

Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.

**Financial Statements for the
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and
Independent Auditors' Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Catcher Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. We conducted our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, Rule No. 1090360805 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China on February 25, 2020, 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matter identified in the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 is as follows:

As stated in Notes 4(e), 5(a) and 11 to the accompanying financial statements, as of December 31, 2020, the Company's net inventory amounted to NT\$2,390,466 thousand (net of obsolescence loss of NT\$250,453 thousand). Such inventory loss represents approximately 9% of the total inventory. The Company operates in a fast-changing industry whereby developments in product technology and market demand may result in slow-moving or obsolete inventory. Because the evaluation of inventory impairment and obsolescence loss involves management's material estimations, we deemed such valuation to be a key audit matter.

The main audit procedures that we performed in regard of this key audit matter include:

- We determined the appropriateness of the Company's methodology for the evaluation of inventory impairment and obsolescence loss based on our understanding of the business and industry, coupled with our understanding of the nature and aging of the inventory.
- We obtained the valuation report of the net realizable value of the inventory and assessed the reasonableness of the inventory valuation by sample-selecting inventory items and comparing their carrying amounts to the latest sales prices.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the ROC, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chi Chen Lee and Lee Yuan Kuo.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China
March 10, 2021

Notice to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. 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-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 27,670,632	11	\$ 13,553,816	6
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current (Notes 4 and 7)	348,932	-	324,380	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - current (Notes 4 and 9)	21,518,715	9	34,859,286	16
Notes receivable (Notes 4 and 10)	21	-	-	-
Trade receivables (Notes 4, 10 and 23)	6,552,310	3	14,025,019	6
Trade receivables from related parties (Notes 4 and 29)	3,564,122	2	128,452	-
Other receivables (Notes 4 and 10)	194,851	-	257,708	-
Other receivables from related parties (Notes 4 and 29)	65,392	-	6,493	-
Current tax assets (Notes 4 and 25)	88,129	-	23,503	-
Inventories (Notes 4, 5, 11 and 30)	2,390,466	1	6,074,275	3
Other current assets (Note 17)	218,955	-	86,146	-
Total current assets	<u>62,612,525</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>69,339,078</u>	<u>31</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Notes 4 and 8)	84,180	-	89,295	-
Financial assets at amortized cost - non-current (Notes 4 and 9)	24,584,552	10	994	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 12)	146,582,454	61	148,258,024	66
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 4, 13, 29 and 30)	7,147,309	3	7,580,644	3
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 14)	186,555	-	158,373	-
Investment properties (Notes 4 and 15)	226,996	-	229,144	-
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 16)	10,862	-	46,272	-
Deferred tax assets (Notes 4 and 25)	1,009,798	-	666,510	-
Other non-current assets (Note 17)	72,123	-	40,516	-
Total non-current assets	<u>179,904,829</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>157,069,772</u>	<u>69</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 242,517,354</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 226,408,850</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short-term borrowings (Note 18)	\$ 70,465,726	29	\$ 65,894,246	29
Contract liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 23)	6,396	-	20,930	-
Trade payables (Note 19)	432,195	-	853,984	-
Trade payables to related parties (Notes 19 and 29)	2,754,244	1	5,317,455	2
Other payables (Note 20)	4,417,085	2	4,457,293	2
Other payables to related parties (Note 29)	92,637	-	1,167,198	1
Lease liabilities - current (Notes 4 and 14)	7,928	-	26,681	-
Other current liabilities (Note 20)	1,598,476	1	25,502	-
Total current liabilities	<u>79,774,687</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>77,763,289</u>	<u>34</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 4, 5 and 25)	4,616,427	2	39,149	-
Lease liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 14)	135,932	-	130,186	-
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Notes 4 and 21)	6,558	-	6,558	-
Other non-current liabilities (Note 20)	8,685	-	6,955	-
Total non-current liabilities	<u>4,767,602</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>182,848</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>84,542,289</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>77,946,137</u>	<u>34</u>
EQUITY (Note 22)				
Share capital - ordinary shares	<u>7,616,181</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7,703,911</u>	<u>3</u>
Capital surplus	<u>20,008,231</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20,237,791</u>	<u>9</u>
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	19,532,131	8	18,404,919	8
Special reserve	12,188,506	5	7,410,317	4
Unappropriated earnings	113,024,326	47	106,894,281	47
Total retained earnings	<u>144,744,963</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>132,709,517</u>	<u>59</u>
Other equity	<u>(14,394,310)</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>(12,188,506)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
Total equity	<u>157,975,065</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>148,462,713</u>	<u>66</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 242,517,354</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 226,408,850</u>	<u>100</u>

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

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE (Notes 4, 14, 23 and 29)	\$ 57,693,223	100	\$ 64,460,760	100
OPERATING COSTS (Notes 11, 21, 24 and 29)	<u>54,807,851</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>60,787,054</u>	<u>94</u>
GROSS PROFIT	<u>2,885,372</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3,673,706</u>	<u>6</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 21 and 24)				
Selling and marketing expenses	181,508	-	175,678	-
General and administrative expenses	394,028	1	335,950	1
Research and development expenses	<u>551,860</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>667,318</u>	<u>1</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>1,127,396</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1,178,946</u>	<u>2</u>
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	<u>1,757,976</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2,494,760</u>	<u>4</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 24)				
Interest income	745,251	2	1,730,354	3
Other income	1,265,287	2	37,693	-
Foreign exchange gains (losses), net	(3,625,117)	(6)	(1,026,836)	(2)
Other gains and losses	24,356	-	(17,682)	-
Interest expenses	(462,773)	(1)	(419,037)	(1)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates	<u>28,273,363</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>9,795,856</u>	<u>15</u>
Total non-operating income and expenses	<u>26,220,367</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>10,100,348</u>	<u>15</u>
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	27,978,343	49	12,595,108	19
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 25)	<u>6,848,523</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1,322,984</u>	<u>2</u>
NET PROFIT	<u>21,129,820</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>11,272,124</u>	<u>17</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Note 22)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,115)	-	24,315	-

(Continued)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method				
Shares of other equity of subsidiaries	\$ (22,863)	-	\$ (55,653)	-
	<u>(27,978)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(31,338)</u>	<u>-</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(2,177,826)	(4)	(4,746,852)	(7)
	<u>(2,177,826)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(4,746,852)</u>	<u>(7)</u>
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax	(2,205,804)	(4)	(4,778,190)	(7)
	<u>(2,205,804)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(4,778,190)</u>	<u>(7)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	\$ 18,924,016	33	\$ 6,493,934	10
	<u>\$ 18,924,016</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>\$ 6,493,934</u>	<u>10</u>
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 26)				
Basic	\$ 27.65		\$ 14.63	
Diluted	\$ 27.42		\$ 14.53	
	<u>\$ 27.65</u>		<u>\$ 14.63</u>	
	<u>\$ 27.42</u>		<u>\$ 14.53</u>	

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

(Concluded)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Retained Earnings					Other Equity		Total	Treasury shares	Total Equity
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income			
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	\$ 7,703,911	\$ 20,238,740	\$ 15,607,700	\$ 6,207,055	\$ 108,872,223	\$ (7,401,796)	\$ (8,520)	\$ (7,410,316)	\$ -	\$ 151,219,313
Appropriation of the 2018 earnings (Note 22)										
Legal reserve	-	-	2,797,219	-	(2,797,219)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	1,203,262	(1,203,262)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company - 120%	-	-	-	-	(9,244,692)	-	-	-	-	(9,244,692)
Changes in capital surplus from donations from shareholders	-	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	11,272,124	-	-	-	-	11,272,124
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(4,746,852)	(31,338)	(4,778,190)	-	(4,778,190)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	11,272,124	(4,746,852)	(31,338)	(4,778,190)	-	6,493,934
Subscription for additional new shares of the investee at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage	-	(1,422)	-	-	(4,893)	-	-	-	-	(6,315)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	7,703,911	20,237,791	18,404,919	7,410,317	106,894,281	(12,148,648)	(39,858)	(12,188,506)	-	148,462,713
Appropriation of the 2019 earnings (Note 22)										
Legal reserve	-	-	1,127,212	-	(1,127,212)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	4,778,189	(4,778,189)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company - 100%	-	-	-	-	(7,616,181)	-	-	-	-	(7,616,181)
Changes in capital surplus from donations from shareholders	-	907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	907
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	21,129,820	-	-	-	-	21,129,820
Other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	(2,177,826)	(27,978)	(2,205,804)	-	(2,205,804)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	21,129,820	(2,177,826)	(27,978)	(2,205,804)	-	18,924,016
Buy-back of ordinary shares (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,796,390)	(1,796,390)
Cancellation of treasury shares (Note 22)	(87,730)	(230,467)	-	-	(1,478,193)	-	-	-	1,796,390	-
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	\$ 7,616,181	\$ 20,008,231	\$ 19,532,131	\$ 12,188,506	\$ 113,024,326	\$ (14,326,474)	\$ (67,836)	\$ (14,394,310)	\$ -	\$ 157,975,065

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

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	\$ 27,978,343	\$ 12,595,108
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	1,008,244	926,864
Amortization expenses	50,097	45,594
Loss (gain) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(24,552)	17,484
Interest expenses	462,773	419,037
Interest income	(745,251)	(1,730,354)
Dividend income	(19,421)	(26,040)
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates	(28,273,363)	(9,795,856)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(49,223)	(3,957)
Loss on disposal of investment properties	768	-
Write-down of inventories	-	5,898
Unrealized gain on transactions with subsidiaries	122	-
Unrealized loss on foreign currency exchange	415,520	889,195
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Notes receivable	(21)	33
Trade receivables	7,604,999	(3,090,252)
Trade receivables from related parties	(3,431,803)	(132,550)
Other receivables	(46,534)	(11,701)
Other receivables from related parties	(58,702)	99,414
Inventories	3,683,809	4,444,770
Other current assets	(137,595)	(30,679)
Contract liabilities	(14,534)	761
Trade payables	(433,466)	399,537
Trade payables to related parties	(2,580,173)	(15,760,281)
Other payables	(1,107,473)	(1,301,039)
Other payables to related parties	(9,221)	3,734
Other current liabilities	1,572,974	(482,880)
Net defined benefit liabilities	-	6
Other non-current liabilities	(10)	(80)
Cash generated from (used in) operations	5,846,307	(12,518,234)
Dividends received	28,843,970	631,829
Income tax paid	(2,679,159)	(2,984,500)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities	<u>32,011,118</u>	<u>(14,870,905)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of financial assets at amortized cost	(155,202,778)	(207,371,360)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at amortized cost	143,432,590	231,306,075
Acquisitions of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(28,340)
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(735,620)	(1,321,095)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	51,544	6,368
Increase in refundable deposits	(842)	(120)

(Continued)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
Decrease in refundable deposits	\$ 820	\$ -
Acquisitions of intangible assets	(8,633)	(33,778)
Acquisitions of investment properties	(4,907)	(930)
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	178	-
Interest received	<u>855,180</u>	<u>1,921,710</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	<u>(11,612,468)</u>	<u>24,478,530</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	302,129,287	292,578,216
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(297,557,807)	(291,421,970)
Proceeds from guarantee deposits received	3,260	1,120
Refunds of guarantee deposits received	(1,520)	(5,195)
Increase in other payables to related parties	694,000	926,000
Decrease in other payables to related parties	(1,620,000)	(958,830)
Repayment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(52,990)	(8,587)
Cash dividends paid	(7,616,181)	(9,244,692)
Payments for buy-back of ordinary shares	(1,796,390)	-
Interest paid	<u>(463,493)</u>	<u>(419,511)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(6,281,834)</u>	<u>(8,553,449)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	14,116,816	1,054,176
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>13,553,816</u>	<u>12,499,640</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$ 27,670,632</u>	<u>\$ 13,553,816</u>

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

(Concluded)

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

NOTES TO PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Catcher Technology Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in November 1984 under the laws of the Republic of China (ROC). The Company mainly manufactures and sells aluminum and magnesium extrusion and stamping products and molds. It also provides leasing services.

The Company’s shares were listed and traded on the Taipei Exchange (formerly called the GreTai Securities Market) from November 1999 until September 2001, when the Company listed its shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) under stock number “2474” and ceased listing and trading on the Taipei Exchange.

The Company increased its capital by listing its shares in the form of Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (Euro MTF) in June 2011.

The parent company only financial statements are presented in the Company’s functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The parent company only financial statements were published after being approved by the Company’s board of directors on March 10, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- a. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC) and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, “IFRSs”) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have any material impact on the Company’s accounting policies.

- b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2021

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 4 “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”	Effective immediately upon promulgation by the IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2”	January 1, 2021
Amendment to IFRS 16 “Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions”	June 1, 2020

c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
“Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020”	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to 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
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting policies”	January 1, 2023 (Note 6)
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023 (Note 7)
Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use”	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)
Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”	January 1, 2022 (Note 5)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above New IFRSs are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: The amendments to IFRS 9 will be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 “Agriculture” will be applied prospectively to the fair value measurements on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 “First-time Adoptions of IFRSs” will be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 4: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note 5: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

Note 6: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 7: The amendments are applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

1) Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”

The amendments specify that the Company should refer to the definition of material to determine its material accounting policy information to be disclosed. Accounting policy information is material if it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments also clarify that:

- a) Accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed;
- b) The Company may consider the accounting policy information as material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial; and
- c) Not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

The amendments also illustrate that accounting policy information is likely to be considered as material to the financial statements if that information relates to material transactions, other events or conditions and:

- a) The Company changed its accounting policy during the reporting period and this change resulted in a material change to the information in the financial statements;
- b) The Company chose the accounting policy from options permitted by the standards;
- c) The accounting policy was developed in accordance with IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors” in the absence of an IFRS that specifically applies;
- d) The accounting policy relates to an area for which the Company is required to make significant judgements or assumptions in applying an accounting policy, and the Company discloses those judgements or assumptions; or
- e) The accounting is complex and users of the financial statements would otherwise not understand those material transactions, other events or conditions.

2) Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”

The amendments define that accounting estimates are monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. In applying accounting policies, the Company may be required to measure items at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly and must instead be estimated. In such a case, the Company uses measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates to achieve the objective. The effects on an accounting estimate of a change in a measurement technique or a change in an input are changes in accounting estimates unless they result from the correction of prior period errors.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the Company’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of compliance

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

b. Basis of preparation

The parent company only financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value, and net defined benefit liabilities which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and the based on significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities.

When preparing the parent company only financial statements, the Company used the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries and associates. In order for the amounts of the net profit for the year, other comprehensive income for the year and total equity in the parent company only financial statements to be the same with the amounts attributable to the owners of the Company in its consolidated financial statements, adjustments arising from the differences in accounting treatments between the parent company only basis and the consolidated basis were made to investments accounted for using the equity method, the share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates, the share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries and associates and the related equity items, as appropriate, in the parent company only financial statements.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets include:

- 1) Assets held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Assets expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Cash and cash equivalents unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include:

- 1) Liabilities held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 2) Liabilities due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; and
- 3) Liabilities for which the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are classified as non-current.

d. Foreign currencies

In preparing the parent company only financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period.

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 was determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

For the purpose of presenting parent company only financial statements, assets and liabilities of a foreign operation (including subsidiaries and associates in other countries that use currencies which are different from the currency of the Company) are translated into the New Taiwan dollar at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

e. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, supplies, merchandise, finished goods, semi-finished goods and work-in-process. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory write-downs are made by item, except where it may be appropriate to Company similar or related items. The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at the weighted-average cost.

f. Investment accounted for using equity method

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in subsidiaries and associates.

1) Investment in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company.

Under the equity method, an investment is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the subsidiary. The Company also recognizes the changes in the share of other equity of subsidiaries.

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Company losing control of the subsidiary are equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity any difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the fair value of the consideration paid or received.

When the Company's share of losses of a subsidiary exceeds its interest in that subsidiary (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary), the Company continues recognizing its share of further losses.

The Company assesses its investment for any impairment by comparing the carrying amount with the estimated recoverable amount as assessed based on the investee's financial statements as a whole. Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases, the Company recognizes a reversal of the impairment loss; the adjusted post-reversal carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognized (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

Profits or losses resulting from downstream transactions are eliminated in full only in the parent company only financial statements. Profits and losses resulting from upstream transactions and transactions between subsidiaries are recognized only in the parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the subsidiaries that are not related to the Company.

2) Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Company also recognizes the changes in the Company's share of the equity of associates.

When the Company subscribes for additional new shares of an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Company's proportionate interest in the associate. The Company records such a difference as an adjustment to capital surplus - changes in capital surplus from investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method. If the Company's ownership interest is reduced due to its additional subscription of the new shares of the associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required had the investee directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be debited to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from investments accounted for using the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Company's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the associate), the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further loss, if any. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

The entire carrying amount of an investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which its investment ceases to be an associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as the investment's fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. The Company accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

When the Company transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Company's parent company only financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Company.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction are measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

h. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and / or for capital appreciation. Investment properties also include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

i. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

j. Impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset, intangible assets and assets related to contract costs

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

Before the Company recognizes an impairment loss from assets related to contract costs, any impairment loss on inventories, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets related to the contract applicable under IFRS 15 shall be recognized in accordance with applicable standards. Then, impairment loss from the assets related to the contract costs is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for related goods or services less the costs which relate directly to providing those goods or services and which have not been recognized as expenses. The assets related to the contract costs are then included in the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit to which they belong for the purpose of evaluating impairment of that cash-generating unit.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset, cash-generating unit or assets related to contract costs in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

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

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI.

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such a financial asset is mandatorily classified or designated as at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, and any dividends or interest earned on such financial assets are recognized in other income and interest income, respectively; any remeasurement gains or losses on such financial assets are recognized in other gains or losses. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 28.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- i) The financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, investments in debt instruments, accounts receivable at amortized cost, other receivables and refundable deposits, are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

- i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and
- ii) Financial assets that are not credit-impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more of the following events have occurred:

- i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;
- iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or
- iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Cash equivalents include time deposits and repurchase agreements with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

iii. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly

represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b) Impairment of financial assets and contract assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets at amortized cost (including accounts receivables) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company always recognizes lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) for accounts receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Expected credit losses reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Company determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company):

- i. Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.
- ii. When a financial asset is more than 180 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

The impairment loss of all financial assets is recognized in profit or loss by a reduction in their carrying amounts through a loss allowance account.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI in its entirety, the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

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

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

All the financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1. Revenue recognition

The Company identifies contracts with customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue from the sale of goods comes from sales of metal casing. Sales of metal casing product are recognized as revenue when the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, which is determined for export sales on the bases of the terms of the trade and for domestic sales on the bases of the acceptance date of the counterparty. Accounts receivable are recognized concurrently. Advance receipts are recognized as contract liabilities before the conditions of trade of the products are reached.

The Company does not recognize sales revenue on materials delivered to subcontractors because this delivery does not involve a transfer of control.

m. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1) The Company as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company subleases a right-of-use asset, the sublease is classified by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. However, if the head lease is a short-term lease that the Company, as a lessee, has accounted for applying recognition exemption, the sublease is classified as an operating lease.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as income in the periods in which they are incurred.

When a lease includes both land and building elements, the Company assesses the classification of each element separately as a finance or an operating lease based on the assessment as to whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of each element have been transferred to the lessee. The lease payments are allocated to the land and the building elements in proportion to the relative fair values of the leasehold interests in the land element and building element of the lease at the inception of a contract. If the allocation of the lease payments can be made reliably, each element is accounted for separately in accordance with its lease classification. When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably to the land and building elements, the entire lease is generally classified as a finance lease unless it is clear that both elements are operating leases; in which case, the entire lease is classified as an operating lease.

2) The Company as lessee

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for by applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms. However, if leases transfer ownership of the underlying assets to the Company by the end of the lease terms or if the costs of right-of-use assets reflect that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use assets from the commencement dates to the end of the useful lives of the underlying assets.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company will use the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Company remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the balance sheets.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

n. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other than those stated above, all borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

o. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and rereasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur. Rereasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Rereasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

p. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

Income tax payable (recoverable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Law in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

a. Write-down of inventories

The net realizable value of inventories is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The estimation of net realizable value is based on current market conditions and historical experience of product sales of a similar nature. Changes in market conditions may have a material impact on the estimation of the net realizable value.

b. Income taxes

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, for the purpose of expanding the Company's operation scale continuously and supporting the capital needs of overseas reinvestment companies, the Company's management resolved that the unappropriated retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 will be used for permanent investment; the proposal was approved by the board of directors on March 10, 2021. Therefore, no deferred tax liabilities were recognized on the subsidiaries' unappropriated earnings. If the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries will be appropriated in the future, recognition of material deferred tax liabilities may arise, which would be recognized in profit or loss for the period in which such appropriation takes place. Due to the government's implementation of The Management, Utilization, and Taxation of Repatriated Offshore Funds Act, the Company evaluated the optimization of its working capital and tax planning. The board of directors Gigamag Co., Ltd. (the Company's subsidiary) approved the appropriation of earnings on July 28, 2020, which has been approved by the government. Remaining unappropriate retained earnings of other overseas subsidiaries will still be used for permanent investment.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Cash on hand	\$ 401	\$ 390
Deposits in banks	503,492	4,815,504
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)		
Time deposits	26,703,963	8,329,981
Repurchase agreements	<u>462,776</u>	<u>407,941</u>
	<u>\$ 27,670,632</u>	<u>\$ 13,553,816</u>

The range of interest rates of time deposits and repurchase agreements was as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
Time deposits	0.33%-2.81%	2.2%-2.5%
Repurchase agreements	1.05%-1.1%	2.8%-2.9%

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	2020	2019
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL - current</u>		
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Domestic quoted shares	<u>\$ 348,932</u>	<u>\$ 324,380</u>

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (FVTOCI)

Investments in equity instruments

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Domestic investments		
Unlisted shares		
Ordinary shares - Alpha Information Systems, Inc.	\$ 53,880	\$ 57,075
Ordinary shares - CDIB Capital Innovation Accelerator Co., Ltd.	<u>30,300</u>	<u>32,220</u>
	<u>\$ 84,180</u>	<u>\$ 89,295</u>

These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium- to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Company's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Domestic investments		
Time deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months (a)	\$ 21,518,715	\$ 34,791,029
Repurchase agreements (a)	<u>-</u>	<u>68,257</u>
	<u>\$ 21,518,715</u>	<u>\$ 34,859,286</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Domestic investments		
Restricted bank deposit (b)	\$ 24,321,980	\$ -
Time deposits with original maturity of more than 1 year (a)	261,556	-
Refundable deposits	<u>1,016</u>	<u>994</u>
	<u>\$ 24,584,552</u>	<u>\$ 994</u>

a. The ranges of interest rates for time deposits and repurchase agreements:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Time deposits	0.31% ~ 1%	0.66% ~ 2.8%
Repurchase agreements	-	2.9%

- b. Restricted bank deposits were funds that the Company deposited in the segregated foreign exchange deposit account in accordance with “the Management, Utilization, and Taxation of Repatriated offshore Funds Act”.

10. NOTES RECEIVABLE, TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Notes receivable</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ <u>21</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Notes receivable - operating	\$ <u>21</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
At amortized cost		
Gross carrying amount	\$ 6,560,748	\$ 14,033,457
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(8,438)</u>	<u>(8,438)</u>
	\$ <u>6,552,310</u>	\$ <u>14,025,019</u>
Other receivables	\$ <u>194,851</u>	\$ <u>257,708</u>

a. Notes receivable

The Company analyzed the notes receivable that were not past due based on the past due status, and the Company did not recognize an allowance for loss on notes receivable as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

b. Trade receivables

The average credit period of sales of goods was 30 to 180 days. No interest was charged on accounts receivable. In order to minimize credit risk, the management of the Company has delegated a team responsible for determining credit limits, credit approvals and other monitoring procedures to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. In addition, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate allowance is made for possible irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the management believes the Company’s credit risk was significantly reduced.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to the past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor’s current financial position, adjusted for general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecasted direction of economic conditions at the reporting date. As the Company’s historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished according to the Company’s different customer base.

The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g., when the debtor has been placed under liquidation. For trade receivables that have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivables due. Where recoveries are made,

these are recognized in profit or loss.

The following table details the loss allowance of trade receivables based on the Company's provision matrix.

December 31, 2020

	Not Past Due	Less than 60 Days	61 ~ 120 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%~0.13%	0%~2.35%	0%~9.94%	
Gross carrying amount	\$ 6,546,800	\$ 13,567	\$ 381	\$ 6,560,748
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(8,420)</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(8,438)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$ 6,538,380</u>	<u>\$ 13,550</u>	<u>\$ 380</u>	<u>\$ 6,552,310</u>

December 31, 2019

	Not Past Due	Less than 60 Days	61 ~ 180 Days	Over 180 Days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%~0.06%	0.10%~2.00%	4.17%~9.67%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	\$14,014,999	\$ 18,377	\$ 9	\$ 72	\$14,033,457
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECLs)	<u>(8,355)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(72)</u>	<u>(8,438)</u>
Amortized cost	<u>\$14,006,644</u>	<u>\$ 18,366</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$14,025,019</u>

There is no movements of the loss allowance of trade receivables in 2020 and 2019.

c. Other receivables

The Company analyzed other receivables that were not past due based on the past due status, and the Company did not recognize an allowance for loss on other receivables as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

11. INVENTORIES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Merchandise	\$ 44,250	\$ 18,255
Finished goods	1,624,250	5,293,039
Work-in-process and semi-finished goods	614,866	581,134
Raw materials and supplies	<u>107,100</u>	<u>181,847</u>
	<u>\$ 2,390,466</u>	<u>\$ 6,074,275</u>

The nature of the cost of goods sold is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Cost of inventories sold	\$ 54,847,371	\$ 60,776,546
Inventory write-downs	-	5,898
Others	<u>(39,520)</u>	<u>4,610</u>
	<u>\$ 54,807,851</u>	<u>\$ 60,787,054</u>

12. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Investments in subsidiaries	\$ 146,570,871	\$ 148,245,729
Investments in associates	<u>11,583</u>	<u>12,295</u>
	<u>\$ 146,582,454</u>	<u>\$ 148,258,024</u>

a. Investments in subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Unlisted Shares		
Gigamag Co., Ltd.	\$ 1,091,353	\$ 29,159,305
Nanomag International Co., Ltd.	143,762,628	117,348,698
Ku Yue Co., Ltd.	1,119,774	1,137,264
Yi Sheng Co., Ltd.	298,558	300,231
Yi De Co., Ltd.	<u>298,558</u>	<u>300,231</u>
	<u>\$ 146,570,871</u>	<u>\$ 148,245,729</u>

	Proportion of Ownership and Voting Rights	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Gigamag Co., Ltd.	100%	100%
Nanomag International Co., Ltd.	100%	100%
Ku Yue Co., Ltd.	100%	100%
Yi Sheng Co., Ltd.	100%	100%
Yi De Co., Ltd.	100%	100%

The investments in subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was based on the subsidiaries' financial statements which have been audited for the same years.

