

TWSE:5388

**SERCOMM CORPORATION AND
SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019**

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the 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. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

AUDIT REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Sercomm Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sercomm Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Group”) as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Sercomm Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in 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 audits matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the year 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 are stated as follows:

Timing of revenue recognition from hub sales

Description

For the accounting policies of revenue recognition, please refer to Note 4(32); and for the details of revenue, please refer to Note 6(21).

The Group is mainly engaged in sales of global network communication software and equipment activities, and its sales types are mainly divided into shipped directly from factories and goods picked up from hubs. For pick-ups from hub, the Group recognises sales revenue when their customers pick up the goods (satisfies the performance obligation) from hubs. The Group recognises sales revenue based on movements of inventories contained in the statements or other information provided by the hub custodians. As the hubs are located around the world with numerous custodians, the frequency and contents of statements provided by custodians vary, and the process of revenue recognition involves numerous manual procedures, these factors may potentially result in inaccurate timing of sales revenue recognition and discrepancy between physical inventory quantities in the hubs and quantities as reflected in the accounting records. As the transaction amounts from hubs prior to and after the balance sheet date are significant to the financial statements, we consider the timing of revenue recognition from hub sales as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

- A. Assessed and tested the appropriateness of internal controls over hub sales revenue, including understanding and testing the statements between the Group and hub custodians periodically.
- B. Obtained the stock details of each hub at the balance sheet date and agreed to respective supporting documents provided by hub custodians.
- C. Confirmed inventory quantities held at hubs and agreed to accounting records to validate the revenue recognition in proper period.

Valuation of inventory

Description

For the accounting policies of inventory, please refer to Note 4(13); and for the accounting estimates of valuation of inventory and assumption uncertainty, please refer to Note 5. For details on loss on inventory valuation, please refer to Note 6(7). As of December 31, 2020, the cost of inventory and loss on inventory valuation are \$9,009,613 thousand and \$204,806 thousand, respectively.

Due to rapid technological innovations and intense competition in the telecom market, there is a higher risk of inventory losses due to market value decline or obsolescence. The Group recognises inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value, and the net realisable value is estimated based on historical experience, such as inventories aged over a certain period of time or individually identified as obsolete.

Since the industry which the Group is engaged in changes quickly, and the estimate of net realizable value for obsolete inventory is subject to management's judgment, we consider valuation of inventory as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

- A. Assessed the reasonableness of accounting policies and procedures in relation to inventory valuation, including the classification of aged, damaged and obsolete inventory.
- B. Reviewed the Group's annual counting plan and conducted their physical counts on inventories to evaluate the control effectiveness on inventory classification.
- C. Validated the inventory classification and the amount of net realisable value, recalculated the loss of inventory and further evaluated the rationality.

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Sercomm Corporation as at and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

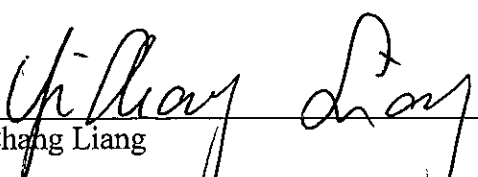
1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
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 Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

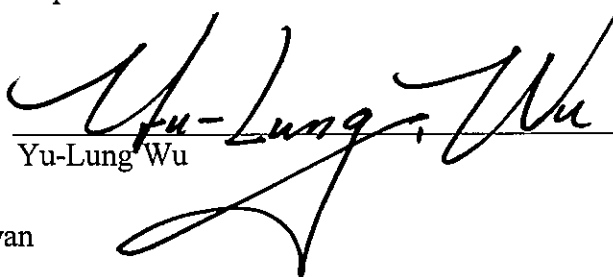
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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


Yi-Chang Liang


Yu-Lung Wu

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 24, 2021

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the review of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and independent auditors' report are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

SERCOMM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets			December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 7,218,780	24	\$ 7,274,715	28
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	80,676	-	12,413	-
1120	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	6(3)	193,068	1	176,587	1
1139	Financial assets for hedging - current	6(4)	-	-	83,186	-
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(5)	168,706	-	632,430	2
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(5)	5,631,544	18	5,105,140	19
1200	Other receivables	6(6)	1,784,829	6	1,718,531	7
1220	Current income tax assets		6,753	-	11,761	-
130X	Inventories	6(7)	8,804,807	29	5,897,223	23
1410	Prepayments		316,153	1	336,001	1
1470	Other current assets	8	177,568	1	176,465	1
11XX	Total Current Assets		24,382,884	80	21,424,452	82
Non-current assets						
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – non-current	6(2)	479	-	29,261	-
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – non- current	6(3)	52,327	-	116,238	1
1550	Investments accounted for using the equity method	6(8)	6,592	-	5,865	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	6(9)	4,163,843	14	2,995,622	12
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(10)	438,223	1	603,711	2
1780	Intangible assets, net	6(11)	422,172	1	341,323	1
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(27)	445,737	2	364,207	1
1915	Prepayments for business facilities	6(29)	522,256	2	152,127	1
1920	Guarantee deposits paid	8	73,439	-	74,134	-
1980	Other non-current financial assets	9	70,796	-	70,140	-
15XX	Total non-current assets		6,195,864	20	4,752,628	18
1XXX	Total assets		\$ 30,578,748	100	\$ 26,177,080	100

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SERCOMM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
Current liabilities						
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(12)	\$ 1,744,632	6	\$ 1,256,500	5
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	5,490	-	1,742	-
2126	Derivative financial liabilities for hedging - current	6(4)	80,295	-	-	-
2130	Contract liabilities	6(21)	108,626	-	72,144	-
2150	Notes payable		442,687	2	755,044	3
2170	Accounts payable		12,527,102	41	9,920,778	38
2200	Other payables		2,906,444	10	2,766,303	11
2230	Current income tax liabilities		308,845	1	331,421	1
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6(16)	288,430	1	188,048	1
2280	Current lease liabilities		63,812	-	74,448	-
2365	Current refund liabilities	6(21)	211,617	1	166,421	1
2399	Other current liabilities, others	9	105,199	-	123,340	-
21XX	Total current Liabilities		<u>18,793,179</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>15,656,189</u>	<u>60</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2511	Derivative financial liabilities for hedging - non-current	6(4)	56,083	-	-	-
2530	Bonds payable	6(13)	3,700,000	12	2,300,000	9
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(27)	148,393	1	161,056	1
2580	Non-current lease liabilities		97,596	-	322,530	1
2640	Net defined benefit liability, non-current	6(14)	52,731	-	56,188	-
2645	Guarantee deposits received		10,687	-	5,118	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>4,065,490</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2,844,892</u>	<u>11</u>
2XXX	Total Liabilities		<u>22,858,669</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>18,501,081</u>	<u>71</u>
Equity						
Equity attributable to owners of parent						
Share capital						
3110	Ordinary shares	6(17)	2,517,748	8	2,490,548	10
Capital surplus		6(18)				
3200	Capital surplus		2,099,383	6	1,938,152	7
Retained earnings		6(19)				
3310	Legal reserve		1,209,902	4	1,106,342	4
3320	Special reserve		508,626	2	381,414	1
3350	Undistributed retained earnings		2,195,177	7	2,266,877	9
Other equity interest		6(20)				
3400	Other equity interest		(696,948)	(2)	(508,626)	(2)
Treasury stocks						
3500	Treasury stocks	6(17)	(108,593)	-	-	-
31XX	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		<u>7,725,295</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>7,674,707</u>	<u>29</u>
36XX	Non-controlling interest		(5,216)	-	1,292	-
3XXX	Total equity		<u>7,720,079</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>7,675,999</u>	<u>29</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments		9				
Significant subsequent events		11				
3X2X	Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 30,578,748</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 26,177,080</u>	<u>100</u>

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

SERCOMM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	Notes	Year ended December 31,			
		2020		2019	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000 Operating revenue	6(21)	\$ 36,096,281	100	\$ 31,797,130	100
5000 Operating costs	6(7)	(30,657,660)	(85)	(26,718,092)	(84)
5900 Gross profit		<u>5,438,621</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5,079,038</u>	<u>16</u>
Operating expenses					
6100 Selling expenses		(1,354,310)	(4)	(1,310,264)	(4)
6200 General and administrative expenses		(849,247)	(2)	(795,316)	(3)
6300 Research and development expenses		(2,071,038)	(6)	(1,996,009)	(6)
6450 (Reversal of) impairment loss	12(2)	(28,987)	-	9,453	-
6000 Total operating expenses		<u>(4,303,582)</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>(4,092,136)</u>	<u>(13)</u>
6900 Operating profit		<u>1,135,039</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>986,902</u>	<u>3</u>
Non-operating income and expenses					
7100 Interest income		60,280	-	95,523	-
7010 Other income	6(22)	23,427	-	43,275	-
7020 Other gains and losses	6(23)	(39,785)	-	252,307	1
7050 Finance costs	6(24)	(70,305)	-	(97,024)	-
7060 Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6(8)	<u>481</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,081)</u>	<u>-</u>
7000 Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>(25,902)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>291,000</u>	<u>1</u>
7900 Profit before income tax		1,109,137	3	1,277,902	4
7950 Income tax expense	6(27)	(208,511)	-	(243,335)	(1)
8200 Profit for the year		<u>\$ 900,626</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>\$ 1,034,567</u>	<u>3</u>

(Continued)

SERCOMM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share)

				Year ended December 31,			
				2020		2019	
Items		Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss							
8311	Other comprehensive loss, before tax, actuarial losses on defined benefit plans	6(14)	(\$ 1,365)	-	(\$ 3,484)	-	
8316	Recorded as unrealised gains on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	(47,430)	-	57,369	-	
8317	(Loss) gains on hedging instrument	6(20)	(98,392)	(1)	18,090	-	
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(27)	33,391	-	(717)	-	
8310	Total components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(113,796)	(1)	71,258	-	
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss							
8361	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations		21,513	-	(214,622)	-	
8368	(Losses) Gain on hedging instruments	6(20)	(144,231)	-	41,760	-	
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(27)	28,847	-	(8,351)	-	
8360	Total components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(93,871)	-	(181,213)	-	
8500	Total comprehensive income		<u>\$ 692,959</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 924,612</u>	<u>3</u>	
Profit, attributable to							
8610	Owners of the parent		\$ 907,327	3	\$ 1,032,953	3	
8620	Non-controlling interest		(6,701)	-	1,614	-	
	Total		<u>\$ 900,626</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>\$ 1,034,567</u>	<u>3</u>	
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to							
8710	Owners of the parent		\$ 699,467	2	\$ 923,032	3	
8720	Non-controlling interest		(6,508)	-	1,580	-	
	Total		<u>\$ 692,959</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 924,612</u>	<u>3</u>	
Earnings per share							
		6(28)					
9750	Basic earnings per share		<u>\$ 3.66</u>		<u>\$ 4.21</u>		
9850	Diluted earnings per share		<u>\$ 3.56</u>		<u>\$ 4.11</u>		

