	\$	52,180	\$	118,364	
	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.		-		4,898	
	Others		645		2,263	
	Associates		100		122	
	Geckos	\$	123		132 125,657	
	Total	Φ	52,948	<u>Ф</u>	123,037	
F.	Prepayments					
		Dec	cember 31, 2021	Dec	ember 31, 2020	
	Innatech	\$	196	\$	777	
	SINYA Network		244			
	Total	\$	440	\$	777	

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

G. Accounts payable - related parties

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Subsidiaries	 			
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	\$ 23,445	\$	8,904	
Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	2,103		164	
Koatech Technology Corporation	-		1,557	
Others	8,339		466	
Total	\$ 33,887	\$	11,091	

H. Other payables – related parties

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Substantive related parties				
Innatech	\$	1,359	\$	6,701
Others		2,062		1,285
Subsidiaries				
Taichem Materials Co., Ltd.		8,735		_
Taiflex USA Corporation		5,315		5,654
Taiflex Scientific Japan Co., Ltd.		5,017		4,349
Others		3,635		508
Total	\$	26,123	\$	18,497

I. Others

Rental income

		Years Ended	December 31		
	2021			2020	
Geckos	\$	1,800	\$	1,800	
Taichem Materials Co., Ltd.		360		113	
Total	\$	2,160	\$	1,913	

Rents were determined through negotiation based on market prices. The collection term of rents from related parties were comparable with ones from non-related parties. Rents were collected on a monthly basis.

Operating expenses

	Years Ended December 31					
	2021 2020					
SINYA Network	\$	5,004	\$	779		
Innatech		1,750		-		
SINYA Digital		35		-		
Total	\$	6,789	\$	779		

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-(Continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

J. Compensation to key management

	Years Ended December 31					
	2021 2020					
Short-term employee benefits	\$	49,861	\$	62,269		
Post-employment benefits		216		442		
Total	\$	50,077	\$	62,711		

8. Pledged Assets

The following table listed assets of the Company pledged as collateral:

		Carrying	Amo	unt	
	December 31,		December 31,		Purpose of
		2021		2020	Pledge
Time deposits (Note) Buildings	\$	20,111	\$	20,081	Customs guarantee Letter of credit and short-term
		38,182		39,579	credit facilities
Total	\$	58,293	\$	59,660	

Note: These were recognized as other current assets.

- 9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments
 - (1) Details of the Company's unused letters of credit as of December 31, 2021 were as follows:

		L/C Balance		
USD	US\$	8,408 thousand		
JPY	JPY	1,149,881 thousand		

- (2) Guaranteed notes issued by the Company amounted to NT\$24,000 thousand as of December 31, 2021. They were issued as performance guarantees and would be recovered for cancellation upon termination of the guarantee obligation.
- 10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Subsequent Events

None.

- 12. Others
 - (1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	December 31, 2021		De	December 31, 2020	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	\$	27,529	\$	29,832	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		372,637	((- Continued)	

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

	D	ecember 31, 2021	D	ecember 31, 2020
Financial assets at amortized cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on				
hand)	\$	2,474,850	\$	1,207,574
Financial assets at amortized cost		276,900		138,719
Receivables		2,967,708		3,119,528
Other financial assets - current		20,111		20,081
Financial liabilities				
	D	ecember 31, 2021	D	ecember 31, 2020
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:				
Held for trading	\$	10,697	\$	11,294
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:				
Short-term loans		780,000		150,000
Payables		1,658,636		1,919,581
Bonds payable (including current portion)		1,855,472		-
Long-term loans (including current portion)		644,850		440,630
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)		247,608		255,038
			(Concluded)

(2) Objectives of financial risk management

The Company's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Company identifies, measures, and manages the aforementioned risks based on its policy and risk preferences.

The Company has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for the aforementioned financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Company shall comply with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

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

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

A. Foreign currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk relates primarily to its operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency) and net investments in foreign operations.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

The Company has certain receivables denominated in the same foreign currency as certain payables; therefore, natural hedge is achieved. The Company also uses forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on certain items denominated in foreign currencies. Hedge accounting is not applied as the said nature hedge and forward foreign exchange contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting criteria. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign operations are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Company.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis focusing on the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the Company's profit or loss and equity is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as of the end of the reporting period. The Company's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates of U.S. dollars and Chinese Yuan.

B. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its variable interest rates for loans.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans.

C. Equity price risk

Equity securities of listed domestic companies held by the Company are susceptible to price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Board of Directors shall review all equity investment decisions and approve where appropriate.

A 5% increase/decrease in the prices of listed companies' stocks classified as mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss could cause the profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 to increase/decrease by NT\$1,279 thousand and NT\$1,470 thousand, respectively.

A 5% increase/decrease in the prices of listed companies' stocks classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income could cause the comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 to increase/decrease by NT\$18,632 thousand and NT\$0 thousand, respectively.

D. Pre-tax sensitivity analysis was as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Key Risk	Variation	Sensitivity of Profit or Loss
Foreign currency risk	NTD/USD appreciate/depreciate by 1%	-/+ NT\$35,001 thousand
	NTD/RMB appreciate/depreciate by 1%	-/+ NT\$13,236 thousand
Interest rate risk	Market interest rate increase/decrease by 10 basis points	+/- NT\$ 1,327 thousand

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Key Risk	Variation	Sensitivity of Profit or Loss
Foreign currency risk	NTD/USD appreciate/depreciate by 1%	-/+ NT\$13,446 thousand
	NTD/RMB appreciate/depreciate by 1%	-/+ NT\$10,711 thousand
Interest rate risk	Market interest rate increase/decrease by 10 basis points	+/- NT\$ 756 thousand

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract and result in a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily accounts and notes receivable) and financing activities (primarily bank deposits and various financial instruments).

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's credit risk policies, procedures and controls. Credit risk of all counterparties is assessed by considering their financial position and ratings from credit rating agencies, past experience, current economic environment, the Company's internal rating criteria, etc. The Company also uses some credit enhancement tools, such as prepayments or insurances, to reduce the credit risk of certain customers.

Credit risk from balances with banks and other financial instruments is managed by the Company in accordance with the Company's policies. The counterparties that the Company transacts with are reputable financial institutions both at home and abroad; thus, no significant credit risk is expected.

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Company maintains its financial flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, highly-liquid marketable securities, bank borrowings, convertible bonds and leases. The table below summarized the maturity profile of the Company's financial liability contracts based on the earliest repayment dates and contractual undiscounted cash flows. The amount also included the contractual interest. The undiscounted interest payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates was extrapolated based on the yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Les	s than 1 year	2 1	to 3 years	4 1	to 5 years	>	5 years	 Total
December 31, 2021									
Borrowings	\$	836,535	\$	417,956	\$	186,415	\$	-	\$ 1,440,906
Payables		1,658,636		-		-		-	1,658,636
Convertible bonds		-		-	1	1,945,300		-	1,945,300
Lease liabilities		8,896		20,769		18,517		290,117	338,299
December 31, 2020									
Borrowings	\$	175,158	\$	250,000	\$	165,630	\$	-	\$ 590,788
Payables		1,919,581		-		-		-	1,919,581
Lease liabilities		10,554		31,536		22,370		297,113	361,573

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Derivative financial liabilities

	Les	s than 1 year	2 to	3 years	4 to 5	years	> 5 y	ears	Total
December 31, 2021									
Inflows	\$	1,032,526	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 1,032,526
Outflows		1,039,815		-		-		-	1,039,815
Net	\$	(7,289)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ (7,289)
December 31, 2020									
Inflows	\$	699,107	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 699,107
Outflows		702,130		-		-		-	702,130
Net	\$	(3,023)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ (3,023)

The derivative financial liabilities in the table above were expressed using undiscounted net cash flows.