The board of directors resolved to dispose of 100% of the shares of Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd. and Meeca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd., which were both held by its subsidiary Lyra International Co., Ltd. on August 18, 2020. The settlement was completed in December 2020. The sales price was \$41,029,007 thousand (US\$1,427,294 thousand), and the gain on disposal of the subsidiaries was \$25,951,192 thousand. Refer to Note 28 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

b. Investments in associates

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Investments in associates		
Associates that are not individually material	<u>\$ 11,583</u>	<u>\$ 12,295</u>

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material was as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
The Company's share of:		
Net profit and total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	\$ (712)	\$ (9,730)

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

All property, plant and equipment are used by the Company.

See Table 10 for the statements of changes in property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The above items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	
Main buildings	20 - 50 years
Mechanical and electrical power equipment	5 years
Engineering systems	2 - 5 years
Machinery and equipment	2 - 10 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	2 - 5 years
Miscellaneous equipment	2 - 15 years

All of the Company's property, plant and equipment were not pledged as collateral.

14. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Land	\$ 182,209	\$ 148,812
Buildings	<u>4,346</u>	<u>9,561</u>
	<u>\$ 186,555</u>	<u>\$ 158,373</u>

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Additions to right-of-use asset	\$ <u>40,056</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Land	\$ 5,897	\$ 4,300
Buildings	<u>5,977</u>	<u>5,115</u>
	<u>\$ 11,874</u>	<u>\$ 9,415</u>
Income from the subleasing of right-of-use assets (presented in operating revenue)	<u>\$ (2,225)</u>	<u>\$ (2,176)</u>

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
<u>Carrying amounts</u>		
Current	<u>\$ 7,928</u>	<u>\$ 26,681</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 135,932</u>	<u>\$ 130,186</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Land	0.71%	0.71%
Buildings	0.71%	0.71%

c. Material lease-in activities and terms

The Company leases certain land and buildings for the use of plants and office spaces with lease terms of 3 to 50 years.

The lease contract for land located in Taiwan specifies that lease payments will be adjusted every year on the basis of changes in the announced land value prices. The Company does not have bargain purchase options to acquire the leasehold land and buildings at the end of the lease terms. In addition, the Company is prohibited from subleasing or transferring all or any portion of the underlying assets without the lessor's consent.

d. Subleases

The Company subleases its right-of-use assets for office spaces in Taipei under operating leases with a lease term of 1 year to associate Yue-Kang Health Control Technology Inc. The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable was as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Year 1	<u>\$ 1,669</u>	<u>\$ 1,673</u>

e. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Expenses relating to short-term leases	\$ 428	\$ 422
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ 54,484</u>	<u>\$ 10,008</u>

The Company leases certain assets which qualify as short-term leases and certain assets which qualify as low-value asset leases. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 203,363	\$ 158,485	\$ 361,848
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>930</u>	<u>930</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 203,363</u>	<u>\$ 159,415</u>	<u>\$ 362,778</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 127,687	\$ 127,687
Depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>5,947</u>	<u>5,947</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 133,634</u>	<u>\$ 133,634</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 203,363</u>	<u>\$ 25,781</u>	<u>\$ 229,144</u>
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 203,363	\$ 159,415	\$ 362,778
Additions	-	4,907	4,907
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,446)</u>	<u>(9,446)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 203,363</u>	<u>\$ 154,876</u>	<u>\$ 358,239</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ 133,634	\$ 133,634
Depreciation	-	6,109	6,109
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,500)</u>	<u>(8,500)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 131,243</u>	<u>\$ 131,243</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 203,363</u>	<u>\$ 23,633</u>	<u>\$ 226,996</u>

The investment properties are depreciated by the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Main buildings	25 - 35 years
Elevators	15 years
Heat dissipation system	5 years

The fair value of the Company's investment properties was \$768,833 thousand and \$601,331 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The fair value was determined based on the valuation methodology carried out by independent qualified professional appraisers of CCIS Real Estate Appraisers Firm, who are non-related party of the Company, on December 31, 2020 and December 24, 2018. The fair value of land was measured using the sales comparison approach, and the fair value of buildings was measured using the cost comparison approach. There is no material change in the fair value of the investment properties as of December 31, 2019 in comparison with that as of December 31, 2018.

All of the Company's investment properties were not pledged as collateral.

The investment properties are leased out from May, 2017 to March, 2027. The lease contracts contain market review clauses in the event that the lessees exercise their options to extend. The lessees do not have bargain purchase options to acquire the investment properties at the expiry of the lease periods. The maturity analysis of lease payments receivable under operating leases of investment properties was as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Year 1	\$ 13,637	\$ 5,400
Year 2	9,360	5,400
Year 3	7,560	1,800
Year 4	7,560	-
Year 5	7,560	-
Year 6 onwards	<u>9,135</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 54,812</u>	<u>\$ 12,600</u>

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 103,829
Additions	<u>33,778</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 137,607</u>

(Continued)

	Computer Software
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 50,418
Amortization expense	<u>40,917</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 91,335</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 46,272</u>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 137,607
Additions	<u>8,633</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 146,240</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 91,335
Amortization expense	<u>44,043</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 135,378</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 10,862</u> (Concluded)

Computer software are amortized on a straight-line basis over 2-10 years estimated useful lives.

17. OTHER ASSETS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Net Input VAT	\$ 129,074	\$ 1,500
Office supplies	57,468	53,836
Prepaid expenses	26,167	17,117
Prepayments to suppliers	6,085	12,425
Others	<u>161</u>	<u>1,268</u>
	<u>\$ 218,955</u>	<u>\$ 86,146</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Prepaid equipment	\$ 71,223	\$ 38,348
Others	<u>900</u>	<u>2,168</u>
	<u>\$ 72,123</u>	<u>\$ 40,516</u>

18. SHORT - TERM BORROWINGS

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Unsecured borrowings</u>		
Bank unsecured loans	\$ 70,465,726	\$ 65,894,246

The range of interest rates of short-term borrowings was as follows:

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Bank unsecured loans	0.59% ~ 0.87%	0.59% ~ 0.72%

19. TRADE PAYABLES

All payables resulted from operating activities.

The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

20. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Current</u>		
Other payables		
Payables for employees' compensation	\$ 3,149,338	\$ 3,271,750
Payables for salaries and bonuses	457,986	430,770
Payables for office supplies	179,034	257,128
Payables for purchases of equipment	93,577	93,855
Payables for rework cost	90,364	90,364
Payables for annual leave	85,995	79,484
Payables for labor and health insurance	49,454	48,507
Payables for shipping expenses	45,485	15,994
Payables for technical services	33,197	716
Payables for professional service fees	30,838	212
Payables for utilities	30,358	28,499
Payables for pension	25,423	25,059
Remuneration of directors	15,523	16,444
Payables for interest	11,827	12,474
Others	<u>118,686</u>	<u>86,037</u>
	<u>\$ 4,417,085</u>	<u>\$ 4,457,293</u>

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Other liabilities		
Advance sales receipts	\$ 1,581,402	\$ 5,578
Receipts under custody	17,074	19,911
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>13</u>
	<u>\$ 1,598,476</u>	<u>\$ 25,502</u>
 <u>Non-current</u>		
Other liabilities		
Guarantee deposits received	\$ 8,675	\$ 6,935
Others	<u>10</u>	<u>20</u>
	<u>\$ 8,685</u>	<u>\$ 6,955</u>

(Concluded)

21. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plan

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the ROC government. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the six months before retirement. The Company contributes amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 80,599	\$ 78,352
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(74,041)</u>	<u>(71,794)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 6,558</u>	<u>\$ 6,558</u>

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 74,967	\$ (68,415)	\$ 6,552
Service cost			
Current service cost	1,967	-	1,967
Net interest expense (income)	843	(781)	62
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>2,810</u>	<u>(781)</u>	<u>2,029</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(2,284)	(2,284)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	840	-	840
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	4,198	-	4,198
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(2,754)	-	(2,754)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>2,284</u>	<u>(2,284)</u>	<u>-</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(2,023)	(2,023)
Benefits paid	<u>(1,709)</u>	<u>1,709</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>78,352</u>	<u>(71,794)</u>	<u>6,558</u>
Service cost			
Current service cost	1,953	-	1,953
Net interest expense (income)	627	(582)	45
Recognized in profit or loss	<u>2,580</u>	<u>(582)</u>	<u>1,998</u>
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(2,397)	(2,397)
Actuarial loss - changes in demographic assumptions	804	-	804
Actuarial loss - changes in financial assumptions	4,017	-	4,017
Actuarial gain - experience adjustments	(2,424)	-	(2,424)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>2,397</u>	<u>(2,397)</u>	<u>-</u>
Contributions from the employer	-	(1,998)	(1,998)
Benefits paid	<u>(2,730)</u>	<u>2,730</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 80,599</u>	<u>\$ (74,041)</u>	<u>\$ 6,558</u>

An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Operating costs	\$ 1,341	\$ 1,321
Selling and marketing expenses	86	92
General and administrative expenses	371	400
Research and development expenses	<u>200</u>	<u>216</u>
	<u>\$ 1,998</u>	<u>\$ 2,029</u>

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

- 1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets should not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.
- 2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
- 3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salaries of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.35%	0.8%
Expected rate of salary increase	2%	2%

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation will (decrease) increase as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Discount rate		
0.25% increase	\$ <u>(2,272)</u>	\$ <u>(1,378)</u>
0.25% decrease	\$ <u>2,349</u>	\$ <u>3,400</u>
Expected rate of salary increase		
0.25% increase	\$ <u>2,226</u>	\$ <u>3,304</u>
0.25% decrease	\$ <u>(2,165)</u>	\$ <u>(1,297)</u>

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Expected contributions to the plan for the next year	\$ <u>1,998</u>	\$ <u>2,023</u>
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	10 years	11 years

22. EQUITY

a. Share capital

1) Ordinary shares

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Shares authorized	\$ <u>10,000,000</u>	\$ <u>10,000,000</u>
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	<u>761,618</u>	<u>770,391</u>
Shares issued	\$ <u>7,616,181</u>	\$ <u>7,703,911</u>

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of NT\$10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

On May 18, 2020, the Company's board of directors approved a capital reduction to cancel the Company's 8,773 thousand treasury shares, and the record date was June 30, 2020. The Company's paid-in capital was \$7,616,181 thousand after the capital reduction.

A total of 23,000 thousand shares of the Company's authorized shares were reserved for the issuance of employee share options.

2) Global depositary receipts

In June 2011, the Company increased its capital by listing its shares in the form of Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs). Each GDR was issued at US\$32.84 and represented 5 ordinary shares. The Company issued 6,700 thousand units of GDRs, representing 33,500 thousand ordinary shares.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were 805 thousand units and 728 thousand units of outstanding GDRs, equivalent to 4,024 thousand ordinary shares and 3,638 thousand ordinary shares, respectively.

b. Capital surplus

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (Note)</u>		
Arising from issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 7,229,828	\$ 7,460,295
Arising from conversion of bonds	12,775,052	12,775,052
Donations from shareholders	<u>3,351</u>	<u>2,444</u>
	<u>\$ 20,008,231</u>	<u>\$ 20,237,791</u>

Note: Such capital surplus may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus and once a year).

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

The shareholders of the Company held their regular meeting on June 12, 2019 and resolved the amendments to the Company's Articles of Incorporation (the "Articles"). The amendments explicitly stipulate that the proposal for profit distribution or offsetting of losses should be made at the end of each six months of the fiscal year.

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the amended Articles, the proposal for profit distribution or offsetting of losses can be made at the end of each six months of the fiscal year, when the Company makes profit in the first half of the fiscal year, the profit should be appropriated as follows:

- 1) Pay taxes;
- 2) Offset against deficit, if any;
- 3) Estimate compensation of employees and remuneration of directors;
- 4) Appropriate 10% of the remaining profit as legal reserve, until the accumulated amount equals the Company's paid-in capital;
- 5) Reverse a special reserve in accordance with the laws or operating needs; and
- 6) Any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders.

When the Company makes profit in a fiscal year, the profit should be appropriated as follows:

- 1) Pay taxes;
- 2) Offset against deficit, if any;
- 3) Estimate compensation of employees and remuneration of directors;
- 4) Appropriate 10% of the remaining profit as legal reserve, until the accumulated amount equals the Company's paid-in capital;
- 5) Reverse a special reserve in accordance with the laws or operating needs; and

- 6) Any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders.

The Company is still in the growing stage and is continuing to expand its operating scale with due consideration of the viability of the economic situation. The board of directors shall be focusing on growing dividends in a stable manner when proposing the appropriation of annual earnings. However, cash dividends shall not be less than 10% of the total dividends, and cash dividends shall not be distributed if the dividends per share is less than NT\$0.5.

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the Articles before the amendments, when the Company makes a profit in a fiscal year, the profit should be appropriated as follows:

- 1) Offset against deficit, if any;
- 2) Appropriate 10% of the remaining profit as legal reserve, until the accumulated amount equals the Company's paid-in capital;
- 3) Reverse a special reserve in accordance with the laws or operating needs; and
- 4) Any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

For the policies on the distribution of the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors after the amendment, refer to "Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors" in Note 24(h).

The legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash.

Per Order No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs," the Company should make provisions to or reversals from a special reserve.

The appropriations of earnings for 2019 and 2018 were approved in the shareholders' meetings on June 30, 2020 and June 12, 2019, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	2018
Legal reserve	\$ 1,127,212	\$ 2,797,219
Special reserve	\$ 4,778,189	\$ 1,203,262
Cash dividends	\$ 7,616,181	\$ 9,244,692
Cash dividends per share (NT\$)	\$ 10	\$ 12

d. Other equity items

1) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$ (12,148,648)	\$ (7,401,796)
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	<u>(2,177,826)</u>	<u>(4,746,852)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ (14,326,474)</u>	<u>\$ (12,148,648)</u>

2) Unrealized gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$ (39,858)	\$ (8,520)
Unrealized gain/(loss) - equity instruments	(5,115)	24,315
Share from subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method	<u>(22,863)</u>	<u>(55,653)</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ (67,836)</u>	<u>\$ (39,858)</u>

e. Treasury shares

To maintain the Company's credit and shareholders' equity, on March 17, 2020, the Company's board of directors resolved to buy back 25,000 thousand shares from March 18, 2020 to May 17, 2020 at the price range from \$132 per share to \$354.2 per share. The Company will continue to buy back shares when the market price falls below the lower limit of the price range. At the end of the execution duration, the Company bought back 8,773 thousand shares with total cost of \$1,796,390 thousand. On May 18, 2020, the Company's board of directors approved a capital reduction to cancel the Company's 8,773 thousand treasury shares, and the record date was June 30, 2020.

According to the Securities and Exchange Act, treasury shares should not exceed 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares, and the total amount of treasury shares should not exceed the total retained earnings and realized additional paid-in capital.

Under the Securities and Exchange Act, the Company shall neither pledge treasury shares nor exercise shareholders' rights on these shares, such as the rights to dividends and to vote.

23. REVENUE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from the sale of metal casing	\$ 57,677,427	\$ 64,446,281
Rental income	<u>15,796</u>	<u>14,479</u>
	<u>\$ 57,693,223</u>	<u>\$ 64,460,760</u>

a. Contract information

The Company sells metal casing to the customers. All goods are sold at respective fixed amounts as agreed in the contracts.

b. Contract balances

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Trade receivables			
Gross carrying amount	\$ 6,560,748	\$ 14,033,457	\$ 11,121,045
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>(8,438)</u>	<u>(8,438)</u>	<u>(8,438)</u>
	<u>\$ 6,552,310</u>	<u>\$ 14,025,019</u>	<u>\$ 11,112,607</u>
Contract liabilities - current			
Sale of goods	<u>\$ 6,396</u>	<u>\$ 20,930</u>	<u>\$ 20,169</u>

24. NET PROFIT

a. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Bank deposits	\$ 735,343	\$ 1,714,617
Repurchase agreements	<u>9,908</u>	<u>15,737</u>
	<u>\$ 745,251</u>	<u>\$ 1,730,354</u>

b. Other income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Tax refund income	\$ 1,230,578	\$ -
Dividend income	19,421	26,040
Government grants	4,219	3,721
Recycling income	4,444	2,412
Others	<u>6,625</u>	<u>5,520</u>
	<u>\$ 1,265,287</u>	<u>\$ 37,693</u>

c. Other gains and losses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Fair value changes of financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ 24,552	\$ (17,484)
Others	<u>(196)</u>	<u>(198)</u>
	<u>\$ 24,356</u>	<u>\$ (17,682)</u>

d. Interest expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Interest on bank loans	\$ 457,552	\$ 410,882
Interest on loans from related parties	4,155	7,156
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>1,066</u>	<u>999</u>
	<u>\$ 462,773</u>	<u>\$ 419,037</u>

e. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating costs	\$ 947,926	\$ 864,834
Operating expenses	<u>60,318</u>	<u>62,030</u>
	<u>\$ 1,008,244</u>	<u>\$ 926,864</u>
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating costs	\$ 36,056	\$ 32,109
Operating expenses	<u>14,041</u>	<u>13,485</u>
	<u>\$ 50,097</u>	<u>\$ 45,594</u>

f. Operating expenses directly related to investment properties

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Direct operating expenses from investment properties generating rental income	<u>\$ 8,935</u>	<u>\$ 8,567</u>

g. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 3,501,483	\$ 3,415,889
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	97,043	93,578
Defined benefit plans (Note 21)	<u>1,998</u>	<u>2,029</u>
	<u>99,041</u>	<u>95,607</u>
	<u>\$ 3,600,524</u>	<u>\$ 3,511,496</u>
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	\$ 3,120,381	\$ 2,836,432
Operating expenses	<u>480,143</u>	<u>675,064</u>
	<u>\$ 3,600,524</u>	<u>\$ 3,511,496</u>

h. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors

The Company accrued the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors at the rates of no less than 1% and no higher than 1%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, compensation of employees, and remuneration of directors. The compensation of employees and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, which were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 10, 2021 and March 10, 2020, respectively, were as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Compensation of employees	3.99%	7.01%
Remuneration of directors	0.05%	0.12%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Cash	Shares	Cash	Shares
Compensation of employees	\$ 1,164,883	\$ -	\$ 950,847	\$ -
Remuneration of directors	15,523	-	16,444	-

If there are changes in the amounts after the annual parent company only financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences are recorded as a change in the accounting estimate.

There was no difference between the actual amounts of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors resolved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

i. Gain or loss on foreign currency exchange

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Foreign exchange gains	\$ 9,218,022	\$ 6,550,981
Foreign exchange losses	<u>(12,843,139)</u>	<u>(7,577,817)</u>
	<u>\$ (3,625,117)</u>	<u>\$ (1,026,836)</u>

25. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	\$ -	\$ 645,024
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	-	689,486
Adjustment for prior years	320,231	99,535
Tax on repatriated offshore funds	<u>2,294,302</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2,614,533</u>	<u>1,434,045</u>
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	4,223,688	(111,061)
Adjustment for prior years	<u>10,302</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4,233,990</u>	<u>(111,061)</u>
	<u>\$ 6,848,523</u>	<u>\$ 1,322,984</u>

The Company's tax adjustment for prior year increased during the current period mainly due to the amended corporate tax and income tax on unappropriated earnings, which resulted from VAT tax refund income received.

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expenses is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit before income tax	<u>\$ 27,978,343</u>	<u>\$ 12,595,108</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	\$ 5,595,669	\$ 2,519,021
Unrealized gains on investments	(5,555,793)	(1,959,173)
Non-deductible expenses in determining taxable income	596	587
Non-additive income in determining taxable income	(401,355)	-
Deferred tax effect of earnings of subsidiaries	4,593,365	-
Tax-exempt income	(8,794)	(5,208)
Additional income tax on unappropriated earnings	-	689,486
5-year tax-exempt income	-	(21,264)
Adjustments for prior years' deferred tax	10,302	-
Adjustments for prior years' tax	320,231	99,535
Tax on repatriated offshore funds	<u>2,294,302</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 6,848,523</u>	<u>\$ 1,322,984</u>

The applicable corporate income tax rate used by the Company is 20%, and the tax rate of unappropriated earnings is 5%.

In July 2019, the president of the ROC announced The Management, Utilization, and Taxation of Repatriated Offshore Funds Act, which stipulate that the applicable tax rate is adjusted from 20% to 8% for corporations applying for repatriation of funds within the approved period from August 15, 2019 to August 14, 2020. The repatriated funds should be deposited in the segregated foreign exchange deposit account for offshore funds, and the tax should be withheld by the account-handling bank. The Company repatriated funds of \$28,813,096 thousand (USD\$ 978,838 thousand), which was approved by the

government in August and September 2020 and the tax of \$2,294,302 thousand was withheld.

In July 2019, the president of the ROC announced the amendments to the Statute for Industrial Innovation, which stipulate that the amounts of unappropriated earnings in 2018 and thereafter that are reinvested in the construction or purchase of certain assets or technologies are allowed as deduction when computing the income tax on unappropriated earnings. When calculating the tax on unappropriated earnings, the Company only deducts the amount of the unappropriated earnings that has been reinvested in capital expenditure.

b. Current tax assets and liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	\$ 88,129	\$ 23,503

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>			
Temporary differences			
Provisions for losses on inventories	\$ 182,489	\$ 33,538	\$ 216,027
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	173	(142)	31
Unrealized sales returns	1,257	(1,226)	31
Defined benefit obligation	1,312	(1)	1,311
Payables for annual leave	15,897	1,302	17,199
Unrealized gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	323	(175)	148
Unrealized intercompany profit	222,681	(98,855)	123,826
Other payables	143	6,496	6,639
Financial assets at FVTPL	9,143	(9,143)	-
Right - of - use assets	61	(61)	-
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	<u>233,031</u>	<u>113,061</u>	<u>346,092</u>
	666,510	44,794	711,304
Tax losses	<u>-</u>	<u>298,494</u>	<u>298,494</u>
	<u>\$ 666,510</u>	<u>\$ 343,288</u>	<u>\$ 1,009,798</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>			
Temporary differences			
Depreciation differences	\$ 26,552	\$ (16,087)	\$ 10,465
Reserves for land value increment tax	12,597	-	12,597
Unappropriated earnings of subsidiaries	-	4,593,365	4,593,365
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,577,278</u>	<u>4,616,427</u>
	<u>\$ 39,149</u>	<u>\$ 4,577,278</u>	<u>\$ 4,616,427</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>			
Temporary differences			
Provisions for losses on inventories	\$ 180,031	\$ 2,458	\$ 182,489
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	2,787	(2,614)	173
Unrealized sales returns	19,840	(18,583)	1,257
Defined benefit obligation	1,310	2	1,312
Payables for annual leave	11,800	4,097	15,897
Unrealized gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	555	(232)	323
Unrealized intercompany profit	306,310	(83,629)	222,681
Other payables	4,578	(4,435)	143
Financial assets at FVTPL	5,646	3,497	9,143
Right - of - use assets	-	61	61
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	<u>20,340</u>	<u>212,691</u>	<u>233,031</u>
	<u>\$ 553,197</u>	<u>\$ 113,313</u>	<u>\$ 666,510</u>

Deferred tax liabilities

Temporary differences			
Depreciation differences	\$ 24,300	\$ 2,252	\$ 26,552
Reserves for land value increment tax	<u>12,597</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,597</u>
	<u>\$ 36,897</u>	<u>\$ 2,252</u>	<u>\$ 39,149</u>

d. Information about unused loss carryforwards and tax exemptions

Loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2020 comprised:

Unused Amount	Expiry Year
<u>\$ 298,494</u>	2030

As of December 31, 2020, profits attributable to the following expansion projects were exempted from income tax for a five-year period:

Expansion of Construction Project	Tax-exemption Period
Five years tax-exempt expansion project approved under the Official Letter, No. 1020163631, issued by Tainan City Government	From January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2020

e. The aggregate amount of temporary difference associated with investments for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized

The taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognized amounted to NT\$12,980,304 thousand and NT\$20,953,639 thousand as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

f. Income tax assessments

The tax returns of the Company through 2017 have been assessed by the tax authorities.

26. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net profit for the year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Net profit for the year of the Company	<u>\$ 21,129,820</u>	<u>\$ 11,272,124</u>

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousand shares)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in computation of basic earnings per share	764,102	770,391
Effect of potentially dilutive ordinary shares:		
Compensation of employees	<u>6,461</u>	<u>5,592</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of diluted earnings per share	<u>770,563</u>	<u>775,983</u>

Since the Company offered to settle compensation paid to employees in cash or shares, the Company assumed the entire amount of the compensation would be settled in shares and the resulting potential shares were included in the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect is dilutive. Such dilutive effect of the potential shares is included in the computation of diluted earnings per share until the number of shares to be distributed to employees is resolved in the following year.

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company requires significant amounts of capital to build and expand its production facilities and equipment. The Company manages its capital in a manner to ensure that it has sufficient and necessary financial resources to fund its working capital needs, capital asset purchases, research and development activities, dividends payments, debt service requirements and other business requirements associated with its existing operations over the next 12 months.

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value approximate their fair value recognized in the parent company only financial statements; these financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost, accounts receivable, other receivables, refundable deposits, short-term loans, accounts payable, other payables, and guarantee deposits

received.

b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Listed shares and emerging market shares	<u>\$ 348,932</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 348,932</u>
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments at financial assets at FVTOCI				
Unlisted shares	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 84,180</u>	<u>\$ 84,180</u>

December 31, 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Listed shares and emerging market shares	<u>\$ 324,380</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 324,380</u>
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments at financial assets at FVTOCI				
Unlisted shares	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 89,295</u>	<u>\$ 89,295</u>

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments

Financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$ 89,295	\$ 64,980
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized gain/loss on financial assets at financial assets at FVTOCI)	<u>(5,115)</u>	<u>24,315</u>
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 84,180</u>	<u>\$ 89,295</u>

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement

The fair value of unlisted equity securities in the ROC was estimated using the market approach and based on the recent net equity. In the market approach, the selling price of comparable companies was used to estimate the fair value of the target asset through comparison, analysis and adjustments.

c. Categories of financial instruments

	<u>December 31</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ 348,932	\$ 324,380
Financial asset at amortized cost (i)	84,150,595	62,831,768
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	84,180	89,295

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost (ii)	78,170,562	77,697,111
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(i) The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, debt investments, notes receivable, trade receivables, other receivables and refundable deposits.