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

SERCOMM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent												
		Retained earnings					Other equity							
	Notes	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealized gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Gain or loss on hedging instrument	Treasury stocks	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity	
Year 2019														
		\$ 2,456,538	\$ 1,800,214	\$ 1,025,583	\$ 412,964	\$ 1,892,728	(\$ 361,896)	(\$ 52,833)	\$ 33,316	(\$ 196,383)	\$ 7,010,231	(\$ 453)	\$ 7,009,778	
		-	-	-	-	1,032,953	-	-	-	-	1,032,953	1,614	1,034,567	
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(20)	-	-	-	-	(2,786)	(214,588)	59,573	47,880	-	(109,921)	(34)	(109,955)	
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	1,030,167	(214,588)	59,573	47,880	-	923,032	1,580	924,612	
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:	6(19)													
Legal reserve		-	-	80,759	-	(80,759)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve		-	-	-	(31,550)	31,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(612,239)	-	-	-	-	(612,239)	-	(612,239)	
Compensation cost of employee stock options	6(15)	-	2,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,919	-	2,919	
Treasury stocks transferred to employees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196,383	196,383	-	196,383	
Exercise of employee share options	6(15)(18)	34,010	135,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,029	-	169,029	
Removal of hedging reserve	6(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,780)	-	(10,780)	-	(10,780)	
Reclassification of ineffective hedging reserve	6(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,868)	-	(3,868)	-	(3,868)	
Proceeds from disposal of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	-	-	-	5,430	-	(5,430)	-	-	-	-	-	
Change in non-controlling interests		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	165	
Balance at December 31, 2019		\$ 2,490,548	\$ 1,938,152	\$ 1,106,342	\$ 381,414	\$ 2,266,877	(\$ 576,484)	\$ 1,310	\$ 66,548	\$ -	\$ 7,674,707	\$ 1,292	\$ 7,675,999	
Year 2020														
		\$ 2,490,548	\$ 1,938,152	\$ 1,106,342	\$ 381,414	\$ 2,266,877	(\$ 576,484)	\$ 1,310	\$ 66,548	\$ -	\$ 7,674,707	\$ 1,292	\$ 7,675,999	
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	907,327	-	-	-	-	907,327	(6,701)	900,626	
Other comprehensive loss for the year	6(20)	-	-	-	-	(1,091)	21,320	(33,991)	(194,098)	-	(207,860)	193	(207,667)	
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	906,236	21,320	(33,991)	(194,098)	-	699,467	(6,508)	692,959	
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:	6(19)													
Legal reserve		-	-	103,560	-	(103,560)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve		-	-	-	127,212	(127,212)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	(747,164)	-	-	-	-	(747,164)	-	(747,164)	
Compensation cost of employee stock options	6(15)	-	58,687	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,687	-	58,687	
Acquisition of treasury stocks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(130,468)	(130,468)	-	(130,468)	
Treasury stocks transferred to employees		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,875	21,875	-	21,875	
Exercise of employee share options	6(15)(18)	27,200	102,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,744	-	129,744	
Removal of hedging reserve	6(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,447	-	18,447	-	18,447	
Balance at December 31, 2020		\$ 2,517,748	\$ 2,099,383	\$ 1,209,902	\$ 508,626	\$ 2,195,177	(\$ 555,164)	(\$ 32,681)	(\$ 109,103)	(\$ 108,593)	\$ 7,725,295	(\$ 5,216)	\$ 7,720,079	

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

SERCOMM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Year ended December 31,	
	Notes	2020	2019
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		\$ 1,109,137	\$ 1,277,902
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation expense	6(25)	607,049	559,342
Amortisation expense	6(25)	101,423	94,110
Expected credit loss (gain)	12(2)	28,987	(9,453)
Net gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(23)	(84,735)	(219,765)
Interest expense	6(24)	70,305	97,024
Interest income		(60,280)	(95,523)
Dividend income	6(22)	(10,711)	(33,198)
Compensation cost of employee stock options	6(15)	58,687	2,919
Share of loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	6(8)	(481)	3,081
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(23)	(21)	5,651
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	6(23)	709	53
Gain on early termination of lease	6(23)	(175)	(5)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss-current		49,656	24,877
Notes receivable		480,468	326,909
Accounts receivable	(	555,635)	546,722
Other receivables	(	79,886)	(790,459)
Inventories	(	2,907,584)	(873,050)
Prepayments		19,848	(152,455)
Other current assets	(	1,103)	(80,765)
Other financial assets-non-current	(	656)	(702)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Contract liabilities		36,482	(142,354)
Notes payable	(	312,357)	176,248
Accounts payable		2,589,580	589,612
Other payables		145,917	138,903
Provisions for liabilities		100,365	87,721
Refund liabilities-current		45,196	(11,468)
Other current liabilities	(	18,141)	(27,436)
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current	(	4,821)	(4,160)
Cash inflow generated from operations		1,407,223	1,490,281
Interest received		73,868	90,988
Interest paid	(	61,864)	(77,223)
Payments of income tax	(	259,156)	(39,438)
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,160,071	1,464,608

(Continued)

SERCOMM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31,	
		2020	2019
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		\$ 32	\$ 623,788
Acquisition of financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(61,000)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	-	134,672
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(29)	(1,425,941)	(559,579)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		21,356	5,059
(Increase) decrease in guarantee deposit paid		(2,021)	15,601
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(29)	(171,791)	(105,161)
Decrease in lease liabilities	6(30)	(518,463)	-
Dividends received	6(22)	10,711	33,198
Net cash (used in) flows from investing activities		(2,086,117)	86,578
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Proceeds from short-term debts	6(30)	4,639,732	4,010,579
Payments of short-term debts	6(30)	(4,151,600)	(5,446,599)
Proceeds from insurance of corporate bonds	6(30)	1,400,000	2,300,000
Increase in guarantee deposits received	6(30)	5,437	2,364
Exercise of employee share options	6(15)	129,744	169,029
Acquisition of treasury stocks		(130,468)	-
Proceeds from treasury stocks transferred to employees		21,875	196,383
Decrease in lease liabilities	6(30)	(302,581)	(93,613)
Cash dividends paid	6(19)	(747,164)	(612,239)
Change in non-controlling interests		8	165
Net cash flows from financing activities		864,983	526,069
Effect of exchange rate changes		5,128	(160,450)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(55,935)	1,916,805
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		7,274,715	5,357,910
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 7,218,780	\$ 7,274,715

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

SERCOMM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Sercomm Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated on July 29, 1992. The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the “Group”) are primarily engaged in research and development, manufacturing and sales of networking communication software and equipment.

The common stocks of the Company were traded on the Taipei Exchange since May 1999 and listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since December 2007.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2020 are as follows:

<u>New and revised Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date issued by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8, ‘Disclosure initiative-definition of Material’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, ‘Definition of a business’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, ‘Interest rate benchmark reform’	January 1, 2020
Amendment to IFRS 16, ‘Covid-19-related rent concessions’	June 1, 2020 (Note)

Note : Earlier adoption from January 1, 2020 is allowed by FSC.

A. Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8, ‘Disclosure initiative-definition of material’

The amendments clarify the definition of material that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

B. Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Definition of a business'

The amendments clarify the definition of a business that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together; narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs by focusing on goods and services provided to customers and by removing the reference to an ability to reduce costs. Remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs. Besides, add an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

C. Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, 'Interest rate benchmark reform'

The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that IBOR reform should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. Also, the amendment requires disclosure about how the entity is impacted by IBOR reform and is managing the transition process.

D. Amendment to IFRS 16, 'Covid-19-related rent concessions'

This amendment provides a practical expedient for lessees from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19, and that meets all of the following conditions, is a lease modification:

- (a) Changes in lease payments result in the revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- (b) Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021; and
- (c) There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

Any lease payment changes caused by the rent concessions will be accounted for as variable lease payments during the concession period.

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Group

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2021 are as follows:

<u>New and revised Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date issued by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IFRS 4, 'Extension of the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9'	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2'	January 1, 2021

A. Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16, ‘Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2’

The amendments address issues that arise during the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one. Given the pervasive nature of IBOR-based contracts, the amendments provide accounting for changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows as a result of IBOR reform, end date for Phase 1 relief for non contractually specified risk components in hedging relationships, additional temporary exceptions from applying specific hedge accounting requirements, and additional IFRS 7 disclosures related to IBOR reform.

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group’s financial condition and financial performance based on the Group’s assessment.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

<u>New and revised Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	<u>Effective date issued by International Accounting Standards Board</u>
Amendments to IFRS 3, ‘Reference to the conceptual framework’	January 1, 2022
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 International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	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
Amendments to IAS 8, ‘Definition of accounting estimates’	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 16, ‘Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use’	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, ‘Onerous contracts - cost of fulfilling a contract’	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	January 1, 2022

A. Amendments to IFRS 3, ‘Reference to the conceptual framework’

The amendments were made to IFRS 3, ‘Business combinations’ to update the references to the 2018 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, in determining what constitutes an asset or a liability in a business combination. In addition, the amendments added an exception in IFRS 3 for the recognition of liabilities and contingent liabilities. The exception specifies that, for some types of liabilities and contingent liabilities, an entity applying IFRS 3 should instead refer to IAS 37, ‘Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets’ or IFRIC 21, ‘Levies’, rather than the 2018 Conceptual Framework. The amendments also confirmed that contingent assets, as defined in IAS 37, should not be recognised by the acquirer at the acquisition date.

B. Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, ‘Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture’

The amendments resolve a current inconsistency between IFRS 10 and IAS 28. The gain or loss resulting from a transaction that involves sales or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures is recognised either in full or partially depending on the nature of the assets sold or contributed:

- (a) If sales or contributions of assets constitute a ‘business’, the full gain or loss is recognised;
- (b) If sales or contributions of assets do not constitute a ‘business’, the partial gain or loss is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture.

C. IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’

IFRS 17 ‘Insurance contracts’ replaces IFRS 4 and establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. The standard applies to insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) issued, to reinsurance contracts held and to investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued, provided the entity also issues insurance contracts. Embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and distinct performance obligations shall be separated from the insurance contracts. An entity shall, at initial recognition, disaggregate a portfolio into three groups of contracts: onerous, no significant risk of becoming onerous, and remaining contracts. IFRS 17 requires a current measurement model, where estimates are remeasured in each reporting period. The measurement is based on the building blocks of discounted, probability-weighted cash flows, a risk adjustment and a contractual service margin (‘CSM’) representing the unearned profit of the contract. An entity may apply a modified simplified measurement approach (the premium allocation approach) to some insurance contracts. An entity recognises the profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period the entity provides insurance coverage, and as the entity is released from risk. If a group of contracts is or becomes loss-making, an entity recognises the loss immediately. Entities are required to present separately insurance revenue, insurance service expenses and insurance finance income or expenses and to disclose information about amounts, judgements and risks arising from insurance contracts.

D. Amendments to IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’

The amendments to IFRS 17 include the deferral of effective date, expected recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows, contractual service margin attributable to investment services, reinsurance contracts held – recovery of losses and other amendments, and they are not intended to change the fundamental principles of the standard.