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Sl	nort-term Loans	L	ong-term Loans	L	Lease iabilities	Bon Paya		fro	al Liabilities m Financing Activities
As of January 1, 2021	\$	150,000	\$	440,630	\$	255,038	\$	-	\$	845,668
Cash flows		630,000		204,220		(14,718)	1,94	5,300		2,764,802
Non-cash movements		-		-		7,288	(89	9,828)		(82,540)
As of December 31, 2021	\$	780,000	\$	644,850	\$	247,608	\$ 1,85	5,472	\$	3,527,930

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Short-term Loans	Long-term Loans	Lease Liabilities	Total Liabilities from Financing Activities
As of January 1, 2020	\$ 670,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 261,182	\$ 1,831,182
Cash flows	(520,000)	(459,370)	(15,930)	(995,300)
Non-cash movements	<u>-</u>		9,786	9,786
As of December 31, 2020	\$ 150,000	\$ 440,630	\$ 255,038	\$ 845,668

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The valuation techniques and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions are used by the Company in measuring or disclosing the fair values of financial assets and liabilities:

(a) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and other current liabilities approximates their fair value due to short maturity terms.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

- (b) For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation prices (e.g., listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures).
- (c) For bonds payable with no market quotation price, the fair value is determined by the quotation price of the counterparty or valuation techniques. The latter is based on the discounted cash flow analysis with assumptions of interest rates and discount rates primarily founded on relevant information of similar instruments (e.g., yield curve used by the Taipei Exchange, Reuters' average interest rate of commercial papers and credit risk).
- B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities measure at amortized cost approximates their fair value.

C. Information on the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments
Please refer to Note 12(9) for details.

(8) Derivative instruments

Forward foreign exchange contracts

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's derivative instruments that were not eligible for hedge accounting and were outstanding were listed as follows:

A. Forward foreign exchange contracts that were not eligible for hedge accounting and were outstanding as of the balance sheet dates were listed as follows:

		Contract Amount
Currency	Contract Period	(in thousands)
December 31, 2021		
Sell RMB/Buy NTD	2021.09~2022.05	RMB150,000/NT\$ 643,512
Sell USD/Buy NTD	2021.11~2022.02	US\$ 6,000/NT\$ 166,647
Sell USD/Buy THB	2021.11~2022.11	US\$ 8,000/THB 267,750
December 31, 2020		
Sell RMB/Buy NTD	2020.08~2021.04	RMB 78,000/NT\$ 330,154
Sell USD/Buy NTD	2020.10~2021.03	US\$ 13,000/NT\$ 368,953

For forward foreign exchange contracts, the main purpose is to hedge the foreign currency risk of net assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. As there will be corresponding cash inflows or outflows upon expiration and the Company has sufficient operation funds, no significant cash flow risk is expected.

Embedded derivative instruments

Embedded derivative instruments identified from convertible bonds were separated from the host contract and measured at fair value through profit or loss. Please refer to Note 6 for details on the relevant contract.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(9) Fair value hierarchy

A. Definition of fair value hierarchy

For assets and liabilities measured or disclosed in fair values, they are categorized in the level of the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. Inputs of each level are as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities measured at a recurring basis, their categories shall be reevaluated at the end of each reporting period to determine if there is any transfer between different levels of fair value hierarchy.

B. Hierarchy of fair value measurement

The Company does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at a recurring basis was disclosed as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>December 31, 2021</u>				
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through				
profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$ -	\$ 1,939	\$ -	\$ 1,939
Stocks	25,590	-	-	25,590
Financial assets at fair value through				
other comprehensive income	372,637	-	-	372,637
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through				
profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	4,861	-	4,861
Embedded derivative instruments	-	5,836	-	5,836
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Dagambar 21, 2020		Level 2	Level 3	
December 31, 2020 Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$ -	\$ 423	\$ -	\$ 423
Stocks	29,409	φ - 23	φ -	29,409
Financial liabilities:	27,407	_	_	27,407
Financial liabilities at fair value through				
profit or loss				
1				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	_	11,294	_	11,294

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

(10) Significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information on significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies was listed below:

	December 31, 2021				December 31, 2020					
	I	Foreign]	Foreign			
	Cı	ırrencies	Exchange			\mathbf{C}	urrencies	Exchange		
	(in t	thousands)	Rate		NTD	(in	thousands)	Rate		NTD
Financial assets										
Monetary items										
USD	\$	161,877	27.690	\$	4,482,371	\$	83,220	28.126	\$	2,340,648
RMB		311,508	4.3477		1,354,341		249,268	4.3140		1,075,343
Financial liabilities										
Monetary items										
USD	\$	35,475	27.690	\$	982,309	\$	40,656	28.126	\$	1,143,485
JPY		151,181	0.2405		36,359		222,038	0.2713		60,239
RMB		7,232	4.3477		31,443		750	4.3140		3,234

The data above was disclosed based on the carrying amounts of foreign currencies (already translated to the functional currency).

As the Company transact in various currencies, the exchange gain (loss) of monetary financial assets and liabilities cannot be disclosed by currencies of significant influence. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's foreign exchange gain (loss) amounted to NT\$(3,324) thousand and NT\$(76,019) thousand, respectively.

(11) Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder return. The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

(12) Information on financial assets transferred

Derecognition of financial assets transferred in their entirety.