(ii) The balance includes financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise short-term loans, trade payables, other payables, and guarantee deposits received.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include equity and debt investments, trade receivables, trade payables, borrowings, and lease liabilities. The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business departments, coordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyze exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The plans for material treasury activities are reviewed by board of directors in accordance with procedures required by relevant regulations or internal controls. Compliance with policies and exposure limits was reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

1) Market risk

The Company's activities exposed it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see (a) below), interest rates (see (b) below) and other prices (see (c) below).

There have been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks were managed and measured.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company had foreign currency sales and purchases, which exposed the Company to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities (including those eliminated on consolidation) at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 32.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company was mainly exposed to the United States dollars (USD) and renminbi (RMB).

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the New Taiwan dollar (NTD, the functional currency) against the relevant foreign currencies. The sensitivity analysis included only outstanding foreign-currency denominated monetary items. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit before income tax that would result when the NTD weakens by 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% strengthening of the NTD against the relevant currency, there would be an equal and opposite impact on profit before income tax and the balances below would be negative.

	USD Impact	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit or loss	\$ 761,905	\$ 566,151

	RMB Impact	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit or loss	\$ 8,859	\$ (2,532)

The result was mainly attributable to the exposure on outstanding USD-denominated and RMB-denominated cash and cash equivalents, financial assets at amortized cost and receivables and payables which were not hedged at the end of the reporting period.

The Company's sensitivity to the USD and RMB increased during the current period mainly due to the increase in net assets denominated in USD and RMB. In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis was unrepresentative of inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period did not reflect the exposure during the period.

b) Interest rate risk

The Company was exposed to interest rate risk because the Company borrowed funds at floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities with exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period were as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Fair value interest rate risk		
Financial assets	\$ 73,268,990	\$ 43,597,208
Financial liabilities	143,860	156,867
Cash flow interest rate risk		
Financial assets	503,492	4,815,504
Financial liabilities	70,465,726	65,894,246

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was based on the Company's exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the

analysis was prepared assuming that the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

If interest rates had been 10 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have decreased/increased by NT\$69,962 thousand and NT\$61,079 thousand, respectively; the change would have been mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable-rate bank borrowings of cash flow.

The Company's sensitivity to interest rates increased during the current period mainly due to the decrease in variable rate financial assets and increase in variable rate financial liabilities.

c) Other price risk

The Company was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in equity securities. The Company manages this exposure by maintaining a portfolio of investments with different risks.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices had been 1% higher/lower, pre-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased/decreased by NT\$3,489 thousand and NT\$3,244 thousand, respectively, as a result of the changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL.

2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, which could cause a financial loss to the Company due to the failure of a counterparty to discharge an obligation, could at most amount to the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the balance sheets.

The counterparties to the foregoing financial instruments are reputable business organizations. Management does not expect the Company's exposure to default by those parties to be material; ongoing credit evaluation is also performed on the financial condition of customers with whom the Company has accounts receivable.

Information on credit risk concentration as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was as follows:

	December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Customer A	\$ 3,539,126	54	\$10,378,389	74
Customer B	1,421,261	22	1,141,101	8
Customer C	85	-	981,450	7

3) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring and maintaining a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. In addition, management monitors the utilization of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with loan covenants.

The Company's operating funds and bank loan credit line are deemed sufficient to meet cash flow demands; therefore, liquidity risk is not considered to be significant.

a) Liquidity and interest rate risk table for non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table was drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities from the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows. Specifically, bank loans with a repayment on demand clause are included in the earliest time band regardless of the probability of the banks choosing to exercise their rights. The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities are based on the agreed repayment dates.

To the extent that interest flows are at floating rates, the undiscounted amount was derived from the interest rate curve at the end of the reporting period.

December 31, 2020

	Less than 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>				
Non-interest bearing	\$ 7,463,311	\$ 232,850	\$ 8,675	\$ -
Lease liabilities	1,298	7,612	18,334	132,023
Variable interest rate liabilities	<u>47,104,357</u>	<u>23,496,032</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 54,568,966</u>	<u>\$ 23,736,494</u>	<u>\$ 27,009</u>	<u>\$ 132,023</u>

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 8,910</u>	<u>\$ 18,334</u>	<u>\$ 22,918</u>	<u>\$ 22,918</u>	<u>\$ 44,935</u>	<u>\$ 41,252</u>

December 31, 2019

	Less than 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>				
Non-interest bearing	\$ 11,472,957	\$ 322,973	\$ 6,935	\$ -
Lease liabilities	1,298	26,372	22,309	121,382
Variable interest rate liabilities	<u>37,286,457</u>	<u>28,755,566</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 48,760,712</u>	<u>\$ 29,104,911</u>	<u>\$ 29,244</u>	<u>\$ 121,382</u>

Additional information about the maturity analysis for lease liabilities:

	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	10-15 Years	15-20 Years	20+ Years
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 27,670</u>	<u>\$ 22,309</u>	<u>\$ 22,478</u>	<u>\$ 22,478</u>	<u>\$ 22,478</u>	<u>\$ 53,948</u>

The amounts included for variable interest rate instruments for both non-derivative financial assets and liabilities would change if changes in variable interest rates differ from those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

b) Financing facilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Unsecured bank loan facilities		
Amount used	\$ 70,475,726	\$ 65,904,246
Amount unused	<u>11,953,874</u>	<u>14,119,854</u>
	<u>\$ 82,429,600</u>	<u>\$ 80,024,100</u>

29. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

a. The names of the related parties and their relationships with the Company

Related Party Name	Relationship
Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd. ("Topo Taizhou") (Note)	Subsidiaries (100% of Indirect ownership)
Meeca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd. ("Meeca Taizhou") (Note)	Subsidiaries (100% of Indirect ownership)
Catcher Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd. ("Catcher Suqian")	Subsidiaries (100% of Indirect ownership)
Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd. ("Vito Suqian")	Subsidiaries (100% of Indirect ownership)
Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd. ("Arcadia Suqian")	Subsidiaries (100% of Indirect ownership)
Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd. ("Envio Suqian")	Subsidiaries (100% of Indirect ownership)
Aquila Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd. ("Aquila Suqian")	Subsidiaries (75% of Indirect ownership)
Ke Yue Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries (100% of Direct ownership)
Yi Sheng Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries (100% of Direct ownership)
Yi De Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries (100% of Direct ownership)
Yue-Kang Health Control Technology Inc.	Associates (45% of Direct ownership)
Next Level Ltd.	Subsidiaries (100% of Direct ownership)
Lyra International Co., Ltd. (Lyra)	Subsidiaries (100% of Indirect ownership)

Note: Topo Taizhou and Meeca Taizhou were the Company's subsidiaries before December 31, 2020. The amount of transactions and account balance between the Company and Topo Taizhou and Meeca Taizhou are disclosed until the date of December 31, 2020.

b. Sales of goods

Line Item	Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
		2020	2019
Revenue from sale of goods	Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 3,578,563</u>	<u>\$ 132,550</u>
Deduction of Costs	Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 11,325</u>	<u>\$ 21,844</u>

The prices of goods sold to related parties do not have similar transactions to which they can be compared. The credit terms are 90 days after current month's closing for related parties and it was not

significantly different from those with third parties.

c. Purchases of goods

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Subsidiaries		
Next Level Ltd.	\$ 44,676,624	\$ 46,416,886
Others	<u>346,036</u>	<u>3,773,585</u>
	<u>\$ 45,022,660</u>	<u>\$ 50,190,471</u>

The prices of goods purchased from related parties do not have similar transactions to which they can be compared. The payment terms are 30 to 120 days after current month's closing for related parties and it was not significantly different from those with third parties.

d. Office supplies

Related Party Category	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 15,121</u>	<u>\$ 23,431</u>

The payment term is 30 to 120 days after current month's closing to related parties.

e. Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2020	2019
Trade receivables from related parties	Subsidiaries		
	Lyra	\$ 3,479,296	\$ -
	Other	<u>84,826</u>	<u>128,452</u>
		<u>\$ 3,564,122</u>	<u>\$ 128,452</u>
Other receivables from related parties	Subsidiaries		
	Catcher Sugian	\$ 53,813	\$ 3,622
	Other	11,548	2,841
	Associates	<u>31</u>	<u>30</u>
		<u>\$ 65,392</u>	<u>\$ 6,493</u>

The outstanding accounts receivables from related parties are unsecured. No impairment loss was recognized for receivables from related parties for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

f. Payables to related parties (Excluding loans from related parties)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
		2020	2019
Trade payables to related parties	Subsidiaries		
	Next Level Ltd.	\$ 2,676,475	\$ 5,266,287
	Others	<u>77,769</u>	<u>51,168</u>
		<u>\$ 2,754,244</u>	<u>\$ 5,317,455</u>
Other payables to related parties	Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 92,637</u>	<u>\$ 241,198</u>

The outstanding accounts payable to related parties are unsecured.

g. Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Related Party Category	Purchase Price	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Subsidiaries	<u>\$ 161,496</u>	<u>\$ 380,854</u>

The purchase price is determined by the bargaining price. The payment term is 90 days after acceptance check.

h. Disposal of property, plant and equipment

The proceeds price is determined by the bargaining price. The accumulated unrealized gain on disposal for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was NT\$742 thousand and NT\$1,617 thousand, respectively and deducted from Investments accounted for using the equity method.

i. Purchase of property, plant and equipment service

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
Subsidiaries	
Catcher Suqian	\$ 3,731
Vito Suqian	<u>3,713</u>
	<u>\$ 7,444</u>

The credit terms are 90 days after current month's closing for related parties. The accumulated unrealized gain for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 was NT\$619,130 thousand and NT\$1,113,404 thousand, respectively and deducted from Investments accounted for using the equity method.

j. Loans from related parties

Related Party Category/Name	December 31	
	2020	2019
Ke Yue Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$ 600,000
Yi Sheng Co., Ltd.	-	163,000
Yi De Co., Ltd.	-	163,000
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 926,000</u>

Interest expense

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Ke Yue Co., Ltd.	\$ 2,713	\$ 4,648
Yi Sheng Co., Ltd.	721	1,254
Yi De Co., Ltd.	721	1,254
	<u>\$ 4,155</u>	<u>\$ 7,156</u>

The interest rate to related parties is comparable to the market.

k. Compensation of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 133,174	\$ 57,530
Post-employment benefits	29,943	35,371
	<u>\$ 163,117</u>	<u>\$ 92,901</u>

The remuneration of directors and key executives are determined by the remuneration committee with regard to the performance of individuals, the performance of the Company, and future risk.

30. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

In addition to those disclosed in other notes, significant commitments and contingencies of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Unrecognized commitments are as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 58,439</u>	<u>\$ 238,857</u>
Acquisition of inventories	<u>\$ 47,947</u>	<u>\$ 102,298</u>

31. OTHER ITEMS

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, some of the Company's subsidiaries located in China have temporarily suspended operations. However, those operating locations gradually returned to operation, starting from February 10, 2020. Besides, the Government of China has reduced the collection of endowment insurance by half for 3 months. The Company's operation condition for the year ended December 31, 2020 was similar to that during the previous year. Therefore, the pandemic did not cause material impact on the Company.

As of the date the parent company only financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company.

32. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The following information is an aggregation of foreign currencies other than the functional currencies of the group entities and disclosure of the exchange rates between the foreign currencies and the respective functional currencies. The significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were as follows:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies)

December 31, 2020

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 2,794,953	28.43	\$ 79,460,520
RMB	229,568	4.3520	999,079
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
Investment accounted for using equity method			
USD	5,086,165	28.48	144,853,981
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	114,615	28.53	3,269,980
RMB	25,703	4.4020	113,145

December 31, 2019

	Foreign Currencies (In Thousands)	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 2,099,273	29.93	\$ 62,831,230
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
Investment accounted for using equity method			
USD	4,886,858	29.98	146,508,003
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	206,996	30.03	6,216,085
RMB	58,472	4.330	253,182

The significant realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) were as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31				
		2020	2019	
Foreign Currencies	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)	Exchange Rate	Net Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)
USD	29.549(USD:NTD)	\$ (3,626,232)	30.912(USD:NTD)	\$ (1,046,450)
RMB	4.2837(RMB:NTD)	1,889	4.4837(RMB:NTD)	14,458
JPY	0.2769(JPY:NTD)	(779)	0.2837(JPY:NTD)	5,183
EUR	33.71(EUR:NTD)	<u>5</u>	34.615(EUR:NTD)	<u>(27)</u>
		<u>\$ (3,625,117)</u>		<u>\$ (1,026,836)</u>

33. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions

- 1) Financing provided to others (Table 1)
- 2) Endorsements/guarantees provided (Table 2)
- 3) Marketable securities held (excluding investments in subsidiaries and associates) (Table 3)
- 4) Marketable securities acquired and disposed of at costs or prices of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 4)
- 5) Acquisitions of individual real estate at cost of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 5)