E. Amendments to IAS 1, ‘Classification of liabilities as current or non-current’

The amendments clarify that classification of liabilities depends on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. An entity shall classify a liability as current when it does not have a right at the end of the reporting period to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Also, the amendments define ‘settlement’ as the extinguishment of a liability with cash, other economic resources or an entity’s own equity instruments.

F. Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'

The amendments require an entity to disclose its material accounting policy information rather than its significant accounting policies. The amendments also explain how an entity can identify material accounting policy information and to give examples of when accounting policy information is likely to be material.

G. Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'

The amendments clarify how an entity should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The amendments also clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. In addition, the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

H. Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'

This amendment to IAS 16 prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use (for example, the proceeds from selling samples produced when testing a machine to see if it is functioning properly). The proceeds from selling such samples and the costs relating to items produced are now recognised in profit or loss. This amendment also clarifies that an entity is 'testing whether the asset is functioning properly' when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment.

I. Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts - cost of fulfilling a contract'

The amendments clarify that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling contracts.

J. Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020

(a) Amendments to IFRS 1, 'Subsidiary as a first-time adopter'

This amendment has allowed subsidiaries that have taken IFRS 1.D16(a) exemption to also measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS. This amendment will also apply to associates and joint ventures that have taken the same IFRS 1 exemption.

(b) Amendments to IFRS 9, 'Fees in the '10 percent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities'

The amendment to IFRS 9 addresses which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities. Costs or fees could be paid to either third parties or the lender. Under the amendment, costs or fees paid to third parties will not be included in the 10% test.

(c) Amendments to IAS 41, 'Taxation in fair value measurements'

This amendment has removed the requirement for entities to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value under IAS 41 'Agriculture'.

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and financial performance based on the Group's assessment.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs").

(2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
- (a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
 - (b) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income.
 - (c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

- A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:
- (a) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidation of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.
 - (b) Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
 - (c) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

- (d) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of Investment Company	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)		Remark
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
The Company	Sercomm USA Inc.	Local market consultation and customer services of computer information products	100	100	
"	Sercomm Trading Co. Ltd.	Overseas indirect investment	100	100	
"	Shukuan Investment Ltd.	General investment	100	100	
"	Sercomm France SARL	Local market consultation and customer services of computer information products	100	100	
"	Sercomm Deutschland GmbH	Local market consultation and customer services of computer information products	100	100	
"	Sercomm Japan Corp.	Sales of computer information products and quotation, tender, general import and export business related the products	100	100	
"	Sercomm Russia Limited Liability Company	Sales of computer information products and quotation, tender, general import and export business related the products	100	100	
"	Sercomm Technology Inc.	Sales of computer information products and quotation, tender, general import and export business related the products	100	100	
"	Sercomm Britain Limited	Local market consultation and customer services of computer information products	100	100	
"	Sernet Technology Mexico	Local market consultation and customer services of computer information products	100	100	
"	Servercom (India) Private Limited	Manufacturing and sales of servers, routers, OS and related software	100	100	
Sercomm Trading	Zealous Investments Ltd.	Overseas indirect investment	100	100	
"	Smart Trade Inc.	Overseas indirect investment	100	100	
Sercomm France SARL	Sercomm Italia SRL	Local market consultation and customer services of computer information products	100	100	
Zealous Investments Ltd.	Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	R&D and manufacturing of servers, routers, OS and related software	100	100	
"	HawXeye, LLC.	R&D and application of advanced analysis techniques in monitoring images	55.09	55.09	

Investment Company	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)		Remark
			December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	
Zealous Investments Ltd.	Sercomm Philippines Inc.	Manufacturing of servers, routers, OS and related software	100	100	
"	Refinement Property Holding Inc.	Lease of real estate	40	40	Note 1
Smart Trade Inc.	DWNet Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales of servers, routers, OS and related software	100	100	
Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	Suzhou Hua-Yi Communications Co., Ltd.	Sales of servers, routers, OS and related software	-	100	Note 2
"	Suzhou Femtel Communications Co., Ltd.	Sales of communication products and related software	100	100	Note 3
Suzhou Femtel Communications Co., Ltd.	Nanjing Femtel Communications Co., Ltd.	R&D and sales of communication products and related software	100	100	Note 3

Note 1: The subsidiary was controlled by the Group so it was included in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2: The subsidiary was liquidated and the registration was changed in March 2020.

Note 3: Suzhou Femtel Communications Co., Ltd. and Nanjing Femtel Communications Co., Ltd. were renamed and registered in August 2020 and September 2020, respectively.

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Significant restrictions: None.

F. Subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the Group: None.

(4) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured by using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars, which is the Company's functional and the Group's presentation currency.

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

- Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.
- Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

- (d) All other foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income.

B. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the Group entities and associates that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
- (b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
- (c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

- (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
- (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

- (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
- (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
- (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
- (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (including time deposits with maturity within 12 months).

(7) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

- A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value and recognizes the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss.
- D. The Group recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
 - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:
 - (a) The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.
 - (b) Except for the recognition of impairment loss, interest income and gain or loss on foreign exchange which are recognised in profit or loss, the changes in fair value of debt instruments are taken through other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

- A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.
- B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.
- C. The Group's operating pattern of accounts receivable that are expected to be factored is for the purpose of selling, and the accounts receivable are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

(10) Impairment of financial assets

For debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost including accounts receivable or contract assets that have a significant financing component, lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, at each reporting date, the Group recognizes the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognizes the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognizes the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

- A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.
- B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Group has not retained control of the financial asset.

(12) Leasing arrangements (lessor)-operating leases

Lease income from an operating lease (net of any incentives given to the lessee) is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(13) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads (allocated based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and applicable variable selling expenses.

(14) Investments accounted for using the equity method / associates

- A. Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.
- B. The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

- C. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Group's ownership percentage of the associate, the Group recognizes the Group's share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.
- D. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(15) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	35 ~ 58 years
Machinery and equipment	4 ~ 10 years
Research equipment	3 ~ 6 years
Office and other equipment	2 ~ 6 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

(16) Leasing arrangements (lessee) - right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities

- A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
- B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Lease payments are comprised of the following:

- (a) Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable; and
- (b) The exercise price of a purchase option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Group subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

- (a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability; and
- (b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognise the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.

(17) Intangible assets

A. Computer software and certification cost

Computer software and certification cost are stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 2 to 5 years.

B. Internally generated intangible assets-research and development expenditures

- (a) Research expenditures are recognised as an expense as incurred.
- (b) Development expenditures that do not meet the following criteria are recognised as expenses as incurred, but are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:
 - i. It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
 - ii. An entity intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
 - iii. An entity has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
 - iv. It can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
 - v. Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset are available; and
 - vi. The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured.
- (c) Upon being available for use, internally generated intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of 5 years.

C. Goodwill

Goodwill arises in a business combination accounted for by applying the acquisition method.

D. Trademark right

Trademark right is stated at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 5 years.

(18) Impairment of non-financial assets

- A. The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Except for goodwill, when the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortized historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.
- B. The recoverable amounts of goodwill, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that have not yet been available for use are evaluated periodically. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment loss of goodwill previously recognised in profit or loss shall not be reversed in the following years.
- C. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that is/are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

(19) Borrowings

- A. Borrowings comprise short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.
- B. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(20) Notes and accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

- B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group initially measures notes and accounts payable at fair value.

(21) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

- A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.
- B. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.
- C. If the credit risk results in fair value changes in financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, they are recognised in other comprehensive income in the circumstances other than avoiding accounting mismatch or recognising in profit or loss for loan commitments or financial guarantee contracts.

(22) Bonds payable

Ordinary corporate bonds issued by the Group are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is presented as an addition to or deduction from bonds payable, which is amortised to profit or loss over the period of bond circulation using the effective interest method as an adjustment to 'finance costs'.

(23) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(24) Non-hedging and embedded derivatives

- A. Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.
- B. Under the financial assets, the hybrid contracts embedded with derivatives are initially recognised as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost based on the contract terms.
- C. Under the non-financial assets, whether the hybrid contracts embedded with derivatives are accounted for separately at initial recognition is based on whether the economic characteristics and risks of an embedded derivative are closely related in the host contract. When they are closely related, the entire hybrid instrument is accounted for by its nature in accordance with the applicable standard. When they are not closely related, the derivative is accounted for differently from the host contract as derivative while the host contract is accounted for by its nature in accordance with the applicable standard. Alternatively, the entire hybrid instrument is designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

(25) Hedge accounting

- A. At the inception of the hedging relationship, there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. That documentation shall include identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements.
- B. The Group designates the hedging relationship as follows:
 - (a) Fair value hedge: a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment.
 - (b) Cash flow hedge: a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction.
- C. Fair value hedges
 - (a) The gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in profit or loss. Whereas the gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income if the hedging instrument hedges an equity instrument for which the Group has elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
 - (b) The hedging gain or loss on the hedged item shall adjust the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognised in profit or loss. However, if the hedged item is an equity instrument for which the Group has elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, those amounts shall remain in other comprehensive income. When a hedged item is an unrecognised firm commitment, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.
- D. Cash flow hedges
 - (a) The cash flow hedge reserve associated with the hedged item is adjusted to the lower of the following (in absolute amounts):
 - i. the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument from inception of the hedge; and
 - ii. the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge.
 - (b) The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss.
 - (c) The amount that has been accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve in accordance with item (a) is accounted for as follows:
 - i. If a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, or a hedged forecast transaction for a non-financial asset or non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied, the Group shall remove that amount from the cash flow hedge reserve and include it directly in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the asset or liability.

- ii. For cash flow hedges other than those covered by item i. above, that amount shall be reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.
- iii. If that amount is a loss and the Group expects that all or a portion of that loss will not be recovered in one or more future periods, it shall immediately reclassify the amount that is not expected to be recovered into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- (d) When the hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated, exercised or when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria, if the forecast transaction is still expected to occur, the amount that has been accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve shall remain in the cash flow hedge reserve until the forecast transaction occurs; if the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amount shall be immediately reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

(26) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(27) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plans

- i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Group in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Group uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

- ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.
- iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.
- iv. Pension cost for the interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the pension cost rate derived from the actuarial valuation at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events. Also, the related information is disclosed accordingly.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Group calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(28) Employee share-based payment

- A. For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.
- B. Restricted stocks:
 - (a) Restricted stocks issued to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period.
 - (b) For restricted stocks where employees have to pay to acquire those stocks, if employees resign during the vesting period, they must return the stocks to the Group and the Group must refund their payments on the stocks, the Group recognises the payments from the employees who are expected to resign during the vesting period as liabilities at the grant date, and recognises the payments from the employees who are expected to be eventually vested with the stocks in 'capital surplus – restricted stock.'

(29) Income tax

- A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

- B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.
- D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.
- E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- F. A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax credits resulting from acquisitions of equipment or technology, research and development expenditures and equity investments to the extent that it is possible that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credits can be utilised.

