TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

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<u>Notice to Readers</u>

The English consolidated 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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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Taiflex Scientific Company Limited as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, under the "Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, Taiflex Scientific Company Limited does not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Very truly yours,

Taiflex Scientific Company Limited

By

Ta-Wen Sun

Chairperson

February 23, 2022

Independent Auditors' Report

To Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.

Audit opinion

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

In our opinion, the aforementioned consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial status of Taiflex Group as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Taiflex Group 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 consolidated financial statements of Taiflex Group for the year ended December 31, 2021 based on our professional judgment. These matters have been covered during the audit of the overall consolidated 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$3,963,359 thousand and accounted for 30% of Taiflex Group's consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2021. Hence, it was considered a material item to the Group. 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 consolidated financial statements.

2. Inventory valuation

As of December 31, 2021, net inventories of flexible copper-clad laminate and cover layer amounted to NT$1,868,747 thousand; thus, it was a significant item to Taiflex Group. 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 consolidated financial statements.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

The responsibilities of management are to prepare the consolidated financial statements with fair presentation in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs, IASs, IFRICs, and SICs endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, 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 consolidated financial statements, management is also responsible for assessing the ability of Taiflex Group 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 Group or cease the operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance on whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 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 Group'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group ceasing to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements (including relevant notes), and whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit 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 Group's consolidated 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.

Others

Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd. has also prepared parent company only financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, which we had audited and issued an unqualified opinion.

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

February 23, 2022

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	$ 3,270,401	$ 1,793,632
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)	929,304	727,722
Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(5)	3,034,055	3,454,652
Other receivables		50,517	54,596
Inventories, net	4, 6(6)	1,868,747	1,282,343
Prepayments		51,909	77,403
Other current assets	8	47,597	22,902
Total current assets		9,556,959	7,581,801
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	4, 6(8)	372,637	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method	4, 6(9)	41,046	40,984
Property, plant and equipment	4, 6(10)	3,360,247	3,176,745
Right-of-use assets	4, 6(22)	371,103	380,857
Intangible assets	4, 6(11,13)	162,379	124,053
Deferred income tax assets	4, 6(25)	195,565	200,958
Other non-current assets	4, 6(12)	14,944	26,517
Total non-current assets		4,517,921	3,950,114
Total assets		$ 14,074,880	$ 11,531,915

(Continued)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED 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(14)	$ 790,000	$ 150,000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	4, 6(15)	11,049	11,839
Contract liabilities - current	4, 6(20)	1,853	2,508
Notes payable		369	381
Accounts payable		1,279,303	1,747,887
Other payables		648,844	573,823
Current income tax liabilities	4, 6(25)	133,232	276,047
Lease liabilities - current	4, 6(22)	16,353	16,600
Current portion of long-term loans	6(17)	50,000	25,000
Other current liabilities		3,829	2,387
Total current liabilities		2,934,832	2,806,472
Non-current liabilities			
Bonds payable	6(16)	1,855,472	-
Long-term loans	6(17)	759,720	539,000
Deferred income tax liabilities	4, 6(25)	111,828	89,642
Lease liabilities - non-current	4, 6(22)	250,691	256,652
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current	4, 6(18)	248,689	261,958
Other non-current liabilities	4, 12	255	255
Total non-current liabilities		3,226,655	1,147,507
Total liabilities		6,161,487	3,953,979
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent			
Capital	6(19)		
Common stock		2,091,197	2,091,197
Capital surplus	6(19)	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
Others	4	(235,996)	(234,299)
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the parent		7,765,296	7,459,864
Non-controlling interests	4, 6(19)	148,097	118,072
Total equity		7,913,393	7,577,936
Total liabilities and equity		$ 14,074,880	$ 11,531,915

(Concluded)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED 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(20)	$ 9,405,002	$ 8,766,318
Operating costs	4, 6(6)	(7,206,359)	(6,687,745)
Gross profit		2,198,643	2,078,573
Operating expenses	4, 6(23)		
Sales and marketing expenses		(506,635)	(417,547)
General and administrative expenses		(424,366)	(344,566)
Research and development expenses		(323,220)	(281,360)
Expected credit gains	6(21)	4,386	7,785
Total operating expenses		(1,249,835)	(1,035,688)
Operating income		948,808	1,042,885
Non-operating income and expenses	6(24)		
Interest income		5,370	7,881
Other income		32,329	21,519
Other gains and losses		(16,929)	(69,574)
Finance costs		(20,798)	(20,763)
Share of profit or loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	4, 6(9)	(7,966)	(16,151)
Total non-operating income and expenses		(7,994)	(77,088)
Income from continuing operations before income tax		940,814	965,797
Income tax expense	4, 6(25)	(195,952)	(181,444)
Net income of continuing operations		744,862	784,353
Net income		744,862	784,353
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(24)		
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 fair value through other comprehensive income		(15,622)	-
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently		(3,914)	7,044
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		17,486	(4,119)
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(3,497)	824
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		14,022	(31,471)
Total comprehensive income		$ 758,884	$ 752,882
Net income attributable to:	4, 6(26)		
Shareholders of the parent		$ 734,654	$ 772,859
Non-controlling interests		10,208	11,494
		$ 744,862	$ 784,353
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Shareholders of the parent		$ 748,612	$ 741,377
Non-controlling interests		10,272	11,505
		$ 758,884	$ 752,882
Earnings per share (NT$)	4, 6(26)		
Earnings per share - basic		$ 3.51	$ 3.70
Earnings per share - diluted		$ 2.98	$ 3.67

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Shareholders of the Parent									
			Retained Earnings			Others				
Item	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain/Loss on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total	Non-Controlling Interests	Total 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	$ 106,567	$ 7,352,610
Appropriation and distribution of 2019 earnings										
Legal reserve			57,079		(57,079)			-		-
Special reserve				64,876	(64,876)			-		-
Cash dividends for common stocks					(250,944)			(250,944)		(250,944)
Changes in other capital surplus										
Adjustments to share of changes in equities of associates		(4,852)						(4,852)		(4,852)
Cash dividends from capital surplus		(271,855)						(271,855)		(271,855)
Changes in other capital surplus		95						95		95
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2020					772,859			772,859	11,494	784,353
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020					(28,176)	(3,306)		(31,482)	11	(31,471)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	744,683	(3,306)	-	741,377	11,505	752,882
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	$ 118,072	$ 7,577,936
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$ 2,091,197	$1,066,147	$ 939,900	$ 230,993	$ 3,365,926	$ (227,699)	$ (6,600)	$ 7,459,864	$ 118,072	$ 7,577,936
Appropriation and distribution of 2020 earnings										
Legal reserve			74,469		(74,469)			-		-
Special reserve				3,306	(3,306)			-		-
Cash dividends for common stocks					(522,799)			(522,799)		(522,799)
Changes in other capital surplus										
Due to recognition of equity component of convertible bonds - stock options		70,203						70,203		70,203
Adjustments to share of changes in equities of associates		9,416						9,416		9,416
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2021					734,654			734,654	10,208	744,862
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021					15,655	13,925	(15,622)	13,958	64	14,022
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	750,309	13,925	(15,622)	748,612	10,272	758,884
Non-controlling interests									19,753	19,753
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	$ 148,097	$ 7,913,393