- 6) Disposals of individual real estate at a price of at least NT\$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (N/A)
 - 7) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 6)
 - 8) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital (Table 7)
 - 9) Trading in derivative instruments (N/A)
- b. Information on investees (Table 8)
- c. Information on investments in mainland China
- 1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income or loss of investee, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, and repatriations of investment from the mainland China area (Table 9)
 - 2) Significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses as follows (Tables 1, 2, 6 and 7):
 - a) Purchases - the amount and percentage of purchases and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period
 - b) Sales - the amount and percentage of sales and the balance and percentage of the related receivables at the end of the period
 - c) Property transactions - the amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses
 - d) Endorsements and guarantees - the balance of negotiable instrument endorsements or guarantees or pledges of collateral at the end of the period and the purposes
 - e) Financing - the highest balance during the period, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to the financing of funds
 - f) Other - the transactions with material effect on profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services
- d. Information of major shareholders : List all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater showing the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder (N/A)

TABLE 1

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCING PROVIDED TO OTHERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Borrowing Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of Financing	Business Transaction Amounts	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower (Note 1)	Aggregate Financing Limits (Note 2)
													Item	Value		
1	Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	\$ 131,496	\$ -	\$ -	1.5	For short-term financing	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 789,875,325	
		Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	767,060	-	-	1.5	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	\$ 789,875,325
2	Meecca Technology (Suzhou Industrial Park) Co., Ltd.	Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	284,908	\$ -	-	1.5	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
		Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	730,745	-	-	1.5	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	\$ 789,875,325
3	Catcher Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	429,710	\$ -	-	1.5	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
		Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	2,361,610	-	-	1.5	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
		Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	3,462,728	-	-	1.5	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
		Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	3,604,440	-	-	1.5	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
		Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	3,199,736	938,432	938,432	1.5	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	\$ 789,875,325
4	Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	2,394,920	\$ 2,394,920	2,394,920	0.76604 ~ 1.5	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	\$ 789,875,325
5	Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	613,648	\$ -	-	1.5	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
		Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	1,811,392	1,811,392	1,811,392	1.5	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	\$ 789,875,325
6	Cygnus International Co., Ltd.	Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	3,025,000	\$ -	-	2.267	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	\$ 789,875,325
7	Gigamag Co., Ltd.	Next Level Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	11,192,500	\$ -	-	-	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	\$ 789,875,325
8	Next Level Ltd.	Norma International Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	605,000	\$ -	-	-	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
		Cygnus International Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	3,630,000	-	-	-	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
		Uranus International Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	7,562,500	-	-	-	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	\$ 789,875,325

(Continued)

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Parties	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Borrowing Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of Financing	Business Transaction Amounts	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower (Note 1)	Aggregate Financing Limits (Note 2)
													Item	Value		
9	Norma International Co., Ltd.	Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	\$ 605,000	\$ -	\$ -	2.267	For short-term financing	\$ -	Operating capital	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 789,875,325	<u>\$ 789,875,325</u>
		Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	605,000	-	-	-	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
		Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	2,722,500	-	-	-	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
		Cygnus International Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	589,800	569,600	569,600	-	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
					<u>\$ 569,600</u>											
10	Uranus International Co., Ltd.	Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	4,537,500	\$ -	-	2.267	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	<u>\$ 789,875,325</u>
		Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	6,050,000	-	-	2.267	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
		Lyra International Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	142,400	142,400	-	-	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
		Cygnus International Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	2,359,200	2,278,400	2,278,400	-	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	789,875,325	
					<u>\$ 2,420,800</u>											
11	Ke Yue Co., Ltd.	Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	600,000	\$ -	-	0.57978	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	447,909	<u>\$ 447,909</u>
12	Yi Sheng Co., Ltd.	Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	163,000	\$ -	-	0.57978	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	119,423	<u>\$ 119,423</u>
13	Yi De Co., Ltd.	Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - related parties	Yes	163,000	\$ -	-	0.57978	For short-term financing	-	Operating capital	-	-	-	119,423	<u>\$ 119,423</u>

(Concluded)

Note 1: The upper limit of the 100% owned subsidiaries held directly or indirectly by the Company is equivalent to 100% of the net asset value as of December 31, 2020 of the Company; the upper limit of the subsidiaries is equivalent to 40% of the net asset value as of December 31, 2020 of the subsidiaries; but the upper limit of those with business transactions is no more than the needed amount for operations.

Note 2: The upper limit of the 100% owned subsidiaries held directly or indirectly by the Company is equivalent to 100% of the net asset value as of December 31, 2020 of the Company; the upper limit of the subsidiaries is equivalent to 40% of the net asset value as of December 31, 2020 of the subsidiaries.

Note 3: The net asset value mentioned in Notes 1 and 2 above is the equity attributable to owners of the Company on the consolidated balance sheets.

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

ENDORSEMENTS / GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No.	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limit on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Period	Actual Amount Borrowed	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship										
0	Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.	Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.	Business relation	\$ 78,987,532	10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ -	0.01	\$ 157,975,065	N	N	N
1	Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Business relation	78,987,532	43,796	\$ 43,648	\$ 43,648	\$ -	0.03	\$ 157,975,065	N	N	Y
2	Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Business relation	78,987,532	85,970	\$ 43,648	\$ 43,648	\$ -	0.03	\$ 157,975,065	N	N	Y
3	Catcher Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Catcher Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Business relation	78,987,532	21,898	\$ 21,824	\$ 21,824	\$ -	0.01	\$ 157,975,065	N	N	Y
4	Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Business relation	78,987,532	27,081	\$ 21,824	\$ 21,824	\$ -	0.01	\$ 157,975,065	N	N	Y
5	Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Business relation	78,987,532	25,361	\$ 7,420	\$ 7,420	\$ -	-	\$ 157,975,065	N	N	Y
6	Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Business relation	78,987,532	13,139	\$ 13,094	\$ 13,094	\$ -	0.01	\$ 157,975,065	N	N	Y
7	Aquila Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Aquila Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Business relation	78,987,532	8,730	\$ 8,730	\$ 8,730	\$ -	-	\$ 157,975,065	N	N	Y

Note 1: The upper limit for each borrower of the Company and the 100% owned subsidiaries held directly or indirectly by the Company is equivalent to 50% of the net asset value of the Company as of December 31, 2020.

Note 2: The upper limit of the Company and the 100% owned subsidiaries held directly or indirectly by the Company is equivalent to 100% of the net asset value of the Company as of December 31, 2020.

Note 3: The net asset value mentioned in Notes 1 and 2 above is the equity attributable to owners of the Company on the consolidated balance sheets.

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD (EXCLUDING INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	December 31, 2020				Note
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.	Alpha Information Systems, Inc.	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	1,500,000	\$ 53,880	10	\$ 53,880	
	CDIB Capital Innovation Accelerator Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	3,000,000	30,300	3.57	30,300	
					<u>84,180</u>		<u>84,180</u>	
	Sinher Technology Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	7,439,917	<u>348,932</u>	9.998	<u>348,932</u>	
Ke Yue Co., Ltd.	Qisda Corporation	None	Financial assets at FVTPL - current	30,000	<u>869</u>	0.002	<u>869</u>	
Nanomag International Co., Ltd.	China Renewable Energy Fund, L.P.	None	Financial assets at FVTOCI - non-current	-	<u>568,700</u>	23.51	<u>568,700</u>	Note 3

Note 1: Securities in this table are shares, bonds, beneficiary certificates and those derived from the above-mentioned items which are within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instrument: Recognition and Measurement".

Note 2: Refer to Tables 8 and 9 for information on subsidiaries and associates.

Note 3: Percentage of Ownership is the fund share ratio.

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED OF AT COSTS OR PRICES OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal			Ending Balance		
					Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Carrying Amount	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Number of Shares	Amount
Lyra International Co., Ltd.	Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	Lens International (HK) Ltd.	Investing activities	-	\$ 8,826,869 (USD 294,425,255)	-	\$ 255,543 (USD 21,528,706) (Note 1)	-	\$ - (Note 3)	\$ 9,082,412 (USD 315,953,961)	\$ - (Note 4)	-	\$ -
	Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using the equity method	Lens International (HK) Ltd.	Investing activities	-	6,630,643 (USD 221,168,895)	-	(1,384,438) (USD 38,666,804) (Note 2)	-	- (Note 3)	5,246,205 (USD 182,502,091)	- (Note 4)	-	-

Note 1: Including the share of loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method of US\$4,594,617, capital surplus - changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries of US\$10,261,943, foreign exchange gains on translating foreign operations of US\$23,058,998 and repatriation of earnings of US\$7,197,618.

Note 2: Including the share of loss of subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method of US\$51,955,015, capital surplus - changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries of US\$2,237,842, foreign exchange gains on translating foreign operations of US\$16,001,278 and repatriation of earnings of US\$4,950,909.

Note 3: Total equity sale price is \$41,029,007 thousand (US\$1,427,294,484).

Note 4: Gain on disposal includes reclassification of other comprehensive income in respect of subsidiaries and related expenses and tax. Total gain on disposal is \$25,951,192 thousand (US\$902,775,776).

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

ACQUISITIONS OF INDIVIDUAL REAL ESTATE AT COSTS OF AT LEAST NT\$300 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Buyer	Property	Event Date	Transaction Amount	Payment Status	Counterparty/ Acquisition Item	Relationship	Information on Previous Title Transfer If Counterparty is a Related Party				Pricing Reference	Purpose of Acquisition	Other Terms
							Property Owner	Relationship	Transaction Date	Amount			
Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing plant	2017.08.18-2020.12.31	Contract price is NT\$755,616 thousand (RMB 173,116 thousand); NT\$744,282 thousand has been put into construction	In accordance with rules of contracts and progress	Self-built assets (The main contractor is Zhongxing Construction Co., Ltd.)	-	-	-	-	\$ -	Price comparison or negotiation	Operating production	-

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

TOTAL PURCHASES FROM OR SALES TO RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Buyer	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details			Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note	
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance		% of Total
Catcher Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Sales	\$ (1,480,547)	7	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	\$ 1,230,121	11	
			Purchases	818,830	24	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	(703,167)	23	
	Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Purchases	113,656	3	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	(65,849)	2	
	Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Sales	(348,904)	2	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	266,289	2	
			Purchases	113,090	3	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	(48,347)	2	
Aquila Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Purchases	221,242	6	Net 120 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	(108,432)	4		
Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Purchases	363,222	4	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	-	-	Note
	Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Purchases	120,589	1	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	-	-	Note
	Aquila Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Purchase	236,157	2	Net 120 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	-	-	Note
	Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Sales	(218,366)	1	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	-	-	Note
			Purchases	688,589	7	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	-	-	Note
Next Level Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Sales	(19,078,703)	14	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	No comparable sales prices for general customers	Equivalent	-	-	Note	
Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.	Ultimate parent company	Sales	(322,147)	2	Net 30 to 120 days after month end close	No comparable sales prices for general customers	Equivalent	77,553	-	
	Aquila Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Purchases	172,927	4	Net 120 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	(79,576)	3	
	Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Sales	(265,570)	2	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	-	-	Note
			Purchases	479,633	10	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	-	-	Note
	Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Purchases	130,474	3	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	(90,330)	3	
Next Level Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Sales	(4,046,593)	4	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	No comparable sales prices for general customers	Equivalent	1,448,602	23		
Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Aquila Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Purchases	135,053	-	Net 120 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	-	-	Note
	Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Purchases	134,987	2	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	Equivalent	Equivalent	-	-	Note
	Next Level Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Sales	(12,198,038)	13	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	No comparable sales prices for general customers	Equivalent	-	-	Note
Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Next Level Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	Sales	(9,351,351)	14	Net 30 to 90 days after month end close	No comparable sales prices for general customers	Equivalent	2,422,407	98	
Next Level Ltd.	Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.	Ultimate parent company	Sales	(44,676,624)	100	Net 30 to 120 days after month end close	No comparable sales prices for general customers	Equivalent	2,676,475	100	
Lyra International Co., Ltd.	Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.	Ultimate parent company	Purchases	3,479,296	100	Net 30 to 120 days after month end close	No comparable sales prices for general customers	Equivalent	(3,479,296)	100	

Note: It became a non-related party of the Group on December 31, 2020.

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Ratio	Overdue		Amounts Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Catcher Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	\$ 814,346	- (Note 3)	\$ -	Not applicable	\$ 197,216	-
	Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	1,230,121	1.67	-	Not applicable	391,650	-
	Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	938,432	- (Note 1)	-	Not applicable	-	-
Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	266,289	1.30	-	Not applicable	80,412	-
	Catcher Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	200,360	- (Note 3)	-	Not applicable	49,900	-
	Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	703,167	2.07	-	Not applicable	218,533	-
	Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	108,130	- (Note 3)	-	Not applicable	41,899	-
Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Next Level Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	242,459	- (Note 3)	-	Not applicable	81,195	-
	Next Level Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	1,448,602	2.41	-	Not applicable	15,482	-
	Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	1,811,392	- (Note 1)	-	Not applicable	-	-
Aquila Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Next Level Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	2,422,407	5.50	-	Not applicable	894,999	-
	Catcher Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	108,432	1.99	-	Not applicable	7,740	-
Next Level Ltd.	Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.	Ultimate parent company	2,676,475	11.25	-	Not applicable	2,676,475	-
Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.	Lyra International Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	3,479,296	2.00	-	Not applicable	-	-
Norma International Co., Ltd.	Cygnus International Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	569,600	- (Note 1)	-	Not applicable	-	-
Uranus International Co., Ltd.	Cygnus International Co., Ltd.	Same ultimate parent company	2,278,400	- (Note 1)	-	Not applicable	-	-

Note 1: The ending balance of financing provided is not in the calculation of the turnover rate.

Note 2: The ending balance of property, plant and equipment purchased is not in the calculation of the turnover rate.

Note 3: The ending balance of processing income receivables is not in the calculation of the turnover rate.