A part of the Company's accounts receivables was used in factoring agreements without recourse with financial institutions. In addition to derecognizing the contractual rights to cash flows from these account receivables, the Company did not have to bear the default risks in accordance with the agreements. The requirements for financial asset derecognition were satisfied. Transaction details were as follows:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

December 31, 2021

	Amount	Amount	Interest Rate	
Factor	Transferred	Advanced	Range	Credit Line
CTBC Bank	US\$2,988	US\$2,988	0.7611%	US\$5,500
CIDC Dalik	thousand	thousand	0.701170	thousand
Taishin International	US\$789	US\$789	0.7%	NT\$690,000
Bank	thousand	thousand	0.770	thousand
Toingi Eulan Donle	US\$4,613	US\$4,613	0.7%~0.77%	US\$8,000
Taipei Fubon Bank	thousand	thousand	0./%~0.//%	thousand
Bank of Taiwan	US\$8,206	US\$8,206	0.6977%	US\$15,000
Balik Of Talwall	thousand	thousand	0.097770	thousand

December 31, 2020

	Amount	Amount	Interest Rate	
Factor	Transferred	Advanced	Range	Credit Line
CTBC Bank	US\$623	US\$623	0.8034%	US\$5,000
CIBC Bank	thousand	thousand	0.8034%	thousand
Taishin International	US\$6,758	US\$6,758	0.71%~0.88%	NT\$690,000
Bank	thousand	thousand	0.7170~0.0070	thousand
Toingi Eulan Donle	US\$1,222	US\$1,222	0.78%	US\$6,000
Taipei Fubon Bank	thousand	thousand	0.78%	thousand

13. Additional Disclosures

- (1) Information on significant transactions and investees
 - A. Financing provided to others: Please refer to Table 1.
 - B. Endorsement/guarantee provided to others: Please refer to Table 2.
 - C. Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2021 (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to Table 3.
 - D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount of at least NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: Please refer to Table 4.
 - E. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount of at least NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.
 - F. Disposal of individual real estate with amount of at least NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.
 - G. Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: Please refer to Table 5
 - H. Receivables from related parties of at least NT\$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital as of December 31, 2021: Please refer to Table 6.
 - I. Direct or indirect significant influence or control over the investees for the year ended December 31, 2021 (excluding investments in China): Please refer to Table 7.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

- J. Derivative financial instrument transactions: Please refer to Note 12.
- K. Others: intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions for the year ended December 31, 2021: Please refer to Table 9.
- (2) Information on investments in Mainland China: Please refer to Table 8.
- (3) Information on major shareholders: Please refer to Table 10.

TABLE 1: FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No.	Financing Counte	Counternetty	Financial Statement	nt Whether A Related	I Ralance for I	Ending Balance (Note 10)	Amount Actually Drawn (Note 11)	Interest Rate Range	Nature of Financing (Note 4)	Transaction Amount (Note 5)	Reason for Short-term Financing (Note 6)	Loss Allowance	Collateral		Financing Limit for	Limit on Total	Note
(Note 1)		Counterparty	Account (Note 2)										Item	Value	Individual Borrower	Financing Amount	Note
0	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	\$ 228,040	\$ 221,520	\$ -	1.70%~4.00%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	1	\$ 1,553,059	\$ 3,106,118	(Note 7)
0	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	399,070	138,450	ı	1.70%~4.00%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	ı	1,553,059	3,106,118	(Note 7)
1	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	608,678	608,678	391,293	2.00%~4.00%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	ı	785,463	785,463	(Note 9)
1	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	174,604	86,954	86,954	2.00%~4.00%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	785,463	785,463	(Note 9)

- Note 1: Companies are coded as follows:
 - (1) Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd. is coded "0".
 - (2) The investees are coded from "1" in the order presented in the table above.
- Note 2: Receivables from affiliates and related parties, shareholder transactions, prepayments, temporary payments, etc. are required to be disclosed in this field if they are financing provided to others.
- Note 3: The maximum balance of financing provided to others for the year ended December 31, 2021.
- Note 4: Nature of Financing is coded as follows:
 - (1) Business transaction is coded "1".
 - (2) Short-term financing is coded "2".
- Note 5: If the nature of financing is business transaction, the amount of transaction shall be disclosed. The amount of transaction refers to the business transaction amount of the most recent year between the financing company and the borrower.
- Note 6: With respect to short-term financing, the reasons of financing and the purpose of use by the counterparty shall be specified, such as loan repayment, equipment acquisition or operating capital.
- Note 7: The Company's "Procedures for Lending Funds to Other Parties" stipulates that the amount of financing provided shall not exceed 40% of the Company's net worth in the most recent financial statements. The amount of financing provided to any single entity shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net worth in the most recent financial statements.
- Note 8: Total amount of financing to firms or companies having business relationship with the Company shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net worth. The financing amount to an individual party is limited to the transaction amount between both parties. The transaction amount means the purchase or sales amount between the parties, whichever is higher, and shall not exceed 10% of the Company's net worth. However, the lending amount to a single enterprise whose voting rights are 100% held, either directly or indirectly, by the Company shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net worth.
- Note 9: For financing between offshore companies that the Company holds, either directly and indirectly, 100% of the voting rights, both the financing provided to any single entity and the total financing shall not exceed 100% of the financing company's net worth in the most recent financial statements.
- Note 10: If public companies, pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 14 of Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies, resolve each individual lending at the board meetings, the amounts resolved before drawdown shall be the publicly-announced balance to disclose the risk they assume; provided however, if any repayment is made subsequently, the outstanding balance after such repayment shall be disclosed to reflect the risk adjusted. If public companies, pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 14 of the same Regulations, authorize the chairperson by board resolution, within a certain monetary limit and a period not to exceed one year, to give loans in instalments or to make a revolving credit line available, the amount resolved shall be the publicly-announced balance. Although repayments may be made subsequently, as drawdowns are likely to happen again, the amount of financing resolved by the board shall be recorded as the publicly-announced balance.
- Note 11: This is the ending balance after evaluation.

TABLE 2: ENDORSEMENT/GUARANTEE PROVIDED TO OTHERS

No.	Endorsement/	Guaranteed	d Party	Limits on Endorsement/	Maximum	Ending	Amount Actually	Amount of Endorsement/	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/	Maximum Endorsement/	Endorsement Provided by	Endorsement Provided by	Endorsement Provided to
(Note 1)	Guarantee Provider Name Relat	Relationship (Note 2)	Guarantee Amount Provided to A Single Entity (Note 3)	the Period (Note 4)	Balance (Note 5)	Drawn (Note 6)	Guarantee Secured by Properties	Guarantee to Net Worth per Latest Financial Statements	Guarantee Amount Allowed (Note 3)	Parent Compan to Subsidiaries (Note 7)	·		
0	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	2	\$ 3,882,648	\$ 490,175	\$ 470,730	\$ 2,871	\$ -	6.06%	\$ 3,882,648	Y	N	Y
0	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	2	3,882,648	293,648	130,431	1	-	1.68%	\$ 3,002,040	Y	N	Y

- Note 1: Companies are coded as follows:
 - (1) Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd. is coded "0".
 - (2) The investees are coded from "1" in the order presented in the table above.
- Note 2: The relationships between endorsement/guarantee providers and guaranteed parties are categorized into the following seven types. Please specify the type.
 - (1) A company that has business relationships with Taiflex.
 - (2) A company in which Taiflex directly or indirectly holds over 50% of the voting rights.
 - (3) A company that directly or indirectly holds over 50% of Taiflex's voting rights.
 - (4) Endorsements/guarantees between companies in which Taiflex directly or indirectly holds over 90% of the voting rights.
 - (5) Mutual endorsements/guarantees between companies in the same industry or between joint builders which are provided in accordance with contractual terms for construction projects.
 - (6) Endorsements/guarantees provided by each shareholder for their jointly invested company in proportion to their shareholding percentages.
 - (7) Joint and several security between companies in the same industry for performance guarantees of pre-construction homes under the Consumer Protection Act.
- Note 3: The overall amount of guarantees/endorsements provided shall not exceed 50% of the Company's net worth in the most recent financial statements. The amount of guarantees/endorsements provided to a single entity shall not exceed 20% of the net worth in the most recent financial statements. However, the restriction does not apply to guarantees/endorsements to companies whose voting rights are 100% held, either directly or indirectly, by the Company.
- Note 4: The maximum endorsement/guarantee balance for the year ended December 31, 2021.
- Note 5: This refers to amounts approved by the board of directors. However, where the authority has been delegated by the board to the chairperson in accordance with Subparagraph 8, Article 12 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies, this would be the amounts approved by the chairperson.
- Note 6: This is the ending balance after evaluation.
- Note 7: Fill in "Y" for endorsements/guarantees provided by listed parent companies to subsidiaries and vice versa, and for ones provided to subsidiaries in Mainland China.