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED 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	$ 940,814	$ 965,797
Adjustments:		
Non-cash income and expense items:		
Depreciation	373,650	314,135
Amortization	23,278	20,454
Expected credit gains	(4,386)	(7,785)
Net loss on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	12,438	16,767
Interest expense	20,798	20,763
Interest income	(5,370)	(7,881)
Share of loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	7,966	16,151
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6,692	(1,133)
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	(32,022)
Impairment loss for non-financial assets	-	24,000
Gain on reversal of impairment loss for non-financial assets	(2,879)	-
Others	49,368	15,875
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	(15,399)	3,027
(Increase) decrease in notes receivable	(201,582)	20,929
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	424,706	(855,338)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	4,085	(18,488)
Increase in inventories	(636,600)	(359,299)
Decrease in prepayments	15,649	37,872
Increase in other current assets	(2,926)	(194)
Increase in other non-current assets	(660)	(1,384)
(Decrease) increase in contract liabilities	(655)	1,424
(Decrease) increase in notes payable	(12)	23
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	(468,584)	914,647
Increase in other payables	11,176	86,985
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	1,442	(83)
Increase in net defined benefit liabilities	2,386	7,188
Cash generated from operations	555,395	1,182,430
Interest received	5,364	7,877
Interest paid	(13,927)	(16,204)
Income tax paid	(318,599)	(41,040)
Net cash generated by operating activities	228,233	1,133,063

(Continued)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

TAIFLEX SCIENTIFIC COMPANY LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED 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 investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(12,517)
Disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	3,000	-
Disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	473,559
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(529,361)	(551,071)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,901	1,277
Increase in refundable deposits	-	(8,723)
Decrease in refundable deposits	11,665	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	(12,101)	(15,773)
Increase in other current assets - other financial assets - current	(21,769)	(50)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,072,105)	(203,017)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	640,000	-
Decrease in short-term loans	-	(590,000)
Issuance of corporate bonds	1,945,300	-
Increase in long-term loans	245,720	-
Repayment of long-term loans	-	(370,565)
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	-	(215,774)
Increase in payables	-	95
Repayment of lease principal	(22,461)	(24,029)
Distribution of cash dividends	(522,799)	(522,799)
Changes in non-controlling interests	19,753	-
Net cash generated by (used in) financing activities	2,305,513	(1,723,072)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	15,128	2,137
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,476,769	(790,889)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,793,632	2,584,521
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 3,270,401	$ 1,793,632

(Concluded)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.)

(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 consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") 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 Group 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 Group.

(2) The Group 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 Group.

(3) As of the date of issuance of the financial statements, the Group 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”).

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 Group 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 Group.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated 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 and issued into effect by FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

(3) Basis of consolidation

<u>Preparation principle of consolidated financial statements</u>

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if it has:

A. power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee),

B. exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and

C. the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

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

When the Group directly or indirectly has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights over an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over the investee, including:

A. the contractual arrangement with other vote holders of the investee,

B. rights arising from other contractual arrangements, and

C. the voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group reassesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three control elements.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are adjusted to be in line with the accounting policies used by the Group. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealized gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests (NCIs) even if this results in a deficit balance of the NCIs.

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it:

A. derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;

B. derecognizes the carrying amount of any NCI;

C. recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;

D. recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;

E. recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss for the period; and

F. reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Main Business	Ownership Percentage	
			2021.12.31	2020.12.31
The Company	Taistar Co., Ltd. (Taistar)	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	Leadmax Ltd. (Leadmax)	Trading of electronic materials	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	Koatech Technology Corporation (Koatech)	Manufacturing and selling of electronic materials and components	53.86%	53.86%
The Company	TFS Co., Ltd. (TFS)	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	Taiflex Scientific Japan Co., Ltd. (Japan Taiflex)	Trading and technical support of electronic materials	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	Taiflex USA Corporation (USA Taiflex)	Technical support and marketing of electronic materials	100.00%	100.00%

(Continued)

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

Investor	Subsidiary	Main Business	Ownership Percentage	
			2021.12.31	2020.12.31
The Company	Richstar Co., Ltd. (Richstar)	Investment holding	73.94%	69.29%
The Company	Taichem Materials Co., Ltd. (Taichem Materials)	Manufacturing and selling of semiconductor materials	100.00%	100.00%
The Company	Taiflex Green Power Co., Ltd. (Taiflex Green Power)	Generation and selling of electricity from renewables	100.00% (Note 1)	-
Taistar	TSC International Ltd. (TSC)	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%
TSC	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd. (Kunshan Taiflex Electronic)	Selling of chemical products, electronic materials and electronic components	100.00%	100.00%
TFS	Richstar Co., Ltd. (Richstar)	Investment holding	26.06%	30.71%
Richstar	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen Taiflex)	Trading of coating materials for high polymer film and copper foil	100.00%	100.00%
Richstar	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd. (Rudong Fuzhan)	Manufacturing and selling of electronic materials	100.00%	100.00%
Koatech	KTC Global Co., Ltd. (KTC Global)	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%
KTC Global	KTC PanAsia Co., Ltd. (KTC PanAsia)	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%
KTC PanAsia	Kunshan Koatech Technology Corporation (Kunshan Koatech)	A wholesaler and a commission agent of electronic materials and components	100.00%	100.00%

(Concluded)

Note 1: The Company established Taiflex Green Power and acquired 100% of the company on March 26, 2021.

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

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. Each entity of the Group determines its own functional currency and items in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognized by each entity of the Group 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 closing 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 measured; 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 consolidated 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 NCIs 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.

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.

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

An asset is classified as current when:

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

B. the Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading

C. the Group 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 Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle

B. the Group 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 Group 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.

(6) 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).

(7) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group 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 Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date basis.

The Group 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

<u>Financial assets at amortized cost</u>

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.

<u>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>

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.

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 Group 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 Group 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.

The Group 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 Group 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 Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group 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 Group derecognizes a financial asset when

(a) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;

(b) The Group has transferred the asset as well as substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets; or

(c) The Group 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.

D. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

<u>Classification of liability and equity</u>

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

<u>Equity instruments</u>

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

<u>Compound instruments</u>

The Group 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.

<u>Financial liabilities</u>

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.

<u>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</u>

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.

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 Group 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.

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 Group 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.

(8) Derivative instrument

The Group 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 financial 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 profit or loss or 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.