(30) Share capital

- A. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.
- B. Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

(31) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities.

(32) Revenue recognition

A. Revenue is recognised when control of the products has transferred, and the wholesaler has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the wholesaler's acceptance of the products.

The Group uses five steps to determine the revenue recognition:

Step 1: Identify the contract.

Step 2: Identify the obligation in contract.

Step 3: Determine transaction price.

Step 4: Distribute transaction price to each obligation in contract.

Step 5: Recognize revenue when those obligations are satisfied.

B. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. A refund liability is recognised for expected payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

C. The Group's obligation to provide a repair for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision.

D. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

(33) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The Group's chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Group must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Group evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation. For the explanation of evaluation of inventories, please refer to Note 6.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 3,165	\$ 2,330
Checking accounts and demand deposits	5,665,077	3,871,856
Time deposits	1,550,538	3,400,529
	<u>\$ 7,218,780</u>	<u>\$ 7,274,715</u>

A. The Group transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Group has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

(2) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Assets	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Forward foreign exchange contract	\$ 80,676	\$ 12,385
Listed stocks	-	23
Valuation adjustment	-	5
	<u>\$ 80,676</u>	<u>\$ 12,413</u>
Non-current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Convertible corporate bonds	\$ 4,169	\$ 4,169
Unlisted stocks	33,088	33,088
Valuation adjustment	(36,778)	(7,996)
	<u>\$ 479</u>	<u>\$ 29,261</u>

Liabilities	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current items		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Forward foreign exchange contract	\$ 5,490	\$ -
Cross currency swap	-	1,742
	<u>\$ 5,490</u>	<u>\$ 1,742</u>

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are listed below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity instruments	(\$ 27,285)	\$ 190,219
Debt instruments	(1,011)	(999)
Forward foreign exchange contract	112,764	7,147
Financial assets mandatory measured at fair value through profit or loss/ financial liabilities held for trading		
Cross currency swap	267	19,530
	<u>\$ 84,735</u>	<u>\$ 215,897</u>

B. The Group entered into forward foreign exchange contracts and cross currency swap contracts to sell and buy various currency to hedge exchange rate risk of export proceeds and interest rate risk. However, these forward foreign exchange contracts are not accounted for under hedge accounting. The summary of contracts not past due and entered into by the Group are as follows:

	December 31, 2020			
	Currency	Contract period	Contract amount	
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Buy USD/Sell RUB	2020/12~2021/01	USD	10,000 thousand
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Buy USD/Sell INR	2020/09~2021/04	USD	9,600 thousand
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Buy RMB/Sell USD	2020/08~2021/12	USD	88,000 thousand

	December 31, 2019			
	Currency	Contract period	Contract amount	
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Buy USD/Sell RUB	2019/12~2020/01	USD	4,000 thousand
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Buy RMB/Sell USD	2019/12~2020/07	USD	50,000 thousand
Cross currency swap	Buy USD/Sell NTD	2019/11~2020/02	USD	5,000 thousand

C. The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged to others as collateral.

D. Information relating to fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(3).

(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current items:		
Designation of equity instruments		
Listed stocks	\$ 166,484	\$ 166,484
Valuation adjustment	26,584	10,103
	<u>\$ 193,068</u>	<u>\$ 176,587</u>

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Non-current items:		
Designation of equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks	\$ 131,808	\$ 131,808
Valuation adjustment	(79,481)	(15,570)
	<u>\$ 52,327</u>	<u>\$ 116,238</u>

A. The Group has elected to classify investments that are considered to be strategic investments or steady dividend income as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to \$245,395 and \$292,825 as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

B. Considering the financial planning and market risk, the Group disposed equity instruments in 2019. The fair value of sold stocks amounted to \$134,672 and loss on disposal amounting to \$5,430 was recognized.

C. Amounts recognized in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Fair value change recognized in other comprehensive income	(\$ 47,430)	\$ 57,369
Accumulated loss arising from derecognition or reclassification of retained earnings	\$ -	(\$ 5,430)
Dividend income recognized in profit or loss at end of period	\$ 10,711	\$ 8,128
Derecognized during the period	-	6,900
	<u>\$ 10,711</u>	<u>\$ 15,028</u>

D. The Group's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged to others as collateral.

E. Information relating to fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is provided in Note 12(3).

(4) Hedging financial assets and liabilities

		December 31, 2020			
		Assets		Liabilities	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Cash flow hedges:					
<u>Exchange rate risk</u>					
Forward foreign exchange contract	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,295	\$ 56,083	
		<u>December 31, 2019</u>			
		Assets		Liabilities	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Cash flow hedges:					
<u>Exchange rate risk</u>					
Forward foreign exchange contract	\$ 83,186	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-

- A. Hedge accounting is applied to remove the accounting inconsistency between the hedging instrument and the hedged item. As the Group's EUR denominated accounts receivable and USD denominated accounts payable are exposed to the impact of variable exchange rate, the Group uses forward foreign exchange contract of exposed risk with 1:1 hedge ratio to control the exchange rate risk under their acceptable range based on the Group's risk management policies.
- B. Transaction information associated with the Group adopting hedge accounting is as follows:

December 31, 2020				
Hedged items	Derivative instruments designated as hedges	Fair value of instruments designated as hedges	Period of anticipated cash flow	Prior of gain (loss) expected to be recognized in statements of comprehensive income
Expected transaction	Forward foreign exchange contracts	(\$ 136,378)	2021/01~2022/06	2021/01~2022/06

December 31, 2019				
Hedged items	Derivative instruments designated as hedges	Fair value of instruments designated as hedges	Period of anticipated cash flow	Prior of gain (loss) expected to be recognized in statements of comprehensive income
Expected transaction	Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$ 83,186	2020/01~2020/06	2020/01~2020/06

- C. Information of contract not past due are as follows:

December 31, 2020			
	Currency	Contract period	Contract amount
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell EUR / Buy USD	2020/06~2022/06	EUR 63,000 thousand

December 31, 2019			
	Currency	Contract period	Contract amount
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell EUR / Buy NTD	2019/08~2020/06	EUR 42,000 thousand

- D. Cash flow hedge:

	2020	2019
<u>Other equity – cash flow hedge reserve</u>		
At January 1	\$ 66,548	\$ 33,316
Losses on hedge effectiveness - amount recognized in other comprehensive income	(132,390)	123,671
Reclassified to profit or loss as the hedged item has affected profit or loss	(61,708)	(75,791)
Adjusted inventories as the hedged item has not been sold	18,447	-
The sold hedged item adjusted to inventories during the period	-	(10,780)
Reclassified to profit or loss – forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur	-	(3,868)
At December 31	<u>(109,103)</u>	<u>\$ 66,548</u>

To hedge exposed exchange rate risk arising from forecast sales revenue or/and forecast purchase of inventory, the Group entered into a forward forecast sale agreement of EUR or/and a forward forecast purchase agreement of USD, and the hedge ratio is 1:1. The effective portion with respect to the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments is deferred to recognize in the cash flow hedge reserve, which is under other comprehensive income, and will be directly included in the sales revenue when the hedged items are subsequently recognized in accounts receivable; and will be directly included in the inventory when the hedge items are subsequently recognized in inventory.

E. Information relating to credit risk of hedging financial assets and liabilities is provided in Note 12(3).

(5) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Notes receivable	\$ 168,706	\$ 632,430
Accounts receivable	\$ 5,661,327	\$ 5,108,264
Less: Allowance for loss	(29,783)	(3,124)
	<u>\$ 5,631,544</u>	<u>\$ 5,105,140</u>

A. None of the Group's notes receivable are overdue. For the ageing analysis of the accounts receivable, please refer to Note 12(2).

The Group grants credit term to their clients from 30 days to 210 days after the delivery date. Ageing analysis is conducted on the basis of the number of days overdue. Please refer to Note 12 for disclosures of credit risk and information on movement of impairment and analysis of accounts receivable.

B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the balances of receivables (including notes receivable) were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2019, the total balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$6,553,618 and loss allowance amounted to \$12,662.

C. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, without taking into account any other credit enhancements, the maximum hedge to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Group's notes receivable were \$168,706 and \$632,430, and accounts receivable were \$5,631,544 and \$5,105,440, respectively.

D. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, notes receivable were endorsed and transferred to suppliers as payment, which had not reached maturity and were not derecognised, amounting to \$16,744 and \$60,707 (RMB 3,841 thousand and RMB 14,047 thousand, the approximate fair value), respectively. If the issuer or acceptor of a note refuses to pay at maturity, the Group has the obligation to pay as the endorser.

E. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group had no endorsed notes pledged as collateral for the purpose of issuing banker's acceptances.

(6) Transfer of financial assets

A. The Group entered into a factoring agreement with financial institutions to sell its accounts receivable. Under the agreement, the Group prepared an offering document of purchase. The offering document states that the factoring is without the right of recourse, and the Group is not obligated to bear the default risk of the transferred accounts receivable, but is liable for the losses incurred on any business dispute. The Group does not have any continuing involvement in the transferred accounts receivable, thus, the Group meets the condition of financial asset derecognition. The derecognized accounts receivable are summarised as follows:

December 31, 2020						
Purchaser of accounts receivable	Accounts receivable transferred	Amount derecognized	Facilities	Amount advanced	Amount available for advance	Interest rate range of amount advanced
DBS Bank (Taiwan) Ltd.	\$ 2,039,834 (USD71,533,000)	\$ 2,039,834	USD64,688,000	\$ 591,546 (USD 20,750,000)	\$ 1,448,288	0.42%~0.85%
Taishin International Bank	3,842 (USD 135,000)	3,842	USD 1,000,000	-	3,842	-
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank	632,546 (USD22,188,000)	632,546	USD40,500,000	562,704 (USD 19,738,000)	69,842	0.78%~0.82%
	<u>\$ 2,676,222</u>	<u>\$ 2,676,222</u>		<u>\$ 1,154,250</u>	<u>\$ 1,521,972</u>	

December 31, 2019						
Purchaser of accounts receivable	Accounts receivable transferred	Amount derecognized	Facilities	Amount advanced	Amount available for advance	Interest rate range of amount advanced
DBS Bank (Taiwan) Ltd.	\$ 1,715,897 (USD56,995,000)	\$ 1,715,897	USD64,688,000	\$ 310,017 (USD 10,298,000)	\$ 1,405,880	2.42%~2.58%
Taishin International Bank	11,164 (USD 371,000)	11,164	USD 1,000,000	-	11,164	-
Taipei Fubon Bank	503,366 (USD16,720,000)	503,366	USD40,500,000	451,590 (USD 15,000,000)	51,776	2.98%~3.38%
	<u>\$ 2,230,427</u>	<u>\$ 2,230,427</u>		<u>\$ 761,607</u>	<u>\$ 1,468,820</u>	

B. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the price that arose from factoring of accounts receivable but not yet received from banks in advance amounted to \$1,521,972 and \$1,468,820, respectively, which were reclassified as other receivables.