TABLE 3: MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 (EXCLUDING INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES)

Holder of	Type of	Name of Marketable	Relationship			December	31, 2021		
Marketable Securities	Marketable Securities (Note 1)	Securities (Note 1)	with the Issuer (Note 2)	Financial Statement Account	Shares (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount (Note 3)	Ownership Percentage	Fair Value	Note
	Non-listed (OTC) stocks	Exploit Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	25	\$ -	0.30%	\$ -	-
Taiflex	Non-listed (OTC) stocks	Kyoritsu Optronics Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	741	1	18.10%	-	-
Scientific Co., Ltd.	Listed stocks	APAQ Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6,139	372,637	6.90%	372,637	-
	Listed stocks	Zhen Ding Technology Holding Limited	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	255	25,590	0.03%	25,590	-

Note 1: Marketable securities stated in this table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and securities derived from the said items within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

Note 2: Not required if the issuer of the marketable securities is not a related party.

Note 3: If marketable securities are measured at fair value, please fill in the fair value after valuation adjustment, net of accumulated impairment. If marketable securities are not measured at fair value, please fill in the original cost or amortized cost, net of accumulated impairment.

TABLE 4: INDIVIDUAL SECURITIES ACQUIRED OR DISPOSED OF WITH ACCUMULATED AMOUNT OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20 PERCENT OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Type and Name				Beginning B	alanaa	Acquisition	(Note 2)		Disposal	(Note 2)		Ending Ba	alanaa
	of Marketable				beginning b	alance	Acquisition	Note 3)		Disposai	(Note 3)	ı	Eliuliig Da	nance
Company	Securities	Financial Statement	Counterparty	Relationship	Shares		Shares		Shares	Selling	Carrying	Gain/Loss on	Shares	Amount
Name	(Note 1)	Account	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	(In Thousands)	Amount	(In Thousands)	Amount	(In Thousands)	Price	Amount	Disposal	(In Thousands)	(Note 5)
Taiflex	APAQ	Financial assets at fair value												
Scientific	Technology	through other comprehensive	-	-	-	-	6,139	\$ 388,259	-	-	-	-	6,139	\$ 372,637
Co., Ltd.	Co., Ltd.	income - non-current												

Note 1: Marketable securities stated in this table refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and securities derived from the said items.

Note 2: For marketable securities recognized under investments accounted for using the equity method, information concerning these two columns shall be provided.

Note 3: The calculation of accumulated acquisition or disposal amount shall be done separately when determining whether the threshold of at least NT\$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital has been reached.

Note 4: The paid-in capital refers to the parent company's paid-in capital. For stocks with no par value or a par value other than NT\$10, the threshold of 20 percent of the paid-in capital shall be replaced by 10 percent of equity attributable to shareholders of the parent on the balance sheets.

Note 5: The ending balance includes unrealized gain/loss of financial assets.

TABLE 5: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS WITH PURCHASE OR SALES AMOUNT OF AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

				Transa	action Details		Abnormal Transaction (Note 1)		Notes/Account		
Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Sales (Purchases)	Amount	Percentage to Total Sales (Purchases)	Collection/ Payment Terms	Unit Price	Collection/ Payment Terms	Ending Balance	Percentage to Total Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)	Note
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Holds 100% of the third-tier subsidiary	Sales	\$ 1,373,948	17.91%	180 days from the end of month	-	-	\$ 956,593	33.24%	-
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Holds 100% of the third-tier subsidiary	Sales	528,751	6.89%	180 days from the end of month	-	-	310,223	10.78%	-
Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	The company's ultimate parent company	Purchases	1,373,948	52.25%	180 days from the end of month	-	-	(956,593)	(58.43%)	-
Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	The company's ultimate parent company	Purchases	528,751	71.02%	180 days from the end of month	-	-	(310,223)	(73.75%)	-

Note 1: The sales prices and collection terms of sales to related parties are not significantly different from those of sales to non-related parties.

TABLE 6: RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES OF AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Ratio (times)	Ove Amount	Action Taken	Amounts Received in Subsequent Periods	Lost Allowance	Note
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Holds 100% of the third-tier subsidiary	\$ 956,593	1.41	-	-	\$ 276,057	-	-
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Holds 100% of the third-tier subsidiary	310,223	2.90	-	-	75,476	-	-
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Holds 100% of the third-tier subsidiary	17	(Note 1)	-	-	9	-	-
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Holds 100% of the third-tier subsidiary	67,524	1.57	-	-	19,760	-	-
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Holds 100% of the third-tier subsidiary	52,180	(Note 1)	-	-	9,105	-	-

Note 1: These are recognized as other receivables. Thus, turnover ratio analysis does not apply.

TABLE 7: INVESTEES OVER WHICH THE COMPANY EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE OR CONTROL DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY (EXCLUDING INVESTEES IN MAINLAND CHINA)

		Business	e Main Blicinesses	Original Inves	tment Amount	Balance as	of December	31, 2021	Net Income	Share of	
Investor	Investee	Location	and Products	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Shares (In Thousands)	Ownership Percentage	Carrying Amount	(Loss) of Investee	Profit/Loss	Note
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Taistar Co., Ltd.	Belize	Investment holding	\$ 704,536	\$ 704,536	21,825	100.00%	\$ 815,530	\$ 32,491	\$ 32,491	(Note 2)
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Leadmax Limited	Samoa	Trading of electronic materials	337	337	10	100.00%	585	-	-	-
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Koatech Technology Corporation	Taiwan	Manufacturing and selling of electronic materials and components	320,761	294,102	13,700	53.86%	234,040	21,562	11,916	(Note 2)
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Innovision FlexTech Corp.	Taiwan	Manufacturing and selling of electronic materials	98,101	102,894	3,787	14.37%	28,793	10,060	1,351	-
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	TFS Co., Ltd.	Belize	Investment holding	478,797	478,797	15,520	100.00%	505,886	22,333	15,708	(Note 2)
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Richstar Co., Ltd.	Samoa	Investment holding	1,316,239	1,062,808	44,000	73.94%	1,505,966	79,646	57,313	-
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Taiflex Scientific Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan	Trading and technical support of electronic materials	16,260	16,260	6	100.00%	15,824	247	247	-
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Taiflex USA Corporation	U.S.A.	Technical support and marketing of electronic materials	8,820	8,820	1	100.00%	8,946	376	376	-
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Geckos Technology Corp.	Taiwan	Manufacturing and selling of electronic materials	28,699	28,699	2,524	29.19%	12,253	(28,799)	(9,317)	-
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Taichem Materials Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacturing and selling of semiconductor materials	246,000	66,000	17,000	100.00%	231,496	(9,944)	(9,920)	(Note 1)
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Taiflex Green Power Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Generation and selling of electricity from renewables	20,000	-	2,000	100.00%	19,926	(76)	(74)	(Note 1)
TFS Co., Ltd.	Richstar Co., Ltd.	Samoa	Investment holding	478,563	478,563	15,510	26.06%	530,853	79,646	22,333	-
Taistar Co., Ltd.	TSC International Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Investment holding	683,946	683,946	21,170	100.00%	785,528	33,822	33,822	-
Koatech Technology Corporation	KTC Global Co., Ltd.	Samoa	Investment holding	28,649	28,649	960	100.00%	18,048	588	588	-
KTC Global Co., Ltd.	KTC PanAsia Co., Ltd.	Samoa	Investment holding	28,500	28,500	955	100.00%	18,277	588	588	-