(9) 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 Group.

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 Group 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.

(10) 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.

(11) Investments accounted for using the equity method

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. The Group's investment in its associates is accounted for using the equity method except for those that meet the criteria to be classified as assets held for sale.

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

When changes in the equity of associates are not caused by items of profit or loss nor other comprehensive income and such changes do not affect the Group's ownership percentages in the associates, the Group recognizes such changes by its ownership percentages. The resulting capital surplus is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis upon subsequent disposal of the associates or joint ventures.

When the Group does not subscribe for new shares issued by associates based on its original ownership percentages in the associates and the Group's interests in the associates or joint ventures have changed as a result, the changes are adjusted for using "capital surplus" and "investments accounted for using the equity method". When the interests in the associates are reduced, the proportionate amount of relevant gains or losses recognized previously in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate accounts. The aforementioned capital surplus is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis upon subsequent disposal of the associates or joint ventures.

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

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence indicating that its investment in the associate is impaired pursuant to IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures". If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying value of the associate or joint venture and recognizes the amount in the share of profit or loss of associates or joint ventures pursuant to IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets". If the value in use of the investment is adopted for the aforementioned recoverable amount, the Group would determine the value in use by the following estimates:

A. Its share of the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associates, including the cash flows from the operations of the associates and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or

B. The present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

As the Group does not recognize goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investments in associates or joint ventures separately, it is not subject to the impairment testing of goodwill under IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets".

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment plus proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

(12) 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 Group 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.

(13) 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.

(14) Leases

On the dates the contracts are established, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group would maximize the use of observable information to estimate the stand-alone price.

The Group being a lessee

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

On the commencement date, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

The Group 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 Group at the end of lease term, or the cost of right-of-use assets reflects the fact that the Group will exercise the purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of underlying assets' useful life. Otherwise, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

<u>The Group being a lessor</u>

On the date the contract is established, the Group 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 Group 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 Group adopts IFRS 15 to allocate the considerations of contracts.

The Group 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.

(15) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less 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 loss.

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 Group 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.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

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

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

(17) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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 Group 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.

(18) Revenue recognition

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

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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.

(19) 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 consolidated 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 Group 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.

(20) 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:

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 and associates. 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 Group 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.

(21) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at fair value as at the acquisition date. For each business combination, the acquirer measures NCI either at fair value or at the NCI's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and are classified under general and administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in acquiree's host contracts.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured at fair value at the acquisition date and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 as a change in either the profit or loss or other comprehensive income. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess amount of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the NCI over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If the consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's CGUs that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative recoverable amounts of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained.

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

The preparation of the Group's consolidated 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.

(1) Significant accounting judgements

Significant accounting judgments made by the management concerning amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements during the adoption of accounting policy are as follows:

A. Judgement on whether control of the investee exists with less than 50% of the voting rights

The Company has less than 50% of the investee's voting rights and is its largest shareholder. After taking into account the Company's absolute size of holding in the investee, other shareholders' relative size of holding and degree of shareholding dispersion concerning the investee, written agreements between shareholders, potential voting rights and other factors, the Company concludes that it has significant influence but not control over the investee. Please refer to Note 6(9) for details.

(2) Major sources of estimation and uncertainty

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:

A. 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.

B. Receivables – impairment loss estimate

The Group 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 Group under contracts (carrying amount) and cash flows the Group 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(21) for details.

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

C. 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.

D. 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(18).

E. 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 Group 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 Group as of December 31, 2021 are disclosed in Note 6(25).

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand and petty cash	$ 734	$ 643
Bank deposits	3,269,667	1,792,989
Total	$ 3,270,401	$ 1,793,632

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

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

	December 31, 2021	December 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 Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged.

(3) Financial assets at amortized cost – current

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 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 Group and they were not pledged. Please refer to Note 12 for information concerning credit risk.

The Group 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 Group proceeded according to the plans this year.

(4) Notes receivable, net

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Notes receivable, net	$ 929,304	$ 727,722

The Group's notes receivables were not pledged.

The Group adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment. Please refer to Note 6(21) for details on loss allowance and Note 12 for credit risk.

(5) Accounts receivable, net

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Accounts receivable	$ 3,064,862	$ 3,503,025
Letter of credit receivable	12,668	-
Less: Loss allowance	(43,475)	(48,373)
Accounts receivable, net	$ 3,034,055	$ 3,454,652

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

A. The Group'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$3,077,530 thousand and NT$3,503,025 thousand as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(21) 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:

December 31, 2021

Factor	Amount of Accounts Receivable	Amount of Factoring	Condition	Unreceived Amount (Recorded as Other Receivables)
CTBC Bank	US$2,988 thousand	US$2,988 thousand	Without recourse	-
Taishin International Bank	US$1,106 thousand	US$1,106 thousand	Without recourse	-
Taipei Fubon Bank	US$6,513 thousand	US$6,513 thousand	Without recourse	-
Bank of Taiwan	US$8,206 thousand	US$8,206 thousand	Without recourse	-

December 31, 2020

Factor	Amount of Accounts Receivable	Amount of Factoring	Condition	Unreceived Amount (Recorded as Other Receivables)
CTBC Bank	US$623 thousand	US$623 thousand	Without recourse	-
Taishin International Bank	US$6,758 thousand	US$6,758 thousand	Without recourse	-
Taipei Fubon Bank	US$1,222 thousand	US$1,222 thousand	Without recourse	-

(6) Inventories, net

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Raw materials	$ 810,251	$ 586,792
Inventories in transit	80,585	88,121
Supplies	22,638	17,256
Work in progress	76,377	-
Finished goods	507,566	366,149
Merchandise	371,330	224,025
Total	$ 1,868,747	$ 1,282,343

The Group recognized NT$7,206,359 thousand and NT$6,687,745 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$35,664 thousand and NT$2,350 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The aforementioned inventories were not pledged.

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

(7) Non-current assets held for sale

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Non-current assets held for sale		
Property, plant and equipment	$ -	$ -
Right-of-use assets	-	-
Other non-current assets	-	-
Total	$ -	$ -

The subsidiary, Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd., had resolved to sell its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets - land and other non-current assets to a non-related party, Flexium Interconnect (Kunshan) Inc., in the Board of Directors' meeting on December 12, 2019. Thus, these assets were classified as non-current assets held for sale. The handover of these property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets - land and other non-current assets was completed in the third quarter of 2020 with proceeds of RMB 138,710 thousand (approximately NT$590,835 thousand with net proceeds of NT$482,187 thousand after deducting relevant expenses and land value increment tax.) As of December 31, 2021, the uncollected amount was RMB 2,000 thousand (approximately NT$8,695 thousand and recognized under other receivables). As of the date of this financial report, the final payment was still pending for collection.

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

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
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.