C. Information of the pledged assets due of above factoring agreements are provided in Note 9.

D. Certain notes receivable that were endorsed and transferred to other parties meet the requirements of derecognition as financial assets. The Group retains the obligation to pay as endorser only when the issuer or acceptor of a note refuses to pay at maturity; however, the credit rating of issuers or acceptors of the aforementioned notes is very high. Notes receivable endorsed and transferred to other parties which were derecognised before maturity are summarised as follows:

(December 31, 2019 : None)

	December 31, 2020
Amount derecognized	\$ 17,725
	(RMB 4,066,000)

(7) Inventories

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Raw materials	\$ 4,450,468	\$ 2,589,618
Work in progress	865,440	661,354
Finished goods	3,312,385	2,549,417
Inventory in transit	176,514	96,834
	<u>\$ 8,804,807</u>	<u>\$ 5,897,223</u>

The cost of inventories recognised as expense for the period:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Cost of goods sold	\$ 30,562,804	\$ 26,480,265
Loss on decline in market value	94,856	237,827
	<u>\$ 30,657,660</u>	<u>\$ 26,718,092</u>

(8) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	2020	2019
At January 1	\$ 5,865	\$ 9,251
Share of profit or loss of investments accounted for using the equity method	481 (	3,081)
Effect of exchange rate changes	246 (	305)
At December 31	<u>\$ 6,592</u>	<u>\$ 5,865</u>

The Group acquired 30% of the shares of the associated company, MECSware GmbH, whose principal place of business is in Germany, its net gain (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$1,604 and (\$10,270), respectively.

(9) Property, plant and equipment

		2020							
		Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Development equipment	Office and other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Unfinished construction	Total
January 1									
Cost		\$ 433,008	\$ 1,372,822	\$ 2,296,973	\$ 946,824	\$ 771,072	\$ 125,932	\$ 1,073	\$ 5,947,764
Accumulated depreciation		<u>-</u>	<u>(284,710)</u>	<u>(1,607,829)</u>	<u>(612,581)</u>	<u>(428,106)</u>	<u>(18,916)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,952,142)</u>
		<u>\$ 433,008</u>	<u>\$ 1,088,172</u>	<u>\$ 689,144</u>	<u>\$ 334,243</u>	<u>\$ 342,966</u>	<u>\$ 107,016</u>	<u>\$ 1,073</u>	<u>\$ 2,995,622</u>
At January 1		\$ 433,008	\$ 1,088,172	\$ 689,144	\$ 334,243	\$ 342,966	\$ 107,016	\$ 1,073	\$ 2,995,622
Additions		239,061	36,833	422,755	159,254	167,621	461	1,096	1,027,081
Disposals		-	-	(20,083)	-	(1,252)	-	-	(21,335)
Reclassifications		514,324	226,843	(100,154)	10,986	13,166	-	(2,180)	662,985
Depreciation charge		-	(42,387)	(200,639)	(114,212)	(118,386)	(36,994)	-	(512,618)
Net exchange differences		<u>(9)</u>	<u>6,728</u>	<u>2,372</u>	<u>3,070</u>	<u>(369)</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12,108</u>
At December 31		<u>\$ 1,186,384</u>	<u>\$ 1,316,189</u>	<u>\$ 793,395</u>	<u>\$ 393,341</u>	<u>\$ 403,746</u>	<u>\$ 70,788</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,163,843</u>
December 31									
Cost		\$ 1,186,384	\$ 1,717,582	\$ 5,529,938	\$ 1,101,696	\$ 940,064	\$ 127,483	\$ -	\$ 7,603,147
Accumulated depreciation		<u>-</u>	<u>(401,393)</u>	<u>(1,736,543)</u>	<u>(708,355)</u>	<u>(536,318)</u>	<u>(56,695)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,439,304)</u>
		<u>\$ 1,186,384</u>	<u>\$ 1,316,189</u>	<u>\$ 793,395</u>	<u>\$ 393,341</u>	<u>\$ 403,746</u>	<u>\$ 70,788</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,163,843</u>
		2019							
		Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Development equipment	Office and other equipment	Leased assets and leasehold improvements	Unfinished construction	Total
January 1									
Cost		\$433,008	\$ 1,359,105	\$ 2,400,234	\$ 829,054	\$ 638,121	\$ 387,162	\$ 763	\$ 6,047,447
Accumulated depreciation		<u>-</u>	<u>(259,225)</u>	<u>(1,591,349)</u>	<u>(527,263)</u>	<u>(349,303)</u>	<u>(70,168)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,797,308)</u>
		<u>\$433,008</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,880</u>	<u>\$ 808,885</u>	<u>\$ 301,791</u>	<u>\$ 288,818</u>	<u>\$ 316,994</u>	<u>\$ 763</u>	<u>\$ 3,250,139</u>
At January 1		\$433,008	\$ 1,099,880	\$ 808,885	\$ 301,791	\$ 288,818	\$ 316,994	\$ 763	\$ 3,250,139
Additions		-	40,381	118,346	115,215	108,540	32,021	26,723	441,226
Disposals		-	-	(9,448)	-	(1,262)	-	-	(10,710)
Reclassifications		-	-	34,265	24,420	41,048	(226,466)	(26,386)	(153,119)
Depreciation charge		-	(32,424)	(247,404)	(101,311)	(93,644)	(12,851)	-	(487,634)
Net exchange differences		<u>-</u>	<u>(19,665)</u>	<u>(15,500)</u>	<u>(5,872)</u>	<u>(534)</u>	<u>(2,682)</u>	<u>(27)</u>	<u>(44,280)</u>
At December 31		<u>\$433,008</u>	<u>\$ 1,088,172</u>	<u>\$ 689,144</u>	<u>\$ 334,243</u>	<u>\$ 342,966</u>	<u>\$ 107,016</u>	<u>\$ 1,073</u>	<u>\$ 2,995,622</u>
December 31									
Cost		\$433,008	\$ 1,372,822	\$ 2,296,973	\$ 946,824	\$ 771,072	\$ 125,932	\$ 1,073	\$ 5,947,764
Accumulated depreciation		<u>-</u>	<u>(284,710)</u>	<u>(1,607,829)</u>	<u>(612,581)</u>	<u>(428,106)</u>	<u>(18,916)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,952,142)</u>
		<u>\$433,008</u>	<u>\$ 1,088,172</u>	<u>\$ 689,144</u>	<u>\$ 334,243</u>	<u>\$ 342,966</u>	<u>\$ 107,016</u>	<u>\$ 1,073</u>	<u>\$ 2,995,622</u>

- A. The Group leased some offices in Nankang Software Park through a capital lease, which were reclassified from leased assets to right-of-use assets on January 1, 2019. In addition, the Group exercised the purchase right of some leasing offices, which were reclassified from leased assets to land, buildings and structures in December 2020. Please refer to Notes 6(10) and (30) for details.
- B. The Group has no property, plant and equipment that were pledged to others as collateral.

(10) Leasing arrangements - lessee

- A. The Group leases various assets including land, land use right, buildings and equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 51 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing, transfer, sublease and share purposes.
- B. Short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months include dormitories, business vehicles and office.
- C. The movements of right-of-use assets of the Group are as follows:

	2020			
	Land	Land use right	Buildings	Total
At January 1	\$ 94,163	\$ 82,115	\$ 427,433	\$ 603,711
Additions	-	-	243,241	243,241
Lease modifications	417,444	- (	82,683)	334,761
Reclassifications	(511,607 )	- (	137,213)	(648,820)
Depreciation charge	- (	2,662)	(91,769)	(94,431)
Net exchange differences	-	667 (	906)	(239)
At December 31	\$ -	\$ 80,120	\$ 358,103	\$ 438,223

	2019			
	Land	Land use right	Buildings	Total
At January 1	\$ 94,163	\$ 85,050	\$ 439,215	\$ 618,428
Additions	-	-	65,382	65,382
Lease modifications	-	- (	3,234)	(3,234)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	- (	2,780)	(68,928)	(71,708)
Net exchange differences	- (	155)	5,002)	(5,157)
At December 31	\$ 94,163	\$ 82,155	\$ 427,433	\$ 603,711

- D. The information on income and expense accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 7,567	\$ 11,657
Expense on short-term lease contracts	11,596	40,090
Expense on leases of low-value assets	589	514
Gain on early termination of lease	175	-

- E. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's total cash outflow for leases amounted to \$314,766 and \$135,036, respectively.

(11) Intangible assets

	Computer software	Development expenditure	Goodwill	Patents	Total
January 1, 2020					
Cost	\$ 523,921	\$ 261,622	\$ 46,256	\$ 18,529	\$ 850,328
Accumulated amortisation	(309,985)	(192,757)	-	(6,263)	(509,005)
	<u>\$ 213,936</u>	<u>\$ 68,865</u>	<u>\$ 46,256</u>	<u>\$ 12,266</u>	<u>\$ 341,323</u>
At January 1, 2020	\$ 213,936	\$ 68,865	\$ 46,256	\$ 12,266	\$ 341,323
Additions—acquired separately	160,152	-	-	5,038	165,190
Additions— from internal development	-	17,303	-	-	17,303
Disposal	-	-	-	(709)	(709)
Amortisation charge	(77,188)	(20,437)	-	(3,798)	(101,423)
Net exchange differences	86	-	402	-	488
At December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 296,986</u>	<u>\$ 65,731</u>	<u>\$ 46,658</u>	<u>\$ 12,797</u>	<u>\$ 422,172</u>
December 31, 2020					
Cost	\$ 608,250	\$ 278,925	\$ 46,658	\$ 21,889	\$ 955,722
Accumulated amortisation	(311,264)	(213,194)	-	(9,092)	(533,550)
	<u>\$ 296,986</u>	<u>\$ 65,731</u>	<u>\$ 46,658</u>	<u>\$ 12,797</u>	<u>\$ 422,172</u>
	Computer software	Development expenditure	Goodwill	Patents	Total
January 1, 2019					
Cost	\$ 520,946	\$ 246,009	\$ 47,911	\$ 13,398	\$ 828,264
Accumulated amortisation	(290,685)	(175,056)	-	(3,184)	(468,925)
	<u>\$ 230,261</u>	<u>\$ 70,953</u>	<u>\$ 47,911</u>	<u>\$ 10,214</u>	<u>\$ 359,339</u>
At January 1, 2019	\$ 230,261	\$ 70,953	\$ 47,911	\$ 10,214	\$ 359,339
Additions—acquired separately	57,354	-	-	5,241	62,595
Additions— from internal development	-	15,613	-	-	15,613
Disposal	-	-	-	(53)	(53)
Amortisation charge	(73,273)	(17,701)	-	(3,136)	(94,110)
Net exchange differences	(406)	-	(1,655)	-	(2,061)
At December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 213,936</u>	<u>\$ 68,865</u>	<u>\$ 42,256</u>	<u>\$ 12,266</u>	<u>\$ 341,323</u>
December 31, 2019					
Cost	\$ 523,921	\$ 261,622	\$ 46,256	\$ 18,529	\$ 850,328
Accumulated amortisation	(309,985)	(192,757)	-	(6,263)	(509,005)
	<u>\$ 213,936</u>	<u>\$ 68,865</u>	<u>\$ 42,256</u>	<u>\$ 12,266</u>	<u>\$ 341,323</u>

A. Details of amortisation on intangible assets are as follows:

	Years ended ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Operating costs	\$ 21,770	\$ 19,405
Operating expenses	79,653	74,705
	<u>\$ 101,423</u>	<u>\$ 94,110</u>

B. The Group has entered into an assets exchange contract with Prescience Limited on July 30, 2019, exchanging 600 thousand shares of Prescience Limited's convertible bonds on hand and its interest receivable for the application technology related to Internet of Things amounting to \$7,978.