Note 1: Including depreciation of right-of-use assets and amortization of lease liabilities. Note 2: Including unrealized gain/loss between companies.

Investor	Investee	Main Businesses and Products	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflows of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2021	Investme		Accumulated Outflows of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2021	Profit/Loss of Investee	Ownership Percentage (Direct or Indirect Investment)		Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2021	Accumulated Inward Remittances of Earnings as of December 31, 2021
	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Selling of chemical products, electronic materials and electronic components	\$767,141 (US\$24,000,000)	2	\$ 767,141	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 767,141	\$ 33,822	100.00%	\$ 33,822	\$ 785,463	\$ 135,257
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling of electronic materials	\$1,316,239 (US\$44,000,000)	2	1,062,808	253,431	-	1,316,239	17,336	100.00%	17,336	1,347,592	-
	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Trading of coating materials for high polymer film and copper foil	\$479,160 (US\$15,500,000)	2	479,160	-	-	479,160	62,312	100.00%	62,312	689,169	-
Koatech Technology Corporation	Kunshan Koatech Technology Corporation	A wholesaler and a commission agent of electronic materials and components	\$28,351 (US\$950,000)	2	28,351	-	-	28,351	588	53.86%	317	9,838	-
Accumulated Outflows of Investment from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2021			Investment Amounts Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA					Upper Limit on Investment					
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd. \$2,562,540				\$2,580,303				(Note 3)					
Koatech Technology Corporation \$28,351			\$140,222 (Note 4)				\$) \$194,745						

- Note 1: The methods for investment in Mainland China are categorized into the following three types. Please specify the type.
 - (1) Direct investment in Mainland China.
 - (2) Investment in Mainland China through companies in the third area.
 - (3) Others.
- Note 2: Significant transactions with the investees in China, either directly or indirectly through the third area, and the relevant prices, payment terms and unrealized gains or losses:
 - (1) Purchase and ending balance of related payables and their weightings: see Table 5.
 - (2) Sales and ending balance of related receivables and their weightings: see Tables 5 and 6.
 - (3) The transaction amount and gain or loss arising from property transactions: see Table 4.
 - (4) Ending balance of endorsements/guarantees or collateral provided and the purposes: see Table 2.
 - (5) Maximum balance, ending balance, interest rate range and total interest of current period from financing provided to others; see Table 1.
 - (6) Transactions that have significant impact on profit or loss of the current period or the financial position, such as services rendered or received: N/A.
- Note 3: The Company received official documents issued by the Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs certifying the Company being qualified for operating headquarters in May 2019.

 Thus, the limit stipulated in the "Regulations Governing the Examination of Investment or Technical Cooperation in Mainland China" does not apply.
- Note 4: The upper limit on investment is calculated as follows:
 - Koatech Technology Corporation: NT\$324,575 thousand \times 60% = NT\$194,745 thousand

TABLE 9: INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

					Intercompan	y Transactions	,
No. (Note 1)	Company Name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Financial Statements Account	Amount (Note 4)	Terms	Percentage to Consolidated Net Revenue or Total Assets (Note 3)
0	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	\$ 1,373,948	General trading terms	14.61%
0	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	956,593	General trading terms	6.80%
0	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	1	Sales revenue	528,751	General trading terms	5.62%
0	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	310,223	General trading terms	2.20%
0	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables	17	General trading terms	0.00%
0	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	67,524	General trading terms	0.48%
0	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	1	Other receivables	52,180	General trading terms	0.37%

Note 1: Transaction information between the parent company and its subsidiaries shall be disclosed by codes below:

- (1) Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd. is coded "0".
- (2) The subsidiaries are coded from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: Relationships are categorized into the following three types. Please specify the type.

- (1) From the parent company to a subsidiary.
- (2) From a subsidiary to the parent company.
- (3) Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: Regarding the percentage of transaction amount to consolidated net revenue or total assets, it is computed based on the ending balance to the consolidated total assets for balance sheet items; and based on the interim accumulated amount to the consolidated net revenue for profit or loss items.

Note 4: This is the ending balance after evaluation.

TABLE 10: INFORMATION ON MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

(In Shares)

Name of Major Shareholder	Total Shares Owned	Ownership Percentage
Chang Wah Electromaterials Inc.	17,094,000	8.17%
Qiao Mei Development Corporation	16,263,729	7.77%
BaoJie Funds in custody of Standard Chartered Bank Main Branch	11,970,120	5.72%

- Note 1: Major shareholders in the table above are shareholders owning 5% or more of the Company's common and preferred stocks (only the ones that have completed dematerialized registration and delivery, and include treasury stocks) based on calculations performed by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation using data as of the last business date at the end of each quarter. The amount of capital in the financial statements may differ from the Company's actual number of stocks that have completed dematerialized registration and delivery due to different calculation bases.
- Note 2: Where the stocks are entrusted by shareholders, information is disclosed by the individual account of settlor who has segregated trust accounts opened by trustees. As for shareholders filing shareholdings of insiders with 10% or more of the Company's stocks pursuant to the securities and exchange laws and regulations, the number of stocks owned shall be the ones owned by the persons plus the ones entrusted where the shareholders have the power to decide how to utilize the trust property. Please access the Market Observation Post System website for information on insiders' shareholding filings.