(9) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Investee	Amount	Ownership Percentage	Amount	Ownership 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%
Total	$ 41,046		$ 40,984	

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

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

A. The shares of profit or loss of 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
Innovision FlexTech Corp.	$ 1,351	$ (7,396)
Geckos Technology Corp.	(9,317)	(8,755)
Total	$ (7,966)	$ (16,151)

B. The Group 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 Group 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 Group has only significant influence over Geckos.

D. The summarized financial information of the Group's investments in associates was as follows:

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

	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Revenue	$ 254,197	$ 179,658
Net income (loss)	$ 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.

(10) Property, plant and equipment

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Owner-occupied property, plant and equipment	$ 3,360,247	$ 3,176,745

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

A. Owner-occupied property, plant and equipment

	As of January 1, 2021	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Impairment Loss	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	As of December 31, 2021
Cost							
Land	$ 100,843	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 100,843
Buildings	1,639,242	78,070	-	-	-	2,739	1,720,051
Machinery and equipment	2,958,492	313,753	(66,073)	52,316	-	1,987	3,260,475
Hydropower equipment	438,521	18,035	-	-	-	390	456,946
Testing equipment	382,967	18,794	(22,228)	1,870	-	175	381,578
Miscellaneous equipment	386,551	13,949	(7,040)	(53,885)	-	253	339,828
Total	$ 5,906,616	$ 442,601	$ (95,341)	$ 301	$ -	$ 5,544	$ 6,259,721
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Buildings	$ 472,642	$ 71,092	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 98	$ 543,832
Machinery and equipment	1,960,842	198,520	(60,679)	49,613	-	146	2,148,442
Hydropower equipment	244,201	20,212	-	-	-	29	264,442
Testing equipment	195,360	37,498	(18,201)	89	-	39	214,785
Miscellaneous equipment	278,077	24,374	(6,868)	(49,401)	(2,879)	96	243,399
Total	$ 3,151,122	$ 351,696	$ (85,748)	$ 301	$ (2,879)	$ 408	$ 3,414,900
Construction in progress and equipment awaiting inspection	421,251	150,399	-	(56,609)	-	385	515,426
Net	$ 3,176,745						$ 3,360,247

	As of January 1, 2020	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Impairment Loss	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	As of December 31, 2020
Cost							
Land	$ 100,843	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 100,843
Buildings	1,257,430	119,299	-	262,513	-	-	1,639,242
Machinery and equipment	2,701,055	137,742	(9,497)	129,232	-	(40)	2,958,492
Hydropower equipment	383,262	12,640	(230)	42,850	-	(1)	438,521
Testing equipment	352,147	37,248	(4,549)	(1,877)	-	(2)	382,967
Miscellaneous equipment	354,851	30,672	(6,030)	7,064	-	(6)	386,551
Total	$ 5,149,588	$ 337,601	$ (20,306)	$ 439,782	$ -	$ (49)	$ 5,906,616
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Buildings	$ 417,369	$ 55,243	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 30	$ 472,642
Machinery and equipment	1,795,763	167,884	(9,497)	(17,358)	24,000	50	1,960,842
Hydropower equipment	228,887	15,532	(230)	-	-	12	244,201
Testing equipment	167,139	32,750	(4,549)	-	-	20	195,360
Miscellaneous equipment	262,713	19,858	(5,886)	1,369	-	23	278,077
Total	$ 2,871,871	$ 291,267	$ (20,162)	$ (15,989)	$ 24,000	$ 135	$ 3,151,122
Construction in progress and equipment awaiting inspection	715,373	145,184	-	(439,149)	-	(157)	421,251
Net	$ 2,993,090						$ 3,176,745

B. Upon assessment, the Group determined that a part of miscellaneous equipment had gains on reversal of impairment loss and recognized such of NT$2,879 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2021. Also, as a part of machinery and equipment was determined to be impaired, an impairment loss of NT$24,000 thousand was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2020. The recoverable amount was measured at fair value less costs of disposal, and the fair value was classified as level 3.

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

C. Please refer to Note 8 for property, plant and equipment pledged.

(11) Intangible assets

	As of January 1, 2021	Additions	Reclassification	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	As of December 31, 2021
Cost					
Trademarks	$ 691	$ 41	$ -	$ -	$ 732
Patents	47,677	287	-	-	47,964
Software cost	182,327	11,773	48,911	53	243,064
Goodwill	69,781	-	-	-	69,781
Total	$ 300,476	$ 12,101	$ 48,911	$ 53	$ 361,541
Accumulated amortization and impairment					
Trademarks	$ 436	$ 50	$ -	$ -	$ 486
Patents	39,880	833	-	-	40,713
Software cost	136,107	21,821	-	35	157,963
Total	176,423	$ 22,704	$ -	$ 35	199,162
Net	$ 124,053				$ 162,379

	As of January 1, 2020	Additions	Reclassification	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	As of December 31, 2020
Cost					
Trademarks	$ 691	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 691
Patents	47,336	341	-	-	47,677
Software cost	165,294	15,432	418	1,183	182,327
Goodwill	69,781	-	-	-	69,781
Total	$ 283,102	$ 15,773	$ 418	$ 1,183	$ 300,476
Accumulated amortization and impairment					
Trademarks	$ 379	$ 57	$ -	$ -	$ 436
Patents	39,052	828	-	-	39,880
Software cost	116,564	18,334	-	1,209	136,107
Total	155,995	$ 19,219	$ -	$ 1,209	176,423
Net	$ 127,107				$ 124,053

(12) Other non-current assets

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Refundable deposits	$ 13,546	$ 25,212
Other non-current assets - other	1,398	1,305
Total	$ 14,944	$ 26,517

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

(13) Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations was allocated to each of the CGUs which were expected to benefit from synergies, and impairment evaluation on recoverable amount of goodwill was conducted at each year end. The Group measured recoverable amount at fair value less costs of disposals. The adoption of fair value less costs of disposal was determined by using the comparative approach for evaluation. Fair value less costs of disposal took into account the recent transaction prices or announced land value of similar objects with comparability in the region and adjusted for factors including location, scale and purposes. It was a level 3 fair value. Based on the analysis, the Company determined that the goodwill of NT$69,781 thousand was not impaired.

Key assumption in calculating the fair value less costs of disposal

The calculation of CGUs' fair value less costs of disposal is most sensitive to the following assumption:

Transaction price of comparable object – the transaction price of comparable object is adjusted for conditions, transaction date, local factor, and individual factor.