C. The Group has no intangible assets pledged to others as collateral.

(12) Short-term borrowings

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Bank borrowings		
Unsecured borrowings	\$ 1,744,632	\$ 1,256,500
Interest rate range	0.45%~0.72%	0.45%~2.68%

(13) Bonds payable

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Bonds payable	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 2,300,000
Less: Current portion	-	-
	<u>\$ 3,700,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,300,000</u>

The terms of the unsecured corporate bonds issued by the Company are as follows:

The Company issued the first domestic unsecured corporate bonds in 2020 and 2019 amounting to \$1,400,000 and \$2,300,000 based on the face value at an annual rate of 1% and 1.02%, respectively, as approved by the regulatory authority. Those bonds mature in 5 years from the issue date, the periods are from July 17, 2020 to July 17, 2025 and July 26, 2019 to July 26, 2024, respectively. The bonds were listed on the Taipei Exchange and will be redeemed in cash at face value at the maturity date.

(14) Pensions

A. Defined benefit plans

- (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee.

Also, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

(b) Amounts recognised in balance sheet is as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	\$ 147,490	\$ 142,268
Fair value of plan assets	(94,759)	(86,080)
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 52,731</u>	<u>\$ 56,188</u>

(c) Change of net defined obligation is as follows:

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit obligation
<u>Year 2020</u>			
January 1	\$ 142,268	(\$ 86,080)	\$ 56,188
Current service cost	449	-	449
Interest (expense) income	996	(602)	394
	<u>143,713</u>	<u>(86,682)</u>	<u>57,031</u>
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	4,669	-	4,669
Experience adjustments	(432)	(2,872)	(3,304)
	<u>4,237</u>	<u>(2,872)</u>	<u>1,365</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	(5,665)	(5,665)
Paid pension	(460)	460	-
December 31	<u>\$ 147,490</u>	<u>(\$ 94,759)</u>	<u>\$ 52,731</u>

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit obligation
<u>Year 2019</u>			
January 1	\$ 134,185	(\$ 77,321)	\$ 56,864
Current service cost	452	-	452
Interest (expense) income	1,208	(696)	512
	<u>135,845</u>	<u>(78,017)</u>	<u>57,828</u>
Remeasurements:			
Change in financial assumptions	2,454	-	2,454
Experience adjustments	3,969	(2,939)	1,030
	<u>6,423</u>	<u>(2,939)</u>	<u>3,484</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	(5,124)	(5,124)
December 31	<u>\$ 142,268</u>	<u>(\$ 86,080)</u>	<u>\$ 56,188</u>

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorized by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The assumptions of pensions are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.30%	0.70%
Future salary increases	3.00%	3.00%

Future mortality rate was estimated based on the 5th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

The effect to defined benefit obligation since changing of main actuarial assumptions is as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2020				
Effect to present value of defined benefit obligation (\$	2,945)	\$ 3,037	\$ 2,584	(\$ 2,524)
December 31, 2019				
Effect to present value of defined benefit obligation (\$	3,058)	\$ 3,158	\$ 2,727	(\$ 2,659)

The sensitivity analysis is based on other assumptions that are unchanged to analyse the effect of one assumption that changed. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method used to calculate the net pension liabilities in the balance sheet and sensitivity analysis is the same. The method used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis in the current period is the as same as in the previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021 amount to \$5,665.

(g) As of December 31, 2020, the weighted average duration of the pension plan is 8 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Not later than 1 year	\$	9,387
1 to 2 years		14,314
2 to 5 years		31,869
More than 5 years		95,574
	\$	<u>151,144</u>

B. Defined contribution plans

- (a) The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.
- (b) The Company’s mainland China subsidiaries have a defined contribution plan. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the People’s Republic of China (PRC) are based on certain percentage of employees’ monthly salaries and wages. Other than the monthly contributions, the Group has no further obligations.
- (c) The Group’s other foreign subsidiaries contributed pension to the relevant pension authorities under local regulations.
- (d) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$174,952 and \$219,897, respectively.

(15) Share-based payment

- A. Certain employees of the Group are entitled to share-based payment as part of their remunerations; services are provided by the employees in return for the equity instruments granted. These plans are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions.
- B. The arrangements of share-based payment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Grant quantity (in thousand)	Contract period	Vesting condition
Employee option plan	2015.5.27	10,000	10 years	(Note)
Employee option plan	2020.8.20	12,000	10 years	(Note)
Treasury share to employee plan	2020.8.20	335	N/A	Immediately vested

(Note) The Company issues new shares when employees exercise options. The granted period of option and exercisable ratio are as follows:

<u>Granted period of option</u>	<u>Accumulated ratio of exercisable stock option</u>
After 2 years	50%
After 3 years	75%
After 4 years	100%

C. Details of the share-based payment arrangements in 2015 are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	No. of options (in thousand)	Weighted- average exercise price (in dollars)	No. of options (in thousand)	Weighted- average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	3,865	\$ 49.70	7,266	\$ 51.60
Options exercised	(2,720)	47.70	(3,401)	49.70
Options outstanding at December 31	<u>1,145</u>	47.70	<u>3,865</u>	49.70
Options exercisable at December 31	<u>1,145</u>		<u>3,865</u>	

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the range of exercise prices of stock options outstanding was NT\$47.7 and NT\$49.7 (in dollars), respectively; the weighted-average remaining contractual period was 0.875 years and 1.875 years, respectively.

D. Details of the share-based payment arrangements in 2020 are as follows:

	2020	
	No. of options (in thousand)	Weighted- average exercise price (in dollars)
Options outstanding at January 1	-	\$ -
Options granted	<u>12,000</u>	30.00
Options outstanding at December 31	<u>12,000</u>	30.00
Options exercisable at December 31	<u>-</u>	

As at December 31, 2020, the range of exercise prices of stock options outstanding was NT\$30 (in dollars); the weighted-average remaining contractual period was 9.641 years.

E. The weighted-average stock price of stock options at exercise dates for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$71.99 (in dollars).

F. The fair value of stock options granted on grant date is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Relevant information is as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Expected price volatility	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee stock options	2015.5.27							
-After 2 years		\$ 63.6	\$ 57.6	27.79%	6.0 years	4.79%	1.17%	\$ 9.15
-After 3 years		63.6	57.6	27.79%	6.5 years	4.79%	1.24%	9.26
-After 4 years		63.6	57.6	27.79%	7.0 years	4.79%	1.31%	9.34
Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Expected price volatility	Expected option life	Expected dividends	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Employee stock options	2020.8.20							
-After 2 years		\$ 74.7	\$ 30	27.61%	6.0 years	3.88%	0.33%	\$ 31.90
-After 3 years		74.7	30	27.84%	7.0 years	3.88%	0.35%	30.54
-After 4 years		74.7	30	27.50%	8.0 years	3.88%	0.36%	29.14

Note 1: The exercise prices have been adjusted to reflect the change of outstanding shares (i.e. the shares issued for cash, the appropriation of earnings, issuance of new shares in connection with merger, or issuance of new shares of other companies) in accordance with the employee stock option plan.

Note 2: Expected price volatility is based on the historical average volatility on return of one year before valuation date. The source is from the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Note 3: Expected price volatility is based on the recent historical average volatility of the stock prices with each length of the stock options' expected life. The source is from the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

Note 4: The expected life of the share options is based on historical date and current expectations.

G. The Company transferred treasury shares to employees, the fair value of the stock options and its detailed information are as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price (in dollars)	Exercise price (in dollars)	Fair value per unit (in dollars)
Treasury share to employee plan	2020.8.20	\$ 74.7	\$ 65.3	\$ 9.4

H. Expenses incurred on share-based payment transactions are shown below:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Compensation costs	\$ 58,687	\$ 2,919

(16) Current provisions

	Warranty	Royalty	Total
At January 1, 2020	\$ 188,048	\$ -	\$ 188,048
Additional provisions	167,473	85,184	252,657
Reversal during the period	(152,292)	-	(152,292)
Effect of exchange rate changes	17	-	17
At December 31, 2020	\$ 203,246	\$ 85,184	\$ 288,430

	Warranty	Royalty	Total
At January 1, 2019	\$ 100,615	\$ -	\$ 100,615
Additional provisions	217,769	-	217,769
Reversal during the period	(130,048)	-	(130,048)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(288)	-	(288)
At December 31, 2019	\$ 188,048	\$ -	\$ 188,048

A. Warranty

A provision for maintenance warranties is recognised for expected warranty claims on products sold, based on historical data of warranty and management's judgement. It is expected to be used during the coming year.

B. Royalty

The Group estimates the possible royalty expenses based on the industry characteristics, other known events and management's judgement and recognises such expenses within 'cost of goods sold' when related product is sold. Any changes in industry circumstances might affect the provision for royalty. Provisions shall be paid when patent owner claims for payment.

(17) Share capital

A. The Company's authorized capital was all \$5,000,000, as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, consisting of 500,000 thousand shares. Paid-in capital were \$2,517,748 and \$2,490,548, respectively, with par value of NT\$10. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

The number of common shares at the beginning and the end of the period is reconciled as below:

	2020 (in thousand)	2019 (in thousand)
At January 1	249,055	241,696
Exercise of employee share options	2,720	3,401
Purchase of treasury shares	(1,998)	-
Treasury stocks transferred to employees	335	3,958
At December 31	250,112	249,055

B. In order to boost the Company's working capital, repay bank loans, enhance financial structure, purchase raw materials, and acquire funding needed for long-term development, the shareholders resolved in their meeting held on June 15, 2020 to raise capital by private offering of either common stock or domestic/foreign convertible bonds. Private offering of common stock shall not exceed 50,000 thousand shares, and private offering of domestic/foreign convertible bonds shall not exceed \$3,000,000 or USD \$100,000 thousand. Considering that the aforementioned capital increase was not processed within one year after the resolution date, the Company will no longer process the increase in capital as resolved by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2021.

C. Treasury stocks

(a) Reasons for the share reacquisition and movements in the number of the Company's treasury stocks are as follows: (December 31, 2019: None.)