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 1. STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Description	A	mount	Note
Petty cash		\$	150	
Cash on hand			183	
Subtotal			333	
Bank deposits:				
Checking & demand				
deposits in NTD			229,973	Exchange rate:
Demand deposits – USD	US\$ 55,666 thousand		1,541,390	27.6900
Demand deposits – JPY	JPY 53,060 thousand		12,761	0.2405
Demand deposits – HKD	HK\$ 7 thousand		23	3.5490
Demand deposits – RMB	RMB 20,034 thousand		87,103	4.3477
Time deposits - NTD			49,800	
Time deposits - USD	US\$ 20,000 thousand		553,800	
Subtotal			2,474,850	
			_	
Total		\$	2,475,183	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - CURRENT

December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Name	Description	Number of	Fair	Value	Note
Name	Description	Stocks	Unit Price	Total	Note
Listed stocks	Zhen Ding Technology Holding Limited	254,625	100.50	\$ 25,590	
Forward foreign exchange contract	Notional amount of US\$5,000 thousand/THB 168,160 thousand			1,138	
Forward foreign exchange contract	Notional amount of US\$5,000 thousand/NT\$138,997 thousand			715	
Forward foreign exchange contract	Notional amount of RMB12,000 thousand/NT\$51,780 thousand			86	
				\$ 27,529	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 3. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST - CURRENT December 31, 2021

		111 1110	jusanus	of New Talwall Dollars
Item	Description	Amount		Note
Time deposits in USD	US\$10,000 thousand	\$ 27	76,900	Exchange rate:27.6900

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 4. STATEMENT OF NOTES RECEIVABLE, NET December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Customer	Description	Am	ount	Note
Company A		\$	562	
Company B			207	
Company C			92	
Company D			57	
Others (Note)			29	
Total			947	
Less: Loss allowance			_	
Net		\$	947	

Note: Customers with balances less than 5% of this account are shown in aggregate.

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 5. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Customer	Description	A ₁	mount	Note
Company E		\$	278,469	
Company F			215,986	
Company G			201,320	
Company H			121,274	
Company I			89,390	
Company J			89,294	
Company K			84,343	
Others (Note)			469,831	
Total			1,549,907	
Less: Loss allowance			(7,912)	
Net		\$	1,541,995	

Note: Customers with balances less than 5% of this account are shown in aggregate.

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 6. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE – RELATED PARTIES December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Customer	Description	Amount	Note
Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.		\$ 956,593	
Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.		310,223	
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.		67,524	
Koatech Technology Corporation		149	
Total		1,334,489	
Less: Loss allowance		-	
Net		\$ 1,334,489	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 7. STATEMENT OF OTHER RECEIVABLES December 31, 2021

Item	Description	A	mount	Note
Income tax refund receivable	Business tax refund receivable	\$	29,771	
Other receivables	Receivables from sales of scraps		6,884	
Other receivables	Receivables from sales of stocks		175	
Earned revenue receivable	Estimated interest income from time deposits		499	
Total		\$	37,329	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 8. STATEMENT OF OTHER RECEIVABLES – RELATED PARTIES December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Customer	Description	Amount	Note
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Items purchased on behalf of others	\$ 49,574	
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Property transaction	2,375	
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Payments on behalf of others	231	
Taichem Materials Co., Ltd	Items purchased on behalf of others	516	
Taichem Materials Co., Ltd	Rental income	105	
Geckos Technology Corporation	Payments on behalf of others	123	
Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Items purchased on behalf of others	17	
Taiflex Green Power Co., Ltd.	Rental income	7	
Total		\$ 52,948	
			l.

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 9. STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES December 31, 2021

Item	Cost	Net Real	izable Value	Note
Raw materials	\$ 729,283	\$	664,335	
Inventories in transit	660		660	
Supplies	10,135		10,135	
Work in progress	72,221		72,221	
Finished goods	521,520		492,299	
Merchandise	24,706		24,706	
Total	 1,358,525			
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation losses	(94,169)			
Net	\$ 1,264,356			

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 10. STATEMENT OF PREPAYMENTS

December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Description	An	nount	Note
Prepaid expenses		\$	14,242	
Others (Note)			1,717	
Total		\$	15,959	
		-		

Note: Items with balances less than 5% of this account are shown in aggregate.

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 11. STATEMENT OF OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Description	Aı	mount	Note
Other financial assets		\$	20,111	
Others (Note)			2,066	
Total		\$	22,177	

Note: Items with balances less than 5% of this account are shown in aggregate.

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 12. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME – NON-CURRENT December 31, 2021

Name	Description	Number of	Fai	Note		
Name	Description	Stocks	Unit Price	Total	Note	
Listed stocks	APAQ Technology Co., Ltd.	6,139	60.70	\$ 372,637		

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 13. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Investee	Beginnin	g Balance	Incre	ease	Dec	crease	Share of Profits/Losses	Exchange Differences Arising	Е	nding Balanc	e	Market Value or Net Equity	Valuation	Collateral/	Note
nivestee	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	of Investee	on Translation of Foreign Operations	Shares	Ownership Percentage	Amount	Value	Basis	Pledge	Note
Taistar Co., Ltd.	21,825,000	\$ 776,829	-	\$ 785	-	\$ -	\$ 32,491	\$ 5,425	21,825,000	100.00%	\$ 815,530	\$ 815,530	Equity method	None	(Note 1)
Leadmax Limited	10,000	594	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	10,000	100.00%	585	585	Equity method	None	
Innovision FlexTech Corp.	3,971,794	28,835	-	-	(185,000)	(1,393)	1,351	-	3,786,794	14.37%	28,793	28,793	Equity method	None	(Note 2)
Koatech Technology Corp.	13,700,126	222,049	-	-	-	-	11,916	75	13,700,126	53.86%	234,040	234,040	Equity method	None	
TFS Co., Ltd.	15,520,000	495,136	-	5,368	-	(13,443)	15,708	3,117	15,520,000	100.00%	505,886	505,886	Equity method	None	(Note 3)
Richstar Co., Ltd.	35,000,000	1,170,832	-	266,874	-	-	57,313	10,947	35,000,000	73.94%	1,505,966	1,505,966	Equity method	None	(Note 4)
Taiflex Scientific Japan Co., Ltd.	6,000	17,587	-	-	-	-	247	(2,010)	6,000	100.00%	15,824	15,824	Equity method	None	
Taiflex USA Corporation	1,000	8,708	-	-	-	-	376	(138)	1,000	100.00%	8,946	8,946	Equity method	None	
Geckos Technology Corp.	2,524,789	12,149	-	9,421	-	-	(9,317)	-	2,524,789	29.19%	12,253	12,253	Equity method	None	(Note 5)
Taichem Materials Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	61,416	12,000,000	180,000	-	-	(9,920)	-	12,000,000	100.00%	231,496	231,496	Equity method	None	(Note 6)
Taiflex Green Power Co., Ltd.	-	-	2,000,000	20,000	-	-	(74)	-	2,000,000	100.00%	19,926	19,926	Equity method	None	(Note 7)
Subtotal		\$ 2,794,135		\$ 482,448		\$ (14,836)	\$ 100,091	\$ 17,407			\$ 3,379,245				
Less: Accumulated impairment	İ	-		-		-	-	-			-				
Net	İ	\$ 2,794,135		\$ 482,448		\$ (14,836)	\$ 100,091	\$ 17,407			\$ 3,379,245				

Note 1: The increase was a result of downstream transactions between subsidiaries of NT\$785 thousand.

Note 2: The decrease was a result of disposal of subsidiaries' shares of NT\$1,388 thousand, changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries of NT\$2 thousand and adjustment for non-proportional share subscription of NT\$3 thousand.