Sensitivity to changes in assumption

For the evaluation of CGUs' fair value less costs of disposal, the management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumption would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

(14) Short-term loans

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unsecured bank loans	$ 790,000	$ 150,000

The interest rate ranges of loans were 0.68% to 1.20% and 0.73% and the unused short-term credit facilities amounted to NT$2,390,401 thousand and NT$2,998,806 thousand as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(15) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Held for trading:		
Derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedging relationship		
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	$ 4,861	$ 11,294
- Foreign exchange swap contracts	352	545
Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss:		
- Corporate bonds	5,836	-
Total	$ 11,049	$ 11,839

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

(16) Bonds payable

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Overseas unsecured convertible bonds payable	$ 1,855,472	$ -
Less: Current portion	-	-
Net	$ 1,855,472	$ -

Overseas unsecured convertible bonds payable

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
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".

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.

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

(17) 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 of China – credit loan	125,000	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 30 months with quarterly interest payment
Mizuho Bank – credit loan	60,000	2021.10.5 – 2023.10.5, revolving for 2 years after the commencement date with monthly interest payment
Mizuho Bank – credit loan	90,000	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
Taishin International Bank - credit loan	3,500	2021.9.10 – 2023.9.10, revolving for 2 years after the commencement date with monthly interest payment
Taishin International Bank - credit loan	7,000	2021.9.10 – 2023.9.10, revolving for 2 years after the commencement date with monthly interest payment
Taishin International Bank - credit loan	20,000	2021.9.10 – 2023.9.10, revolving for 2 years after the commencement date with monthly interest payment
Taishin International Bank - credit loan	11,000	2021.9.10 – 2023.9.10, revolving for 2 years after the commencement date with monthly interest payment
Taishin International Bank - collateral loan	33,370	2020.2.25 – 2025.2.25, principal to be repaid by the remaining term with monthly interest payment
Taishin International Bank - collateral loan	90,000	2020.2.25 – 2025.2.25, principal to be repaid by the remaining term with monthly interest payment
Subtotal	813,320	
Less: Current portion	(50,000)	
Less: Unamortized fee	(3,600)	
Total	$ 759,720	

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 initial drawdown date with monthly interest payment
Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China – credit loan	150,000	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 30 months with quarterly interest payment
Mizuho Bank – credit loan	90,000	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
Taishin International Bank - collateral loan	33,370	2020.2.25 – 2025.2.25, principal to be repaid by the remaining term with monthly interest payment
Taishin International Bank - collateral loan	90,000	2020.2.25 – 2025.2.25, principal to be repaid by the remaining term with monthly interest payment
Subtotal	564,000	
Less: Current portion	(25,000)	
Total	$ 539,000	

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

A. The interest rate ranges of loans were 0.7% to 1.57% and 0.8% to 1.2645% as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Please refer to Note 8 for collateral of the long-term loans.

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 Group 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.

(18) 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$31,763 thousand and NT$26,392 thousand, respectively.

B. Defined benefit plan

Expenses under the defined benefit plan were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
Financial Statement Account	2021	2020
Operating costs	$ 4,273	$ 4,106
Sales and marketing expenses	329	615
General and administrative expenses	2,478	2,601
Research and development expenses	1,804	2,638
Total	$ 8,884	$ 9,960

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

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

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

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 Plan (%)	
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 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, 2021	December 31, 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%

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

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

	Years Ended December 31			
	2021		2020	
	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease	0.5% Increase	0.5% 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)
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)

(19) 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

	December 31, 2021	December 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.

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

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 paid-in 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.

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 (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.

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

Please refer to Note 6(23) for information on the accrual basis and the amounts recognized for compensation to employees and remuneration to directors.

D. Non-controlling interests (NCI)

	Years Ended December 31 2021	Years Ended December 31 2020
Beginning balance	$ 118,072	$ 106,567
Net income attributable to NCI	10,208	11,494
Other comprehensive income attributable to NCI:		
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	64	11
Others	19,753	-
Ending balance	$ 148,097	$ 118,072

(20) Operating revenue

	Years Ended December 31 2021	Years Ended December 31 2020
Revenue from sale of goods	$ 9,405,002	$ 8,766,318

Contract balances:

Contract liabilities – current	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Sale of goods	$ 1,853	$ 2,508	$ 1,084

Beginning balance of contract liabilities reclassified to revenue amounted to NT$2,508 thousand and NT$1,084 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(21) Expected credit (loss) gain

	Years Ended December 31 2021	Years Ended December 31 2020
Operating expenses – expected credit (loss) gain		
Accounts receivable	$ 4,386	$ 7,785

Please refer to Note 12 for information concerning credit risk.

For receivables (including notes and accounts receivables), the Group 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 (Note)	Past Due Within 90 Days	Past Due 91-180 Days	Past Due Over 181 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 3,776,913	$ 202,120	$ 4,703	$ 23,098	$ 4,006,834
Loss ratio	0%~1%	3%~10%	20%~50%	50%~100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	11,955	7,876	940	22,704	43,475
Subtotal	$ 3,764,958	$ 194,244	$ 3,763	$ 394	$ 3,963,359

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

December 31, 2020

	Not Past Due (Note)	Past Due Within 90 Days	Past Due 91-180 Days	Past Due Over 181 Days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$ 4,069,090	$ 136,397	$ -	$ 25,260	$ 4,230,747
Loss ratio	0%~1%	3%~10%	20%~50%	50%~100%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	18,406	4,842	-	25,125	48,373
Subtotal	$ 4,050,684	$ 131,555	$ -	$ 135	$ 4,182,374

Note: None of the Group'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:

	Receivables	Other Non-current Assets	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$ 48,373	$ -	$ 48,373
Reversal in the current period	(4,386)	-	(4,386)
Write off	(789)	-	(789)
Effect of exchange rate changes	277	-	277
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$ 43,475	$ -	$ 43,475

	Receivables	Other Non-current Assets	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2020	$ 56,168	$ 4,101	$ 60,269
Reversal in the current period	(7,785)	-	(7,785)
Write off	-	(4,101)	(4,101)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(10)	-	(10)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	$ 48,373	$ -	$ 48,373

(22) Leases

A. The Group being a lessee

The Group 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 Group were as follows:

(a) Amounts recognized in the balance sheets

i. Right-of-use assets

Carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Land	$ 343,162	$ 350,777
Buildings	13,980	17,442
Transportation equipment	13,961	12,638
Total	$ 371,103	$ 380,857

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

The Group's right-of-use assets increased by NT$18,297 thousand and NT$22,549 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

ii. Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current	$ 16,353	$ 16,600
Non-current	250,691	256,652
Lease liabilities	$ 267,044	$ 273,252

Please refer to Note 6(24)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 December 31	
	2021	2020
Land	$ 8,478	$ 8,435
Buildings	6,337	6,750
Transportation equipment	7,139	7,683
Total	$ 21,954	$ 22,868

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

	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Expense of short-term leases	$ 25,781	$ 12,493
Expense of leases of low value assets (excluding short-term leases of low value assets)	6,067	2,008

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

The Group's cash outflows from leases amounted to NT$54,309 thousand and NT$38,530 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 Group'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 Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease where the Group 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 Group. The Group 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 Group 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.