Name of company holding	Reason for reacquisition	December 31, 2020	
		Number of shares (in thousand)	Carrying amount
The Company	To be reissued to employees	1,663	\$ 108,593

(b) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, the number of shares bought back as treasury stocks should not exceed 10% of the number of the Company's issued and outstanding shares and the amount of shares bought back should not exceed the sum of retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realised capital surplus.

(c) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury stocks should not be pledged as collateral and is not entitled to dividends before it is reissued.

(d) Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act, treasury stocks should be reissued to the employees within five years from the reacquisition date and shares not reissued within the five-year period are to be retired.

(18) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. However, capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

	Additional paid-in capital in excess of par, ordinary share	Conversion premium of convertible corporate bonds	Trade of treasury Share	Employee stock options	Employee restricted stocks	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries
At January 1, 2020	\$ 459,541	\$ 1,382,485	\$ 25,800	\$ 35,764	\$ 25,934	\$ 8,628
Exercise of employee share options	127,713	-	-	(25,169)	-	-
Compensation cost of employee stock options	-	-	-	58,687	-	-
Transfer treasury share	-	-	3,149	(3,149)	-	-
At December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 587,254</u>	<u>\$ 1,382,485</u>	<u>\$ 28,949</u>	<u>\$ 66,133</u>	<u>\$ 25,934</u>	<u>\$ 8,628</u>

	Additional paid-in capital in excess of par, ordinary share	Conversion premium of convertible corporate bonds	Trade of treasury Share	Employee stock options	Employee restricted stocks	Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries
At January 1, 2019	\$ 293,052	\$ 1,382,485	\$ 15,588	\$ 74,527	\$ 25,934	\$ 8,628
Exercise of employee share options	166,489	-	-	(31,470)	-	-
Compensation cost of employee stock options	-	-	-	2,919	-	-
Transfer treasury share	-	-	10,212	(10,212)	-	-
At December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 459,541</u>	<u>\$ 1,382,485</u>	<u>\$ 25,800</u>	<u>\$ 35,764</u>	<u>\$ 25,934</u>	<u>\$ 8,628</u>

(19) Retained earnings

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation adopted by the shareholders during their meeting, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset accumulated deficit and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve until the amount of legal reserve is equal to the amount of paid-in capital. After the provision or reversal of special reserve, the appropriation of the remaining earnings along with the unappropriated earnings of prior years and current adjustment on unappropriated earnings as distributable retained earnings, and shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders, and appropriated in accordance with the proportion of total share amount.
- B. The policy for dividend distribution should reflect factors such as current and future investment environment, fund requirements, domestic and international competition and capital budgets, as well as the benefit of stockholders, share bonus equilibrium, and long-term financial planning etc. It may be paid in cash or in the form of share dividends. Accordingly, at least 10% of the dividends must be paid in the form of cash.

- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- D. (a) In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
- (b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi Letter No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently.
- (c) As of January 1, 2018, the amount of special reserve set aside for the first-time adoption of IFRSs amounted to \$131,678. Furthermore, the Company did not reverse special reserve to retained earnings during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 as a result of the use, disposal or reclassification of related assets. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the amount of special reserve set aside for the first-time adoption of IFRSs all amounted to \$131,678.
- E. (a) Details of 2019 and 2018 earnings appropriation resolved by the stockholders on June 15, 2020 and June 12, 2019, respectively, are as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>		<u>Year ended December 31, 2018</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Dividends per share (in dollars)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Dividends per share (in dollars)</u>
Legal reserve appropriated	\$ 103,560		\$ 80,759	
Special reserve appropriated	127,212		-	
Reversal of special reserve	-	(	31,550)	
Cash dividends	747,164	\$ 3.00	612,239	\$ 2.50

Information about the appropriation of retained earnings of the Company as proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the shareholders will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

- (b) Details of 2020 earnings appropriation proposed by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2021 are as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2020</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Dividends per share (in dollars)</u>
Legal reserve appropriated	\$ 90,624	
Special reserve appropriated	188,322	
Cash dividends	650,291	\$ 2.60

- F. For the information relating to employees' compensation and directors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(26).

(20) Other equity items

	2020			
	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Gains (losses) on hedging instruments	Total
At January 1	(\$ 576,484)	\$ 1,310	\$ 66,548	(\$ 508,626)
Currency translation differences:				
–Group	21,320	-	-	21,320
Valuation adjustment	- (47,430)	-	-	(47,430)
Revaluation – tax	-	13,439	-	13,439
Gains (losses) on hedging instruments:				
-Gain (loss) on fair value	-	- (165,487)	(165,487)	(165,487)
-Tax on fair value gains (losses)	-	-	33,097	33,097
-Transfers to sales of goods	-	- (77,136)	(77,136)	(77,136)
-Tax on transfers to sales of goods	-	-	15,428	15,428
-Transfers to inventories	-	-	23,059	23,059
-Tax on inventories	-	- (4,612)	(4,612)	(4,612)
At December 31	(\$ 645,446)	(\$ 32,681)	(\$ 109,103)	(\$ 696,948)

	2019			
	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Gains (losses) on hedging instruments	Total
At January 1	(\$ 361,896)	(\$ 52,833)	\$ 33,316	(\$ 381,413)
Currency translation differences:				
–Group	(214,588)	-	-	(214,588)
Valuation adjustment	-	57,369	-	57,369
Revaluation – tax	-	2,204	-	2,204
Revaluation transferred to retained earnings-gross	(5,430)	-	-	(5,430)
Gains (losses) on hedging instruments:				
-Gain (loss) on fair value	-	-	154,589	154,589
-Tax on fair value gains (losses)	-	- (30,918)	(30,918)	(30,918)
-Transfers to sales of goods	-	- (94,739)	(94,739)	(94,739)
-Tax on transfers to sales of goods	-	-	18,948	18,948
-Transfers to inventories	-	- (13,475)	(13,475)	(13,475)
-Tax on transfers to inventories	-	-	2,695	2,695
-Ineffective hedging transfer to profit or loss	-	- (4,835)	(4,835)	(4,835)
-Tax on ineffective hedging transfer to profit or loss	-	-	967	967
At December 31	(\$ 576,484)	\$ 1,310	66,548	(\$ 508,626)

(21) Operating revenue

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following major product lines and also in each reportable operating segment:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Fixed mobile convergence products	\$ 13,013,980	\$ 11,288,646
Home gateway	10,512,124	9,042,408
IoT Solutions	5,972,785	5,629,223
Enterprise	5,938,354	5,225,494
Others	659,038	611,359
	<u>\$ 36,096,281</u>	<u>\$ 31,797,130</u>

B. Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities recognized by the Group as a result of revenue from contracts with customers are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	January 1, 2019
Sales contract	<u>\$ 108,626</u>	<u>\$ 72,144</u>	<u>\$ 214,098</u>

(a) Significant changes in contract liabilities

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Group's advanced payment from customers for product development is increasing due to the recent application for 5G network technology; for the year ended December 31, 2019, the advanced payment from customers is decreasing due to the mass commercial production.

(b) Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Sales contract	<u>\$ 69,540</u>	<u>\$ 214,498</u>

C. Refund liabilities

Sales revenue was recognized based on contract price net of sales discounts and allowances. The merchandise is often sold with sales discounts and allowances based on aggregate sales over a 12-month period. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the sales discounts and allowances, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. A refund liability is recognized for expected sales discounts and allowances payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. The payment terms for sales are normally 30 to 210 days after delivery. The time between the transfer of promised goods or services to the client and collection of payment does not exceed one year. Therefore, the Group does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Refund liabilities	\$ 211,617	\$ 166,421

(22) Other income

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Dividend income	\$ 10,711	\$ 33,198
Rental revenue	1,634	447
Others	11,082	9,630
	<u>\$ 23,427</u>	<u>\$ 43,275</u>

(23) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Net gains on financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 84,735	\$ 219,765
Net currency exchange (losses) gains	(118,611)	40,513
Gains (losses) on disposals of property, plant and equipment	21 (	5,651)
Losses on disposals of intangible assets	(709)(	53)
Gains on early termination of lease	175	-
Others	(5,396)(	2,267)
	<u>(\$ 39,785)</u>	<u>\$ 252,307</u>

Considering the Group was no longer expecting hedge instruments, the Group reclassified hedging instruments to net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss amounting to \$3,868 for the year ended December 31, 2019.

(24) Finance costs

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Interest expense		
-Bank borrowing	\$ 32,770	\$ 75,212
-Bonds payable	29,968	10,155
-Lease contracts	7,567	11,657
	<u>\$ 70,305</u>	<u>\$ 97,024</u>

(25) Additional information of expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Employee benefit expense	\$ 3,934,540	\$ 3,753,442
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	512,618	487,634
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	101,423	94,110
Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	94,431	71,708
	<u>\$ 4,643,012</u>	<u>\$ 4,406,894</u>

(26) Employee benefit expense

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Wages and salaries	\$ 3,310,506	\$ 3,188,450
Pension costs	175,795	220,861
Labor and health insurance fees	144,543	126,217
Directors' remuneration	27,329	30,154
Employee compensation cost	58,687	2,919
Other personnel expenses	217,680	184,841
	<u>\$ 3,934,540</u>	<u>\$ 3,753,442</u>

A. According to the Articles of Incorporation, 12%-18% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 2.5% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors. Qualification requirements of employees include the employees of subsidiaries of the company meeting certain specific requirements. If the Company has an accumulated deficit, earnings should be reserved to cover losses. Independent directors did not participate in the abovementioned distribution of directors' remuneration.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, employees' compensation was accrued at \$194,039 and \$231,275, respectively; directors' remuneration was accrued at \$19,961 and \$22,725, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 15.5% and 1.59% of distributable profit of current year.

The 2019 employees' compensation and directors' remuneration as resolved by the Board of Directors amounted to \$231,275 and \$22,725, respectively and there is no difference with financial statements in 2019. The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration will be distributed in the form of cash.

Information about employees' compensation and directors' remuneration of the Company as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(27) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the period	\$ 251,491	\$ 250,882
Prior year income tax overestimation	(7,182)	(54,350)
Total current tax	<u>244,309</u>	<u>196,532</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(35,798)	46,803
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 208,511</u>	<u>\$ 243,335</u>

(b) The income tax charge/(credit) relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Hedging instruments benefit of effective hedging in cash flow hedging	\$ 43,913	\$ 8,308
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,439	(2,204)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	274	(698)
	<u>\$ 57,626</u>	<u>\$ 5,406</u>

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate (Note)	\$ 292,837	\$ 295,434
Expenses disallowed by tax regulation	34,048	34,727
Tax exempt income by tax regulation	(88,015)	(26,965)
Prior year income tax overestimation	(7,182)	(54,350)
Effect from investment tax credits	(43,862)	(39,393)
Taxable loss not recognised as deferred tax assets	3,693	24,668
Temporary difference not recognised as deferred tax assets	707	5,091
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	(3,345)	(3,273)
Tax on undistributed earnings	2,883	7,396
Tax on remittance of overseas earnings	16,747	-
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 208,511</u>	<u>\$ 243,335</u>

Note: The basis of the applicable tax rate is calculated based on the applicable tax rate of the relevant country.