Note 3: The increase was a result of lateral transactions between subsidiaries of NT\$5,368 thousand and the decrease was a result of adjustments for non-proportional share subscription of NT\$13,443 thousand.

Note 4: The increase was a result of an increase in investment of NT\$253,431 thousand and adjustments for non-proportional share subscription of NT\$13,443 thousand.

Note 5: The increase was a result of adjustments for non-proportional share subscription of NT\$9,421 thousand.

Note 6: The increase was a result of an increase in investment of NT\$12,000 thousand.

Note 7: The increase was a result of an increase in investment of NT\$2,000 thousand.

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 14. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Beginning		Changes	Ending	Collateral/	
nem	Balance	alance Additions Disposals Reclassification		Balance	Pledge	
Original cost	Φ1 0 C1 0 2 1	ф 7 006	ф	Ф 10.222	Ф. 1.000.270	Part of
Buildings Machinery and	\$1,061,921	\$ 7,026	\$ -	\$ 19,323	\$ 1,088,270	property,
equipment	2,418,299	24,012	(75,512)	265,298	2,632,097	plant and
Hydropower equipment	381,753	12,639	-	3,961	398,353	equipment, such as
Testing equipment	302,227	9,284	(21,937)	5,715	295,289	buildings,
Miscellaneous equipment	208,918	7,981	(4,844)	<u> </u>	212,055	are pledged
Subtotal	4,373,118	60,942	(102,293)	294,297	4,626,064	as collateral.
Construction in progress and equipment awaiting						
inspection	351,670	242,132		(350,906)	242,896	
Total cost	\$4,724,788	\$ 303,074	\$ (102,293)	\$ (56,609)	\$ 4,868,960	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 15. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Beginning	ning Changes						Note
Item	Balance	Increase		Decrease	Reclassification		Balance	Note
Buildings	\$ 296,809	\$	48,071	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 344,880	
Machinery and equipment	1,691,688		163,355	(43,718)		-	1,811,325	
Hydropower equipment	236,088		15,106	-		-	251,194	
Testing equipment	156,193		25,187	(18,153)		-	163,227	
Miscellaneous equipment	126,269		16,959	(4,775)		<u>-</u>	138,453	
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 2,507,047		268,678	\$ (66,646)	\$		\$ 2,709,079	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 16. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Item	Beginning		Changes		Ending	Note
Item	Balance	Increase	Decrease	Reclassification	Balance	Note
Buildings	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Machinery and equipment	24,000	-	(24,000)	-	-	
Hydropower equipment	-	-	-	-	-	
Testing equipment	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous equipment				<u>-</u>		
Total accumulated impairment	\$ 24,000	\$ -	\$ (24,000)	\$ -	\$ -	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 17. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Beginning		Changes		Ending	Note
Item	Balance	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Balance	Note
Original cost						
Right-of-use assets - Land	\$ 251,349	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 251,349	
Right-of-use assets -	2.910		(2.910)			
Buildings Right-of-use assets -	2,810	=	(2,810)	-	-	
Transportation equipment	20,173	3,534	(1,940)		21,767	
Total costs	\$ 274,332	\$ 3,534	\$ (4,750)	\$ -	\$ 273,116	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 18. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION OF RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Tarwan Bonals									
Item	Beginning			(Changes		Е	nding	Note
Item	Balance	Inc	rease	I	Decrease	Reclassification	В	alance	Note
Right-of-use assets - Land	\$ 12,182	\$	6,126	\$	-	\$ -	\$	18,308	
Right-of-use assets -									
Buildings	2,107		-		(2,107)	-		-	
Right-of-use assets -									
Transportation equipment	8,885		5,902		(1,940)			12,847	
Total accumulated									
depreciation	\$ 23,174	\$	12,028		(4,047)	\$ -		31,155	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 19. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INTANGIBLE ASSETS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	_	ginning alance	Ad	lditions	Reclassification		Ending Balance		Note
Original cost									
Trademarks	\$	691	\$	-	\$	-	\$	691	
Patents		18,312		287		-		18,599	
Software cost		157,947		11,102		48,911		217,960	
Total	\$	176,950	\$	11,389	\$	48,911	\$	237,250	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 20. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	~	ginning alance	Inc	crease	Recla	ssification	Endin	g Balance	Note
Trademarks	\$	436	\$	49	\$	-	\$	485	
Patents		10,515		833		-		11,348	
Software cost		115,532		18,673		-		134,205	
Total	\$	126,483	\$	19,555	\$	-	\$	146,038	
							-		

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 21. STATEMENT OF OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Description		Amount	Note
Refundable deposits	Security deposit for car leases	\$	4,781	
	2. Construction bonds		1,700	
	3. Others (Note)		663	
		\$	7,144	

Note: Items with balances less than 5% of this account are shown in aggregate.

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 22. STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM LOANS December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Bank	Description	Loan Amount	Contract Term	Interest Rate	Note
E.Sun Bank	Short-term working capital	\$ 200,000	2021.11.25~2022.02.25	0.68%~0.77%	
Citibank Taiwan	Short-term working capital	150,000	2021.12.06~2022.03.04	0.68%~0.77%	
HSBC Bank (Taiwan)	Short-term working capital	130,000	2021.11.24~2022.02.22	0.68%~0.77%	
Taipei Fubon Bank	Short-term working capital	100,000	2021.07.14~2022.01.10	0.68%~0.77%	
Taipei Fubon Bank	Short-term working capital	100,000	2021.07.22~2022.01.13	0.68%~0.77%	
CTBC Bank	Short-term working capital	100,000	2021.11.25~2022.02.25	0.68%~0.77%	
		\$ 780,000			

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 23. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS - CURRENT

December 31, 2021

Name	Description	Number of	Fair	r Value	Note
Name	Description	Stocks	Unit Price	Total	Note
Forward foreign exchange contract	Notional amount of RMB138,000 thousand/ NT\$591,732 thousand Notional amount of US\$3,000 thousand/ NT\$99,590 thousand			\$ 4,457 398	
	Notional amount of US\$1,000 thousand/ THB27,650 thousand			6	
Corporate bonds				\$ 10,697	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 24. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLES

December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Vendor	Description	Amount		Note
Company L		\$ 458,787		
Company M			137,877	
Company N			123,129	
Company O			63,818	
Others (Note)			336,994	
Total		\$	1,120,605	

Note: Vendors with balances less than 5% of this account are shown in aggregate.

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 25. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE – RELATED PARTIES December 31, 2021

Vendor	Description	Amount		Note
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.		\$	23,445	
Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.			8,339	
Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.			2,103	
Total		\$	33,887	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 26. STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES

December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Description	Amount		Note
Bonus payables	Year-end and performance bonuses	\$	147,322	
Employee compensation payables			74,523	
Equipment payables			33,391	
Others (Note)			222,785	
Total		\$	478,021	

Note: Items with balances less than 5% of this account are shown in aggregate.