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

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

Function / Nature	Years Ended December 31					
	2021			2020		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	511,082	427,738	938,820	426,007	367,891	793,898
Labor and health insurance	52,733	33,636	86,369	38,585	26,271	64,856
Pension	24,487	16,160	40,647	20,862	15,490	36,352
Remuneration to directors	-	20,759	20,759	-	21,078	21,078
Other employee benefits expense	58,756	30,979	89,735	42,706	24,575	67,281
Depreciation	311,464	62,186	373,650	286,761	27,374	314,135
Amortization	3,185	20,093	23,278	4,665	15,789	20,454

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.

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

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

	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.

(24) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Interest income	$ 5,370	$ 7,881

B. Other income

	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Other income	$ 32,329	$ 21,519

C. Other gains and losses

	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
(Loss) gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ (6,692)	$ 1,133
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	32,022
Gain on disposal of investments	1,612	-
Foreign exchange loss, net	(1,047)	(60,735)
Gain on reversal of (impairment loss) for non-financial assets	2,879	(24,000)
Loss on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss, net	(12,438)	(16,767)
Other losses	(1,243)	(1,227)
Total	$ (16,929)	$ (69,574)

D. Finance costs

	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Interest on bank borrowings	$ (14,133)	$ (15,673)
Interest on lease liabilities	(5,179)	(5,090)
Interest on bonds payable	(1,486)	-
Total	$ (20,798)	$ (20,763)

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

E. Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Arising during 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	$ 19,569	$ -	$ 19,569	$ (3,914)	$ 15,655
Unrealized loss on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(15,622)	-	(15,622)	-	(15,622)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	17,486	-	17,486	(3,497)	13,989
Total	$ 21,433	$ -	$ 21,433	$ (7,411)	$ 14,022

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Arising during 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	$ (35,220)	$ -	$ (35,220)	$ 7,044	$ (28,176)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(4,119)	-	(4,119)	824	(3,295)
Total	$ (39,339)	$ -	$ (39,339)	$ 7,868	$ (31,471)

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

(25) 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	$ 181,061	$ 221,982
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(10,020)	(45,599)
Separate taxation for repatriated offshore funds	-	11,411
Effect of exchange rate changes	(92)	395
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Income tax expense (benefit) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	25,003	(6,745)
Income tax expense	$ 195,952	$ 181,444

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	3,497	(824)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	$ 7,411	$ (7,868)

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	$ 940,814	$ 965,797
Income tax expense at the statutory rate of the parent company	$ 188,163	$ 193,159
Additional profit-seeking enterprise income tax on unappropriated earnings	-	-
Tax effects of entities at different tax jurisdictions with different tax rates	19,901	22,473
Income tax adjustments on prior years	(10,020)	(45,599)
Separate taxation for repatriated offshore funds	-	11,411
Tax effects of other tax adjustments	(2,092)	-
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 195,952	$ 181,444

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

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

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Recognized in equity	Ending balance
Temporary differences					
Exchange gain or loss	$ 17,024	$ (2,299)	$ -	$ -	$ 14,725
Allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence loss	30,844	4,417	-	-	35,261
Gain (loss) on investments accounted for using the equity method	(52,423)	(20,492)	(3,497)	-	(76,412)
Unrealized intra-group profits and losses	6,817	(1,026)	-	-	5,791
Impairment of assets	7,019	(5,649)	-	-	1,370
Allowance for doubtful accounts	3,999	(356)	-	-	3,643
Net defined benefit liabilities	52,392	1,260	(3,914)	-	49,738
Others	45,644	3,977	-	-	49,621
Deferred income tax expense		$ (20,168)	$ (7,411)	$ -	
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	$ 111,316				$ 83,737
Reflected in balance sheets as follows:					
Deferred income tax assets	$ 200,958				$ 195,565
Deferred income tax liabilities	$ (89,642)				$ (111,828)

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Recognized in equity	Ending balance
Temporary differences					
Exchange gain or loss	$ 18,548	$ (1,524)	$ -	$ -	$ 17,024
Allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence loss	16,591	14,253	-	-	30,844
Gain (loss) on investments accounted for using the equity method	(48,984)	(4,263)	824	-	(52,423)
Unrealized intra-group profits and losses	6,572	245	-	-	6,817
Impairment of assets	1,320	5,699	-	-	7,019
Allowance for doubtful accounts	4,463	(464)	-	-	3,999
Net defined benefit liabilities	43,910	1,438	7,044	-	52,392
Others	48,657	(3,013)	-	-	45,644
Deferred income tax expense		$ 12,371	$ 7,868	$ -	
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	$ 91,077				$ 111,316
Reflected in balance sheets as follows:					
Deferred income tax assets	$ 205,308				$ 200,958
Deferred income tax liabilities	$ (114,231)				$ (89,642)

D. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets:

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, deferred income tax assets that had not been recognized by the Group amounted to NT$31,758 thousand and NT$33,108 thousand, respectively.

E. The assessment of income tax returns:

As of December 31, 2021, the assessment of the Group's income tax returns in ROC was as follows:

	Assessment of Income Tax Returns
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2019
Subsidiary – Koatech Technology Corporation	Assessed and approved up to 2019

(26) 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 potential common stocks	$ 735,843	247,050	$ 2.98

	Year Ended December 31, 2020		
	Amount after-tax	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (in thousands)	EPS (NT$)
Basic EPS			
Net income attributable to common shareholders of the Company	$ 772,859	209,120	$ 3.70
Diluted EPS			
Effect of dilutive potential common stocks			
Employee compensation - stock	-	1,383	
Net income attributable to common shareholders of the Company and effect of potential common stocks	$ 772,859	210,503	$ 3.67

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

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names and relationships

Name	Relationship
Innatech Co., Ltd. (Innatech)	A substantive related party of the Group
SINYA Network System Integration Co., Ltd. (SINYA Network)	A substantive related party of the Group
SINYA Digital Co., Ltd. (SINYA Digital)	A substantive related party of the Group
Geckos Technology Corp. (Geckos)	An associate of the Group

(2) Significant transactions with related parties

A. Other receivables – related parties

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Geckos	$ 123	$ 132

B. Prepayments

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Innatech	$ 196	$ 777
SINYA Network	244	-
Total	$ 440	$ 777

C. Other payables – related parties

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Innatech	$ 1,359	$ 6,701
SINYA Network	2,916	1,285
SINYA Digital	33	-
Total	$ 4,308	$ 7,986

D. Property transaction

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

	Years Ended 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	
	2021	2020
Innatech	$ 52,318	$ 682

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

Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment

	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Geckos	$ -	$ 15

Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment

	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Geckos	$ -	$ 15

E. Others

Rental income

	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Geckos	$ 1,800	$ 1,800

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	$ 7,198	$ 779
Innatech	1,750	-
SINYA Digital	35	-
Total	$ 8,983	$ 779

F. Compensation to key management of the Group

	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	$ 61,944	$ 70,505
Post-employment benefits	432	559
Total	$ 62,376	$ 71,064

8. Pledged Assets

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

	Carrying Amount		
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Purpose of Pledge
Time deposits (Note)	$ 41,850	$ 20,081	Customs guarantee
Land	100,843	100,843	Long-term loans
Buildings	90,828	93,539	Letter of credit, short-term credit facilities and long-term loans
Total	$ 233,521	$ 214,463	

Note: These were recognized as other current assets – other.