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2020			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profits (Loss) (Note 1)	Note
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
Catcher Technology Co., Ltd.	Gigamag Co., Ltd.	Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Ground Floor NPF Building, Beach Road, Apia, Samoa	Investing activities	\$ 484,941	\$ 484,941	14,377,642	100	\$ 1,091,353	\$ 1,127,452	\$ 1,321,844	
	Nanomag International Co., Ltd.	P.O. Box31119 Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road, Grand Cayman, KY1-1205 Cayman Islands	Investing activities	1	1	30	100	143,762,628	29,050,679	26,961,614	
	Yue-Kang Health Control Technology Inc.	1F, No. 10, Ln. 138, Renai St., Yongkang Dist., Tainan City 710, Taiwan (ROC)	Health and medical treatment consultant	72,000	72,000	7,200,000	45	11,583	(1,582)	(712)	
	Ke Yue Co., Ltd.	1F, No. 10, Ln. 138, Renai St., Yongkang Dist., Tainan City 710, Taiwan (ROC)	Investing activities	1,129,000	1,129,000	11,290,000	100	1,119,774	(10,053)	(10,053)	
	Yi Sheng Co., Ltd.	1F, No. 10, Ln. 138, Renai St., Yongkang Dist., Tainan City 710, Taiwan (ROC)	Investing activities	298,000	298,000	3,070,000	100	298,558	335	335	
	Yi De Co., Ltd.	1F, No. 10, Ln. 138, Renai St., Yongkang Dist., Tainan City 710, Taiwan (ROC)	Investing activities	298,000	298,000	3,070,000	100	298,558	335	335	
Gigamag Co., Ltd.	Neat Co., Ltd.	Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Ground Floor NPF Building, Beach Road, Apia, Samoa	International trading	285 (USD 10,000)	285 (USD 10,000)	10,000	100	249	3		
Nanomag International Co., Ltd.	Castmate International Co., Ltd.	Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Wickhams Cay II, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110, British Virgin Islands	Investing activities	28,753 (USD 1,009,592)	28,753 (USD 1,009,592)	1,009,592	100	3,253,478	(166,613)		
	Stella International Co., Ltd.	P.O. Box31119 Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road, Grand Cayman, KY1-1205 Cayman Islands	Investing activities	9,457,614 (USD 332,079,144)	9,457,614 (USD 332,079,144)	332,079,144	100	38,798,657	21,115,446		
	Aquila International Co., Ltd.	P.O. Box31119 Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road, Grand Cayman, KY1-1205 Cayman Islands	Investing activities	31,898 (USD 1,120,000)	31,898 (USD 1,120,000)	1,050,000	75	289,612	144,994		
	Uranus International Co., Ltd.	Room 1907, 19F, Lee Garden One, 33 Hysan Avenue, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong	Investing activities	11,363,787 (USD 399,009,383)	11,363,787 (USD 399,009,383)	399,009,383	100	36,752,713	9,087,937		
	Norma International Co., Ltd.	Room 1907, 19F, Lee Garden One, 33 Hysan Avenue, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong	Investing activities	8,530,720 (USD 299,533,691)	8,530,720 (USD 299,533,691)	299,533,691	100	8,079,048	(453,938)		
	Next Level Ltd.	Vistra Corporate Services Centre, Ground Floor NPF Building, Beach Road, Apia, Samoa	Investing activities	285 (USD 10,000)	285 (USD 10,000)	10,000	100	147,937	86,470		
	Cor Ventures Pte. Ltd.	160 Robinson Road, #14-04 Singapore Business Federation Centre, Singapore 068914	Investing activities	261,266 (SGD 12,118,100)	-	12,118,100	100	256,294	(4,924)		
Castmate International Co., Ltd.	Cygnus International Co., Ltd.	Room 1907, 19F, Lee Garden One, 33 Hysan Avenue, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong	Investing activities	284,950 (USD 10,005,259)	284,950 (USD 10,005,259)	10,005,259	100	2,974,947	(171,506)		
Stella International Co., Ltd.	Lyra International Co., Ltd.	Room 1907, 19F, Lee Garden One, 33 Hysan Avenue, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong	Investing activities	9,456,881 (USD 332,053,412)	9,456,881 (USD 332,053,412)	332,053,412	100	39,108,169	21,113,531		
Aquila International Co., Ltd.	Cepheus International Co., Ltd.	Room 1907, 19F, Lee Garden One, 33 Hysan Avenue, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong	Investing activities	39,872 (USD 1,400,000)	39,872 (USD 1,400,000)	1,400,000	100	385,464	145,205		

Note 1: Share of profit (loss) is only reflected for the subsidiaries invested in directly and the investments accounted for by using the equity method.

Note 2: Information on investments in mainland China is provided in Table 9.

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital (Note 13)	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020 (Note 13)	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020 (Note 13)	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2020
					Outward	Inward						
Catcher Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, selling and developing varied metal products	\$ -	2. Cygnus International Co., Ltd. (Note 8)	\$ 949,523 (USD 33,340,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 949,523 (USD 33,340,000)	\$ -	100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, selling and developing varied metal products	285,085 (USD 10,010,000)	2. Lyra International Co., Ltd. (Notes 4 and 5)	1,148,883 (USD 40,340,000)	-	-	1,148,883 (USD 40,340,000)	(99,948)	100	(99,948) (Note 2.(A))	1,052,638	-
Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, selling and developing varied metal products	5,500,908 (RMB 829,779,072) (USD 65,979,240)	2. Lyra International Co., Ltd. (Note 9)	-	-	-	-	(94,822)	100	(94,822) (Note 2.(A))	-	5,482,243
Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, selling and developing varied metal products	5,680,702 (RMB 814,650,196) (USD 74,610,861)	2. Lyra International Co., Ltd. (Note 12)	-	-	-	-	(1,458,058)	100	(1,458,058) (Note 2.(A))	-	-
Meecca Technology (Suzhou Industrial Park) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, selling and developing varied metal products	284,800 (USD 10,000,000)	2. Cygnus International Co. Ltd. (Note 6)	-	-	-	-	(138,069)	100	(138,069) (Note 2.(A))	1,010,791	-
Catcher Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, selling and developing varied metal products	5,696,000 (USD 200,000,000)	2. Uranus International Co., Ltd. (Note 7)	2,705,572 (USD 94,999,000)	-	-	2,705,572 (USD 94,999,000)	6,533,512	100	6,533,512 (Note 2.(A))	16,796,518	10,597,814
Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, selling and developing varied metal products	5,554,990 (RMB 409,431,280) (USD 132,300,000)	2. Uranus International Co., Ltd. (Note 10)	-	-	-	-	3,220,946	100	3,220,946 (Note 2.(A))	13,214,437	-
Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, selling and developing varied metal products	5,692,494 (RMB 398,499,193) (USD 138,803,527)	2. Norma International Co., Ltd. (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	(1,957,379)	100	(1,957,379) (Note 2.(A))	2,083,373	-
Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing, selling and developing varied metal products	2,847,124 (RMB 188,956,820) (USD 71,010,000)	2. Norma International Co., Ltd. (Note 16)	-	-	-	-	1,485,088	100	1,485,088 (Note 2.(A))	5,448,564	-
Aquila Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and selling molds and electronic parts	39,872 (USD 1,400,000)	2. Cepheus International Co., Ltd.	31,898 (USD 1,120,000)	-	-	31,898 (USD 1,120,000)	174,835	75	131,126 (Note 2.(A))	384,639	169,684
WIT Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd. (Note 14)	Researching, developing and manufacturing communication electronic products	-	2. Cetus International Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-
Chaohu Yunhai Magnesium Co., Ltd. (Note 15)	Manufacturing and selling dolomite, aluminum, magnesium alloy and other alkaline-earth metals	-	2. Sagitta International Co., Ltd.	628,893 (USD 22,081,923)	-	-	628,893 (USD 22,081,923)	-	46	-	-	-

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2018 (Note 13)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Notes 13 and 14)	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 3)
\$ 5,464,769 (USD 191,880,923)	\$ 40,703,018 (USD 1,024,374,988) (RMB 2,641,316,560)	\$ 94,842,961

Note 1: The investing methods are categorized as follows:

- 1: Direct investment in companies in mainland China
- 2: Investment in companies in mainland China, which is made by a company incorporated via a third region
- 3: Others

Note 2: In the column:

- 1: This means the investee is under initial preparation and there were no gains or losses on investment.
- 2: The recognition of gains or losses on investment is based on:
 - (1) The financial statements audited by global accounting firms, which are affiliated with the accounting firms in the Republic of China
 - (2) The financial statements audited by the certified public accountant of the parent company in Taiwan
 - (3) Others

Note 3: The upper limit on investment in mainland China is calculated as \$158,071,602×60%=\$94,842,961.

Note 4: The paid-in capital of US\$6,670,000, which is self-funding of Nanomag International Co., Ltd., is invested in Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. through Stella International Co., Ltd., and the paid-in capital of US\$33,300,000 is earnings distributed in the third quarter of 2011. Thereafter, the amount of US\$33,300,000 is returned by capital reduction in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Note 5: The paid-in capital of US\$30,000,000 is earnings distributed from Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. to Stella International Co., Ltd., which were then reinvested in Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. Thereafter, the amount of US\$67,000,000 was returned by capital reduction in the first quarter of 2016.

Note 6: The paid-in capital of US\$106,000,000 is earnings distributed from Catcher Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. to Castmate International Co., Ltd., which were then invested in Meecca Technology (Suzhou Industrial Park) Co., Ltd., and the paid-in capital of US\$16,670,000 is earnings distributed in the third quarter of 2011. The amount of US\$16,670,000 was returned by capital reduction in the fourth quarter of 2014 and the amount of US\$32,000,000 in the third quarter of 2016. Thereafter, the amount of US\$32,000,000 was returned by capital reduction in the second quarter of 2017, and the amount of US\$32,000,000 was returned by capital reduction in the third quarter of 2017.

Note 7: The paid-in capital of US\$5,001,000 is earnings distributed from Catcher Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. to Castmate International Co., Ltd., which were then invested in Catcher Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd.. The paid-in capital of US\$100,000,000 is earnings distributed from Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. to Stella International Co., Ltd., which were invested in Catcher Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd. through Uranus International Co., Ltd.

Note 8: The paid-in capital of US\$16,670,000 is earnings distributed in the third quarter of 2011. Thereafter, the amount of US\$40,000,000 was returned by capital reduction in the second quarter of 2014, and due to dissolution, US\$10,010,000 of capital were returned in August 2016; the remaining amount of capital has not been wired back to Taiwan.

Note 9: The paid-in capital of RMB227,510,746 is earnings distributed from Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. to Stella International Co., Ltd., which were then invested in Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd. On the other hand, US\$65,979,240 and RMB602,268,326 are earnings distributed from investees in mainland China to Nanomag International Co., Ltd., which were then invested in Topo Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd. via Lyra International Co., Ltd.

Note 10: The paid-in capital of US\$99,000,000 is earnings distributed from Catcher Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. to Nanomag International Co., Ltd., which were then invested in Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd. via Uranus International Co., Ltd.. The paid-in capital of US\$33,300,000 and RMB409,431,280 is earnings distributed from Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. to Nanomag International Co., Ltd., which were then invested in Vito Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd. through Uranus International Co., Ltd.

Note 11: The paid-in capital of US\$27,332,360 and RMB398,499,193 are earnings distributed from Catcher Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. and Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. to Nanomag International Co., Ltd., which were then invested in Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd. through Norma International Co., Ltd. The paid-in capital of US\$89,970,000, which is the proceeds arising from the capital reduction of Catcher Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., and Meecca Technology (Suzhou Industrial Park) Co., Ltd., was invested in Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd. through Norma International Co., Ltd. The paid-in capital of US\$21,501,167 is earnings distributed from Catcher Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. and Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. to Nanomag International Co., Ltd., which were then invested in Arcadia Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd. through Norma International Co., Ltd.

Note 12: The paid-in capital of US\$17,610,861 and RMB529,989,796 are earnings distributed from Catcher Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. and Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. to Nanomag International Co., which were then invested in Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd. through Lyra International Co., Ltd. The paid-in capital of US\$20,000,000 and RMB284,660,400 are earnings and liquidation income distributed from Catcher Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. and earnings distributed from Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. and Meecca Technology (Suzhou Industrial Park) Co., Ltd. to Nanomag International Co., Ltd., which were then invested in Meecca Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd. through Lyra International Co., Ltd.

Note 13: The exchange rate on December 31, 2020 was US\$1:NT\$28.48.

The exchange rate on December 31, 2020 was RMB1:NT\$4.3648.

Note 14: WIT Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd. was dissolved in June 2012, and the remaining amount of capital has not been wired back to Taiwan.

Note 15: Sagitta International Co., Ltd. sold all of its shares of Chaohu Yunhai Magnesium Co., Ltd. in June 2016, and the remaining amount of capital has not been wired back to Taiwan.

Note 16: The paid-in capital of US\$71,010,000 and RMB\$ 188,956,820, which is the proceeds arising from returned capital of the liquidation from Catcher Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. and the returned capital reduction from Topo Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. and Meecca Technology (Suzhou Industrial Park) Co., Ltd., is invested in Envio Technology (Suqian) Co., Ltd. through Norma International Co., Ltd.