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 27. STATEMENT OF OTHER PAYABLES – RELATED PARTIES December 31, 2021

Vendor	Description	A	mount	Note
Taichem Materials Co., Ltd.		\$	8,735	
Taiflex USA Corporation			5,315	
Taiflex Scientific Japan Co., Ltd.			5,017	
Koatech Technology Corporation			2,110	
SINYA Network System Integration Co., Ltd.			2,029	
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.			1,435	
Innatech Co., Ltd.			1,359	
Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.			90	
SINYA Digital Co., Ltd.			33	
Total		\$	26,123	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 28. STATEMENT OF BONDS PAYABLE December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

			Interest				Amount					
Name	Trustee	Issuance Date	Payment Date	Colling	Total Amount	Repayment Paid/ Converted	Ending Balance	Unamortized Premiums (Discounts)	Carrying Amount	Repayment	Collateral	Note
Overseas unsecured convertible corporate bonds	KGI Securities	2021.11.30	1	0.00%	\$1,945,300	-	\$1,945,300	\$ (89,828)	\$1,855,472	(Note 2)	None	(Note 1)
Less: Current portion Net									\$1,855,472			

Note 1: The bond is issued on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited.

Note 2: The bonds are converted into U.S. dollars equivalent to the New Taiwan dollars amount using a fixed exchange rate for the repayment, repurchase and redemption of the bonds. The fixed exchange rate is determined with reference to the US\$/NT\$ fixing published by the Taipei Forex Inc. at 11 a.m. on the pricing date (NT\$27.79 = US\$1.00).

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 29. STATEMENT OF LONG-TERM LOANS December 31, 2021

Bank	Туре	Amount	Current Portion	Unamortized Syndicated Loan Fee	Net	Contract Term	Interest Rate	Collateral	Repayment
Bank of Taiwan	Syndicated loan	\$ 138,450	\$ -	\$ 3,600	\$ 134,850	2020.10.29-2025.10.28	0.7%~1.5016%	None	Revolving for five years from the initial drawdown date with monthly interest payment
Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	Medium to long-term credit loan	125,000	50,000	-	75,000	2019.06.28-2024.06.28	0.7%~1.5016%	None	Non-revolving for five years from the initial drawdown date, principal to be repaid in 6 equal semiannual installments after the grace period of 30 months with quarterly interest payment
Mizuho Bank	Medium to long-term credit loan	90,000	-	-	90,000	2021.10.05-2023.10.05	0.7%~1.5016%	None	Revolving for 2 years after the commencement date with monthly interest payment
Mizuho Bank	Medium to long-term credit loan	60,000	-	-	60,000	2021.10.05-2023.10.05	0.7%~1.5016%	None	Revolving for 2 years after the commencement date with monthly interest payment
Mizuho Bank	Medium to long-term credit loan	150,000	-	-	150,000	2021.10.05-2023.10.05	0.7%~1.5016%	None	Revolving for 2 years after the commencement date with monthly interest payment
Taipei Fubon Bank	Medium to long-term credit loan	35,000	-	-	35,000	2021.09.06-2026.09.06	0.7%~1.5016%	None	Non-revolving for 60 months from the initial drawdown date, principal to be repaid in 12 equal quarterly installments after the grace period of 24 months with monthly interest payment Non-revolving for 60 months from the
Taipei Fubon Bank	Medium to long-term credit loan	50,000	-	-	50,000	2021.09.06-2026.09.06	0.7%~1.5016%	None	initial drawdown date, principal to be repaid in 12 equal quarterly installments after the grace period of 24 months with monthly interest payment
Total		\$ 648,450	\$ 50,000	\$ 3,600	\$ 594,850				mentally medest payment

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 30. STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES

December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Description	Lease Term	Discount Rate	Ending Balance		Note
Land		2016.01.01-2067.12.31	1.7970%	\$	238,581	
Transportation equipment		2017.07.19-2026.03.04	1.0511%~1.7970%		9,027	
			Total	\$	247,608	
			Current portion of lease liabilities		(8,896)	
			Lease liabilities - non-current	\$	238,712	
			9			

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 31. STATEMENT OF OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES December 31, 2021

Item	Amount		Note
Temporary receipts	\$	1	
Receipts under custody		2,874	
Total	\$	2,875	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 32. STATEMENT OF NET DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITIES – NON-CURRENT For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	A	mount	Note
Beginning balance	\$	261,958	
Expenses incurred		8,786	
Contribution		(2,486)	
Actuarial gain (loss)		(19,569)	
Ending balance		248,689	

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 33. STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Item	Quantity	Amount	
Electronic materials	36,268,198	\$	7,648,048
Others (Note)	112,477		96,172
Total			7,744,220
Less: Sales returns and discounts and allowances	(15,064)		(73,005)
Net		\$	7,671,215

Note: Items with balances less than 10% of operating revenue are shown in aggregate.

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 34. STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

		Item	Amount		
Manufacturi	ing:				
	Raw mate	erials, beginning balance	\$ 552,793		
	Add:	Purchases	4,927,749		
	Less:	Raw materials, ending balance	(729,943)		
		Others	(115,117)		
		Sale of raw materials	(163,567)		
		Scrapped	(2,185)		
	Raw mate	erials used	4,469,730		
	Direct lab	oor	299,116		
	Manufact	uring overhead	1,009,485		
	Total mar	nufacturing cost	 5,778,331		
	Add:	Work in progress, beginning balance	-		
	Less:	Work in progress, ending balance	(72,221)		
	Cost of fi	nished goods	5,706,110		
	Add:	Finished goods, beginning balance	378,630		
		Purchases	21,021		
	Less:	Finished goods, ending balance	(521,520)		
		Others	(109,553)		
		Scrapped	(5,213)		
	Total cost	t of production and sales	 5,469,475		
Trading:		•			
	Merchano	lise, beginning balance	7,209		
	Add:	Purchases	300,349		
	Less:	Merchandise, ending balance	(24,706)		
		Others	(14,445)		
		Scrapped	(264)		
	Cost of go	oods sold	5,737,618		
	Others		157,471		
	Total ope	rating costs	\$ 5,895,089		

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 35. STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

	Sales and	General and	Research and	Tivew Turwan Bonars
		General and		
Item	Marketing	Administrative	Development	Total
	Expenses	Expenses	Expenses	
Payroll	\$ 43,026	\$ 162,306	\$ 81,936	\$ 287,268
Research and experiment	-	-	123,693	123,693
Export	199,203	-	-	199,203
Others (Note)	140,408	145,917	78,855	365,180
Total	\$ 382,637	\$ 308,223	\$ 284,484	\$ 975,344

Note: Items with balances less than 5% of this account are shown in aggregate.

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED 36. STATEMENT OF NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Item	Ar	Amount		
Interest income	\$	1,474		
Dividend income		12,740		
Rental income		3,362		
Miscellaneous income		15,664		
Total other income		31,766		
(Loss) gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(7,348)		
Gain on disposal of investments		1,612		
Foreign exchange (loss) gain, net		(3,324)		
Net (loss) gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or				
loss		(12,631)		
Other losses		(890)		
Total other gains and losses		(22,581)		
Finance costs		(17,516)		
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method		100,091		
Total non-operating income and expenses	\$	93,234		