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

9. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments

(1) Details of the Group's unused letters of credit as of December 31, 2021 were as follows:

	L / C Balance
NTD	NT$ 893 thousand
USD	US$ 8,410 thousand
JPY	JPY 1,205,811 thousand

(2) Guaranteed notes issued by the Group 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	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	-
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	3,269,667	1,792,989
Financial assets at amortized cost	276,900	138,719
Receivables	4,013,876	4,236,970
Other financial assets - current	41,850	20,081

Financial liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:		
Held for trading	$ 11,049	$ 11,839
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term loans	790,000	150,000
Payables	1,928,516	2,322,091
Bonds payable (including current portion)	1,855,472	-
Long-term loans (including current portion)	809,720	564,000
Lease liabilities (current and non-current)	267,044	273,252

(2) Objectives of financial risk management

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

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

The Group has certain receivables denominated in the same foreign currency as certain payables; therefore, natural hedge is achieved. The Group 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 Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis focusing on the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on the Group'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 Group'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 Group's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its variable interest rates for loans.

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

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

C. Equity price risk

Equity securities of listed domestic companies held by the Group are susceptible to price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on equity portfolio are submitted to the Group'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 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$34,428 thousand
	NTD/RMB appreciate/depreciate by 1%	－/＋ NT$ 1,324 thousand
Interest rate risk	Market interest rate increase/decrease by 10 basis points	＋/－ NT$ 1,947 thousand

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$11,100 thousand
	NTD/RMB appreciate/depreciate by 1%	－/＋ NT$ 609 thousand
Interest rate risk	Market interest rate increase/decrease by 10 basis points	＋/－ NT$ 1,218 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 Group 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 Group'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 Group's internal rating criteria, etc. The Group 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 Group in accordance with the Group's policies. The counterparties that the Group transacts with are reputable financial institutions both at home and abroad; thus, no significant credit risk is expected.

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

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Group 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 Group'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

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
December 31, 2021					
Borrowings	$ 848,666	$ 475,207	$ 297,445	$ -	$ 1,621,318
Payables	1,928,516	-	-	-	1,928,516
Convertible bonds	-	-	1,945,300	-	1,945,300
Lease liabilities	16,353	31,145	18,771	288,445	354,714
December 31, 2020					
Borrowings	$ 175,187	$ 250,000	$ 289,000	$ -	$ 714,187
Payables	2,322,091	-	-	-	2,322,091
Lease liabilities	16,600	33,325	20,462	297,113	367,500

Derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
December 31, 2021					
Inflows	$ 1,073,629	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,073,629
Outflows	1,081,553	-	-	-	1,081,553
Net	$ (7,924)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (7,924)
December 31, 2020					
Inflows	$ 739,991	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 739,991
Outflows	$ 743,544	-	-	-	$ 743,544
Net	$ (3,553)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (3,553)

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:

	Short-term Loans	Long-term Loans	Lease Liabilities	Guarantee Deposits Received	Bonds Payable	Total Liabilities from Financing Activities
As of January 1, 2021	$ 150,000	$ 564,000	$ 273,252	$ 255	$ -	$ 987,507
Cash flows	640,000	245,720	(22,461)	-	1,945,300	2,808,559
Non-cash movements	-	-	16,253	-	(89,828)	(73,575)
As of December 31, 2021	$ 790,000	$ 809,720	$ 267,044	$ 255	$ 1,855,472	$ 3,722,491

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

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

	Short-term Loans	Long-term Loans	Lease Liabilities	Guarantee Deposits Received	Total Liabilities from Financing Activities
As of January 1, 2020	$ 740,000	$ 934,565	$ 267,915	$ 216,029	$ 2,158,509
Cash flows	(590,000)	(370,565)	(24,029)	(215,774)	(1,200,368)
Non-cash movements	-	-	29,366	-	29,366
As of December 31, 2020	$ 150,000	$ 564,000	$ 273,252	$ 255	$ 987,507

(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 Group 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.

(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 Group'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 Group'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:

Currency	Contract Period	Contract Amount (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

B. Foreign exchange swap contracts that were not eligible for hedge accounting and were outstanding as of the balance sheet dates were listed as follows:

Currency	Contract Period	Contract Amount (in thousands)
December 31, 2021		
Sell RMB/Buy NTD	2021.09~2022.04	RMB 9,600/NT$ 41,104
December 31, 2020		
Sell RMB/Buy NTD	2020.09~2021.02	RMB 9,600/NT$ 40,884

For forward foreign exchange, foreign exchange swap and cross-currency swap 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(16) for details on the relevant contract.

(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.

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

B. Hierarchy of fair value measurement

The Group 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
December 31, 2021				
Assets measured at fair value:				
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
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	4,861	-	4,861
Foreign exchange swap contracts	-	352	-	352
Embedded derivative instruments	-	5,836	-	5,836

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2020				
Assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	$ -	$ 423	$ -	$ 423
Stocks	29,409	-	-	29,409
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	11,294	-	11,294
Foreign exchange swap contracts	-	545	-	545

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		
	Foreign Currencies (in thousands)	Exchange Rate	NTD	Foreign Currencies (in thousands)	Exchange Rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 159,471	27.690	$ 4,415,749	$ 79,777	28.126	$ 2,243,797
RMB	30,794	4.3477	133,883	14,240	4.3140	61,433
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 35,138	27.690	$ 972,977	$ 40,316	28.126	$ 1,133,918
JPY	140,856	0.2405	33,876	213,684	0.2713	57,973

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

As entities within the Group 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 Group's foreign exchange gain (loss) amounted to NT$(1,047) thousand and NT$(60,735) thousand, respectively.