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Miscellaneous Equipment	Construction in Progress and Equipment to be Inspected	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 2,179,324	\$ 2,668,554	\$ 6,352,779	\$ 34,001	\$ 45,823	\$ 707,179	\$ 322,217	\$ 12,309,877
Additions	-	8,190	47,028	3,342	2,762	26,275	90,119	177,716
Disposals	-	(2,742)	(24,682)	(120)	(184)	(6,518)	-	(34,246)
Reclassification	-	358,427	1,351,679	3,341	-	62,773	(354,427)	1,421,793
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 2,179,324	\$ 3,032,429	\$ 7,726,804	\$ 40,564	\$ 48,401	\$ 789,709	\$ 57,909	\$ 13,875,140
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 417,096	\$ 4,467,452	\$ 21,386	\$ 31,448	\$ 476,289	\$ -	\$ 5,413,671
Depreciation	-	74,685	738,120	4,690	4,323	89,684	-	911,502
Disposals	-	(904)	(22,974)	(120)	(184)	(6,495)	-	(30,677)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ -	\$ 490,877	\$ 5,182,598	\$ 25,956	\$ 35,587	\$ 559,478	\$ -	\$ 6,294,496
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2019	\$ 2,179,324	\$ 2,541,552	\$ 2,544,206	\$ 14,608	\$ 12,814	\$ 230,231	\$ 57,909	\$ 7,580,644
<u>Cost</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 2,179,324	\$ 3,032,429	\$ 7,726,804	\$ 40,564	\$ 48,401	\$ 789,709	\$ 57,909	\$ 13,875,140
Additions	-	3,495	16,054	1,835	4,169	63,391	25,966	114,910
Disposals	-	(1,430)	(283,355)	(4,700)	(207)	(31,678)	-	(321,370)
Reclassification	-	9,260	434,409	-	5,075	19,387	(22,917)	445,214
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ 2,179,324	\$ 3,043,754	\$ 7,893,912	\$ 37,699	\$ 57,438	\$ 840,809	\$ 60,958	\$ 14,113,894
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>								
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ 490,877	\$ 5,182,598	\$ 25,956	\$ 35,587	\$ 559,478	\$ -	\$ 6,294,496
Depreciation	-	78,288	805,757	5,888	5,076	95,252	-	990,261
Disposals	-	(510)	(281,402)	(4,700)	(167)	(31,393)	-	(318,172)
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ -	\$ 568,655	\$ 5,706,953	\$ 27,144	\$ 40,496	\$ 623,337	\$ -	\$ 6,966,585
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2020	\$ 2,179,324	\$ 2,475,099	\$ 2,186,959	\$ 10,555	\$ 16,942	\$ 217,472	\$ 60,958	\$ 7,147,309

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STATEMENT 1**CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS****DECEMBER 31, 2020****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Item	Maturity Date	Interest Rate (%)	Amount
Cash on hand			\$ 401
Deposits			
Demand deposits			233,446
Foreign currency deposits (Note 1)			270,046
Cash Equivalents			
Time deposits (Note 2)	2021.01 ~ 2021.02	0.33~2.81	26,703,963
Repurchase agreements (Note 3)	2021.01 ~ 2021.03	1.05~1.10	462,776
			<hr/>
			<u>\$27,670,632</u>

Note 1: Including US\$ 8,992,892.68, RMB 3,303,790.55 and JPY 1,251

Note 2: Including US\$ 907,448,000 and RMB 208,000,000

Note 3: Including US\$ 16,277,757.38
(US \$1=NT \$ 28.430, RMB 1=NT \$ 4.352 and JPY1=NT \$ 0.2763)

STATEMENT 2

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Customer Name	Amount
Customer A	\$ 3,539,126
Customer B	1,421,261
Others (Note 2)	<u>1,600,361</u>
	6,560,748
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<u>8,438</u>
	<u>\$ 6,552,310</u>

Note 1: The aging of all customers are not past due over 1 year.

Note 2: The amount of individual customer included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

STATEMENT 3**CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.****STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES****DECEMBER 31, 2020****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount	
	Cost	Net Realizable Value
Merchandise	\$ 44,250	\$ 46,651
Finished goods	1,624,250	2,106,448
Work-in-process and semi-finished goods	614,866	949,273
Raw materials	46,319	64,026
Supplies	<u>60,781</u>	<u>90,605</u>
	<u>\$ 2,390,466</u>	<u>\$ 3,257,003</u>

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI – NON-CURRENT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Balance, January 1, 2020		Additions		Unrealized Gain (loss) on Financial Assets at FVTOCI	Balance, December 31, 2020		Fair Value (Note)	Collateral
	Shares	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount		Shares	Amount		
Unlisted shares									
Alpha Information Systems, Inc.	1,500,000	\$ 57,075	-	\$ -	\$ (3,195)	1,500,000	\$ 53,880	\$ 53,880	None
CDIB Capital Innovation Accelerator Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	32,220	-	-	(1,920)	3,000,000	30,300	30,300	None
		<u>\$ 89,295</u>		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (5,115)</u>		<u>\$ 84,180</u>	<u>\$ 84,180</u>	

Note: Fair value is based on the investee company's most recent net asset value.

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Balance, January 1, 2019		Additions (Reductions)		Note	Gain (loss) on Investments	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Balance, December 31, 2019				
	Shares	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount				Shares	Proportion of Ownership (%)	Amount	Fair Value	Collateral
Investment accounted for using the equity method												
Nanomag International Co., Ltd. (foreign company)	30	\$117,348,698	-	\$ 1,052,689	Note 1	\$ 26,961,614	\$ (1,600,373)	30	100	\$143,762,628	\$148,134,805	None
Gigamag Co., Ltd. (foreign company)	14,377,642	29,159,305	-	(28,812,343)	Note 2	1,321,844	(577,453)	14,377,642	100	1,091,353	1,092,057	None
Yue-Kang Health Control Technology Inc. (unlisted company)	7,200,000	12,295	-	-		(712)	-	7,200,000	45	11,583	11,583	None
Ke Yue Co., Ltd. (unlisted company)	11,290,000	1,137,264	-	(7,437)	Note 3	(10,053)	-	11,290,000	100	1,119,774	1,119,774	None
Yi Sheng Co., Ltd. (unlisted company)	3,070,000	300,231	-	(2,008)	Note 3	335	-	3,070,000	100	298,558	298,558	None
Yi De Co., Ltd. (unlisted company)	3,070,000	300,231	-	(2,008)	Note 3	335	-	3,070,000	100	298,558	298,558	None
		<u>\$148,258,024</u>		<u>\$ (27,771,107)</u>		<u>\$ 28,273,363</u>	<u>\$ (2,177,826)</u>			<u>\$146,582,454</u>	<u>\$150,955,335</u>	

Note 1:

The details of increase (decrease) were as follows:

Unrealized loss on investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI by subsidiaries	\$ (22,863)
Employee compensation recognized by subsidiaries	<u>1,075,552</u>
	<u>\$ 1,052,689</u>

Note 2:

The details of increase (decrease) were as follows:

Cash dividends received	\$ (28,813,096)
Realized gain from downstream transactions adjustment	<u>753</u>
	<u>\$ (28,812,343)</u>

Note 3: Cash dividends received

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Cost</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 153,112	\$ 14,676	\$ 167,788
Additions	<u>39,294</u>	<u>762</u>	<u>40,056</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 192,406</u>	<u>\$ 15,438</u>	<u>\$ 207,844</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 4,300	\$ 5,115	\$ 9,415
Depreciation	<u>5,897</u>	<u>5,977</u>	<u>11,874</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 10,197</u>	<u>\$ 11,092</u>	<u>\$ 21,289</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 182,209</u>	<u>\$ 4,346</u>	<u>\$ 186,555</u>

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**STATEMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS****DECEMBER 31, 2020****(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	Maturity Date	Interest rate (%)	Balance	Credit Line	Collateral
Borrowings of unsecured loans					
CTBC Bank	2020.10 ~ 2021.01	0.65	\$ 2,990,000	\$ 6,000,000	None
Taishin Bank	2020.12 ~ 2021.01	0.87	4,000,000	4,000,000	None
Taipei Fubon Bank	2020.11 ~ 2021.04	0.59	8,200,000	8,200,000	None
HSBC Bank	2020.11 ~ 2021.10	0.75	1,450,000	5,500,000	None
SMBC Bank	2020.10 ~ 2021.02	0.69	15,240,000	17,088,000	None
Mizuho Bank	2020.07 ~ 2021.04	0.63	20,285,726	20,285,726	None
MUFG Bank	2020.11 ~ 2021.03	0.60	14,000,000	14,000,000	None
SinoPac Bank	2020.12 ~ 2021.02	0.75	<u>4,300,000</u>	5,000,000	None
			<u>\$ 70,465,726</u>		

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Vendor Name	Amount
Vendor A	\$ 58,911
Vendor B	55,667
Vendor C	36,037
Vendor D	32,558
Vendor E	23,926
Vendor F	22,218
Others (Note)	<u>202,878</u>
	<u>\$ 432,195</u>

Note: The amount of individual vendor included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

STATEMENT 9

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

STATEMENT OF LEASE LIABILITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2020

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Summary	Lease Period	Discount Rate (%)	Balance, End of Year	Note
Land	Land at Renai factory	2000.04 ~ 2050.04	0.71	\$ 139,545	-
Buildings	Taipei Office	2016.09 ~ 2021.10	0.71	<u>4,315</u>	-
				<u>\$ 143,860</u>	

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Quantities (Thousands)	Amount
Sale of Goods		
Manufactured products		
Metal casing	52,014	\$ 57,944,804
Less : Sales returns	167	185,718
Sales discounts		<u>81,659</u>
Net operating revenue		57,677,427
Rental Income		<u>15,796</u>
		<u>\$ 57,693,223</u>

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Amount
Merchandise, beginning of year	\$ 18,255
Add: Merchandise purchased	37,383
Others	48,216
Less: Merchandise, end of year	<u>44,250</u>
Cost of commodity transaction	<u>59,604</u>
Raw materials, beginning of year	44,896
Add: Raw material purchased	801,814
Others	15,964
Less: Raw materials, end of year	46,319
Others	<u>2,541</u>
Raw material consumption	813,814
Direct labor	1,608,401
Manufacturing expenses	<u>4,367,397</u>
Manufacturing cost	6,789,612
Add: Work-in-process and semi-finished goods, beginning of year	581,134
Work-in-process and semi-finished goods purchased	313,083
Others	8,948
Less: Work-in-process and semi-finished goods, end of year	614,866
Others	<u>169,112</u>
Manufacturing cost	6,908,799
Add: Finished goods, beginning of year	5,293,039
Finished goods purchased	44,676,678
Others	2,039
Less: Finished goods, end of year	1,624,250
Others	<u>7,051</u>
Finished goods costs of sales	<u>55,249,254</u>
Subtotal	55,308,858
Loss from physical count	929
Revenue from sale of scraps	(440,504)
Cost of others	<u>(21,912)</u>
The cost of inventories	54,847,371
Gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(49,223)
Loss on disposals of investment properties	768
Rental Cost	<u>8,935</u>
	<u>\$ 54,807,851</u>

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.**STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	Selling Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Total
Payroll expense	\$ 24,114	\$ 107,213	\$ 255,425	\$ 386,752
Depreciation	3,583	32,222	24,513	60,318
Export expense	103,448	-	-	103,448
Shipping expense	26,797	15	255	27,067
Donation	-	19,321	-	19,321
Professional service fee	-	122,128	214	122,342
Test fee	-	-	199,924	199,924
Others	<u>23,566</u>	<u>113,129</u>	<u>71,529</u>	<u>208,224</u>
Total	<u>\$ 181,508</u>	<u>\$ 394,028</u>	<u>\$ 551,860</u>	<u>\$ 1,127,396</u>

CATCHER TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

**STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020			For the Year Ended December 31, 2019		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salaries	\$ 2,632,173	\$ 386,752	\$ 3,018,925	\$ 2,362,134	\$ 601,113	\$ 2,963,247
Labor and health insurance	232,159	30,551	262,710	215,731	28,588	244,319
Post-employment benefits	84,379	14,662	99,041	81,766	13,841	95,607
Remuneration of directors	-	16,501	16,501	-	17,441	17,441
Others	171,670	31,677	203,347	176,801	14,081	190,882
	<u>\$ 3,120,381</u>	<u>\$ 480,143</u>	<u>\$ 3,600,524</u>	<u>\$ 2,836,432</u>	<u>\$ 675,064</u>	<u>\$ 3,511,496</u>
Depreciation	\$ 947,926	\$ 60,318	\$ 1,008,244	\$ 864,834	\$ 62,030	\$ 926,864
Amortization	36,056	14,041	50,097	32,109	13,485	45,594

Note1: For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there were 5,074 and 4,667 employees in the Company, respectively. In addition, the Company had 4 and 5 non-employee directors for the years then ended.

Note 2: Average labor cost for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were NT\$707 thousand and NT\$749 thousand, respectively.

Note 3: Average salary and bonuses for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were NT\$595 thousand and NT\$636 thousand, respectively. The average salary and bonuses decreased by 6.32% year-over-year.

Note 4: The Company has established the audit committee, and the remuneration of independent directors was included and disclosed in "Remuneration of directors".

Note 5: The remuneration policy was as follows:

1. Remuneration of directors is determined based on several indicators, including industry standard, operational performance, devoted time, and contribution to the Company. The total amounts paid should comply with the Company's Articles of Incorporation.
2. Compensation of managers is determined based on several indicators, including devoted time, responsibility, and performance. The total amounts paid should comply with the Company's Articles of Incorporation.
3. Employee benefits include basic monthly salary, bonus and compensation of employees. Basic monthly salary is determined based on comparison with the market condition and the Company's policy. Bonus and compensation of employees are determined based on the employees' contribution to the Company or the performance. Compensation of employee is determined based on the Company's Article of Incorporation and shall be approved by board of directors.