(11) Capital management

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

December 31, 2021				
Factor	Amount Transferred	Amount Advanced	Interest Rate Range	Credit Line
CTBC Bank	US$2,988 thousand	US$2,988 thousand	0.7611%	US$5,500 thousand
Taishin International Bank	US$789 thousand	US$789 thousand	0.7%	NT$690,000 thousand

(Continued)

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

December 31, 2021				
Factor	Amount Transferred	Amount Advanced	Interest Rate Range	Credit Line
Taipei Fubon Bank	US$4,613 thousand	US$4,613 thousand	0.7%~0.77%	US$8,000 thousand
Bank of Taiwan	US$8,206 thousand	US$8,206 thousand	0.6977%	US$15,000 thousand

(Concluded)

December 31, 2020				
Factor	Amount Transferred	Amount Advanced	Interest Rate Range	Credit Line
CTBC Bank	US$623 thousand	US$623 thousand	0.8034%	US$5,000 thousand
Taishin International Bank	US$6,758 thousand	US$6,758 thousand	0.71%~0.88%	NT$690,000 thousand
Taipei Fubon Bank	US$1,222 thousand	US$1,222 thousand	0.78%	US$6,000 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.

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.

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

(2) Information on investments in Mainland China: Please refer to Table 8.

(3) Information on major shareholders: Please refer to Table 10.

14. Operating Segment

For management purposes, the Group is organized into operating segments based on each independent utility. The two reportable operating segments are as follows:

The general management segment is responsible for the Group's operation planning and owns manufacturing, R&D and sales functions.

The overseas segment owns manufacturing and sales functions.

Operating segments have not been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of decision-making on resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and measured consistently with methods applied to operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. However, finance costs, financial benefits and income taxes are managed on the Group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

(1) Segment income (loss)

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	General Management	Overseas	Adjustment and Elimination (Note)	Consolidated
Revenue				
External customer	$ 5,945,864	$ 3,459,138	$ -	$ 9,405,002
Inter-segment	2,106,427	1,499,933	(3,606,360)	-
Total revenue	$ 8,052,291	$ 4,959,071	$ (3,606,360)	$ 9,405,002
Segment income (loss) (before income tax)	$ 914,274	$ 141,224	$ (114,684)	$ 940,814

Note: Inter-segment revenues were eliminated upon consolidation.

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	General Management	Overseas	Adjustment and Elimination (Note)	Consolidated
Revenue				
External customer	$ 5,598,777	$ 3,167,541	$ -	$ 8,766,318
Inter-segment	2,180,177	954,564	(3,134,741)	-
Total revenue	$ 7,778,954	$ 4,122,105	$ (3,134,741)	$ 8,766,318
Segment income (loss) (before income tax)	$ 932,762	$ 96,800	$ (63,765)	$ 965,797

Note: Inter-segment revenues were eliminated upon consolidation.

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

Assets of the Group's operating segments as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were summarized below:

	General Management	Overseas	Adjustment and Elimination	Consolidated
As of December 31, 2021	$ 10,963,994	$ 5,769,826	$ (2,658,940)	$ 14,074,880
As of December 31, 2020	$ 8,560,493	$ 5,382,204	$ (2,410,782)	$ 11,531,915

(2) Geographic information

A. Revenue from external customers:

Region	Years Ended December 31 2021	2020
Taiwan	$ 2,751,874	$ 2,446,463
Mainland China	6,491,687	5,982,093
Others	161,441	337,762
Total	$ 9,405,002	$ 8,766,318

Revenue was categorized based on countries where customers are located.

B. Non-current assets:

Region	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Taiwan	$ 3,539,163	$ 2,993,662
Mainland China	978,758	956,452
Total	$ 4,517,921	$ 3,950,114

(3) Major customers

Customers accounted for at least 10% of the Group's operating revenue for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Name	Years Ended December 31 2021	2020
Customer A	$ 1,064,332	$ 874,551
Customer B	1,040,528	1,087,687
Customer C	1,007,578	1,238,579

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

No. (Note 1)	Financing Company	Counterparty	Financial Statement Account (Note 2)	Whether A Related Party	Maximum Balance for the Period (Note 3)	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 Individual Borrower	Limit on Total Financing Amount	Note
													Item	Value			
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	-	-	-	$ 1,553,059	$ 3,106,118	(Note 7)
0	Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Y	399,070	138,450	-	1.70%~4.00%	2	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider	Guaranteed Party		Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to A Single Entity (Note 3)	Maximum Balance for the Period (Note 4)	Ending Balance (Note 5)	Amount Actually Drawn (Note 6)	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee Secured by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Worth per Latest Financial Statements	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowed (Note 3)	Endorsement Provided by Parent Company to Subsidiaries (Note 7)	Endorsement Provided by Subsidiaries to Parent Company (Note 7)	Endorsement Provided to Subsidiaries in China (Note 7)
		Name	Relationship (Note 2)										
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	-	-	1.68%		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)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Holder of Marketable Securities	Type of Marketable Securities (Note 1)	Name of Marketable Securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the Issuer (Note 2)	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2021				Note
					Shares (In Thousands)	Carrying Amount (Note 3)	Ownership Percentage	Fair Value	
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	Non-listed (OTC) stocks	Exploit Technology Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	25	$ -	0.30%	$ -	-
	Non-listed (OTC) stocks	Kyoritsu Optronics Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	741	-	18.10%	-	-
	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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

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

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 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction (Note 1)		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
			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)	
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%)	-
Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	The company's associate	Purchases	1,246,092	47.38%	180 days from the end of month	-	-	(675,538)	(41.26%)	-
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%)	-
Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	The company's associate	Purchases	172,031	23.11%	180 days from the end of month	-	-	(100,958)	(24.00%)	-
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	The company's associate	Sales	1,246,092	86.52%	180 days from the end of month	-	-	675,538	83.16%	-
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	The company's associate	Sales	172,031	11.94%	180 days from the end of month	-	-	100,958	12.43%	-

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)	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Periods	Lost Allowance	Note
					Amount	Action Taken			
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	-	-
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	The company's associate	675,538	1.78	-	-	67,813	-	-
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	The company's associate	100,958	3.03	-	-	96,892	-	-
Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	The company's associate	7	(Note 1)	-	-	7	-	-
Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	The company's associate	391,293	(Note 1)	-	-	-	-	-

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)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor	Investee	Business Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2021			Net Income (Loss) of Investee	Share of Profit/Loss	Note
				December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Shares (In Thousands)	Ownership Percentage	Carrying Amount			
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.

TABLE 8: INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

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	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflows of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2021	Profit/Loss of Investee	Ownership Percentage (Direct or Indirect Investment)	Share of Profit/Loss	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2021	Accumulated Inward Remittances of Earnings as of December 31, 2021
						Outflow	Inflow						
Taiflex Scientific Co., Ltd.	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
	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 × 60% = NT$194,745 thousand

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

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Company Name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Intercompany Transactions			
				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%
1	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	1,246,092	General trading terms	13.25%
1	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Shenzhen Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	675,538	General trading terms	4.80%
1	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	172,031	General trading terms	1.83%
1	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	100,958	General trading terms	0.72%
1	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	7	General trading terms	0.00%
2	Kunshan Taiflex Electronic Co., Ltd.	Rudong Fuzhan Scientific Co., Ltd.	3	Other receivables	391,293	General trading terms	2.78%

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)

Share / 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.