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

	January 1, 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Translation differences	December 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets:					
Temporary differences					
Unrealised bonus and other expenses	\$ 211,245	\$ 28,634	\$ -	\$ 456	\$ 240,355
Unrealised inventory loss	50,494	(7,571)	-	105	43,028
Current provision	38,012	19,921	-	5	57,938
Refund liabilities	33,284	9,039	-	-	42,323
Net defined benefit liabilities	11,237	(965)	274	-	10,546
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value	7,774	(11,005)	13,439	(191)	10,017
Expected credit loss	979	1,978	-	46	3,003
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	656	(656)	-	-	-
Unrealised loss on hedging instruments	-	-	27,276	-	27,276
Tax losses	1,514	10,283	-	(526)	11,271
Investment tax credits	9,012	(9,012)	-	-	-
Subtotal	<u>364,207</u>	<u>40,646</u>	<u>40,989</u>	<u>(105)</u>	<u>445,737</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Temporary differences					
Income from investment accounted for using equity method	(128,885)	(1,956)	-	871	(129,970)
Unrealised gain on hedging instruments	(16,637)	-	16,637	-	-
Tax difference from research development expenditure	(13,774)	627	-	-	(13,147)
Tax difference from depreciation	(1,760)	80	-	3	(1,677)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	-	(3,599)	-	-	(3,599)
Subtotal	<u>(161,056)</u>	<u>(4,848)</u>	<u>11,637</u>	<u>874</u>	<u>(148,393)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 203,151</u>	<u>(\$ 35,798)</u>	<u>\$ 57,626</u>	<u>\$ 769</u>	<u>\$ 297,344</u>

	January 1, 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Translation differences	December 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets:					
Temporary differences:					
Unrealized bonus and other expenses	\$ 236,487	(\$ 22,364)	\$ -	(\$ 2,878)	\$ 211,245
Unrealized inventory loss	36,729	15,214	-	(1,449)	50,494
Current provision	34,769	3,315	-	(72)	38,012
Refund liabilities	35,578	(2,294)	-	-	33,284
Net defined benefit liabilities	11,372	(833)	698	-	11,237
Unrealized loss on financial assets at fair value	25,132	(19,562)	2,204	-	7,774
Expected credit loss	1,229	(237)	-	(13)	979
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	14,260	(13,604)	-	-	656
Tax losses	1,783	(435)	-	166	1,514
Investment tax credits	-	9,012	-	-	9,012
Subtotal	<u>397,339</u>	<u>(31,788)</u>	<u>2,902</u>	<u>(4,246)</u>	<u>364,207</u>
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary differences:					
Income from investment accounted for using equity method	(113,835)	(15,462)	-	412	(128,885)
Tax difference from research development expenditure	(14,191)	417	-	-	(13,774)
Unrealized gain on hedging instruments	(8,329)	-	(8,308)	-	(16,637)
Tax difference from depreciation	(1,845)	30	-	55	(1,760)
Subtotal	<u>(138,200)</u>	<u>(15,015)</u>	<u>(8,308)</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>(161,056)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 259,139</u>	<u>(\$ 46,803)</u>	<u>(\$ 5,406)</u>	<u>(\$ 3,779)</u>	<u>\$ 203,151</u>

D. Details of the amount the Group is entitled as investment tax credit are as follows: (December 31, 2020: none)

December 31, 2019			
Qualifying items	Unused tax credits	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
Research and development	\$ 12,874	\$ 3,862	2020

E. Expiration dates of unused tax losses and amounts of unrecognised deferred tax assets are as follows:

December 31, 2020					
Region	Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
Mainland China	2015-2020	\$ 48,392	\$ 48,392	\$ 6,624	2025-2030
Americas	2019-2020	121,261	112,423	37,501	Note
Europe	2019	12,411	11,483	2,182	Note
North Asia	2018	10,779	6,773	-	Note

December 31, 2019

Region	Year incurred	Amount filed/ assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
Mainland China	2015-2019	\$ 47,977	\$ 47,977	\$ 8,265	2025-2029
Americas	2019	103,676	103,676	21,880	Note
Europe	2019	12,411	12,411	2,358	Note
North Asia	2018	10,779	6,773	-	Note

Note: Under the regulations of the country where the overseas subsidiaries are located, tax losses can be applied to taxable profit in the succeeding years with no limitation on times.

F. The amounts of deductible temporary difference that are not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deductible temporary differences	\$ 122,957	\$ 126,513

G. The Company has not recognised taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries as deferred tax liabilities. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the amounts of temporary difference unrecognised as deferred tax liabilities were \$802,932 and \$737,203, respectively.

H. Assessment and approval of income tax returns by the Tax Authority:

	Assessment and approval of income tax returns
The Company	2018
Shukuan Investment Ltd.	2018

(28) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2020		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	\$ 907,327	247,872	\$ 3.66
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employee' options	-	3,790	
Employees' compensation	-	3,284	
Treasury stocks	-	74	
Profit attributable to the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ 907,327	255,020	\$ 3.56

	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	\$ 1,032,953	245,582	\$ <u>4.21</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' options	-	1,988	
Employees' compensation	-	<u>3,575</u>	
Profit attributable to the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	\$ <u>1,032,953</u>	<u>251,145</u>	\$ <u>4.11</u>

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date the financial statements were authorized for issuance.

(29) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,038,530	\$ 514,573
Add: Ending balance of advance payment	431,862	61,407
Less: Opening balance of advance payment	(61,407)	(55,897)
Add: Opening balance of equipment payable	65,142	104,638
Less: Ending balance of equipment payable	(48,186)	(65,142)
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ 1,425,941</u>	<u>\$ 559,579</u>
 Purchase of intangible assets	 \$ 182,493	 \$ 70,230
Add: Ending balance of advance payment	90,394	90,720
Less: Opening balance of advance payment	(90,720)	(59,442)
Add: Opening balance of equipment payable	2,474	6,127
Less: Ending balance of equipment payable	(12,850)	(2,474)
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ 171,791</u>	<u>\$ 105,161</u>

(30) Changes in liabilities from financial activities

	Short-term borrowings	Guarantee deposits received	Lease liabilities	Bonds payable	Liabilities from financial activities-gross
At January 1, 2020	\$ 1,256,500	\$ 5,118	\$ 396,978	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 3,958,596
Changes in cash flow from financial activities	488,132	5,437	(302,581)	1,400,000	1,590,988
Changes in cash flow from investing activities (Note)	-	-	(518,463)	-	(518,463)
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	-	132	113	-	245
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	585,361	-	585,361
At December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 1,744,632</u>	<u>\$ 10,687</u>	<u>\$ 161,408</u>	<u>\$ 3,700,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,616,727</u>
	Short-term borrowings	Guarantee deposits received	Lease liabilities	Bonds payable	Liabilities from financial activities-gross
At January 1, 2019	\$ 2,692,520	\$ 2,937	\$ 420,370	\$ -	\$ 3,115,827
Changes in cash flow from financial activities	(1,436,020)	2,364	(93,613)	2,300,000	772,731
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	-	(183)	3,580	-	3,397
Changes in other non-cash items	-	-	66,640	-	66,640
At December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 1,256,500</u>	<u>\$ 5,118</u>	<u>\$ 396,978</u>	<u>\$ 2,300,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,958,596</u>

Note : According to the leasing contract with Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Company exercised the purchase right of some offices in Nangang Software Park in September 2020. By mutual consent, the Company increased the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and then proceeded to settle the payment amounting to \$518,463.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 139,220	\$ 133,800
Post-employee benefits	1,780	1,764
Share-based payment	19,810	1,738
	<u>\$ 160,810</u>	<u>\$ 137,302</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Group's assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

Pledged asset	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Purpose
Guarantee deposits paid	\$ 432,129	\$ 41,311	Custom duty guarantee and performance guarantee
Restricted assets-current (shown as other current assets)	78,829	153,411	Bank acceptance bill
	<u>\$ 121,958</u>	<u>\$ 194,722</u>	

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

- A. The Company has entered into an agreement with an overseas customer. The agreement provided that the overseas customer was required to pay a fee toward specified items prescribed in the agreement and the Company shall be liable for any third party infringement claims. The amount received has been deposited in a trust fund set up by the Company. The Company recognized the trust fund as other financial assets-non-current and other current liabilities.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Other non-current financial assets	\$ 70,796	\$ 70,140
Other current liabilities	57,811	57,811

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the accumulated interest of the trust fund assets was recognized as 'other financial assets-non-current' in the amounts of \$12,985 and \$12,329, respectively.

- B. As of December 31, 2020, the amount of contracted but not yet paid instruments, equipment and construction was \$48,821.
- C. The amounts of performance letters of guarantee issued by banks for the purpose of the research project of the Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs and shipment guarantee are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
NTD	\$ -	\$ 21,856
USD (in thousands)	5,698	1,155
EUR (in thousands)	7	1,000

- D. The amounts of promissory notes issued by banks for factoring accounts receivable and bank borrowing are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
NTD	\$ 2,920,000	\$ 2,840,000
USD (in thousands)	305,125	300,300
EUR (in thousands)	11,800	11,800

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Information about the appropriations of 2020 earnings of the Company is provided in Note 6(19).

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

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

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 81,155	\$ 41,674
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Designation of equity instrument	\$ 245,395	\$ 292,825
Financial assets at amortised cost/Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,218,780	\$ 7,274,715
Notes receivable, net	168,706	632,430
Accounts receivable, net	5,631,544	5,105,140
Other receivables	1,784,829	1,718,531
Guarantee deposits paid	73,439	74,134
Other financial assets	70,796	70,140
	\$ 14,948,094	\$ 14,875,090
Derivative financial assets for hedging	\$ -	\$ 83,186
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial liabilities held for trading	\$ 5,490	\$ 1,742
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 1,744,632	\$ 1,256,500
Notes payable	442,687	755,044
Accounts payable	12,527,102	9,920,778
Other payables	2,906,444	2,766,303
Bonds payable	3,700,000	2,300,000
Guarantee deposits receivable	10,687	5,118
	\$ 21,331,552	\$ 17,003,743
Lease liability (including current portion)	\$ 161,408	\$ 396,978
Derivative financial liabilities for hedging	\$ 136,378	\$ -

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.
- (b) The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

- (c) To minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts are used to hedge certain exchange rate risk, and interest rate swaps are used to fix variable future cash flows. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments. Information about derivative financial instruments that are used to hedge certain exchange rate risk are provided in Notes 6(2) and (4).

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

- i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD and EUR. Exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities.
- ii. The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. The Group also uses forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk on certain items denominated in foreign currencies. Hedge accounting is not applied as they did not qualify for hedge accounting criteria.
- iii. The Group's risk management policy is to hedge anticipated cash flows from sales in EUR and purchase in USD.
- iv. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: USD, EUR and RMB). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

December 31, 2020			
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 274,284	28.51	\$ 7,819,837
RMB:NTD	284,816	4.36	1,241,798
EUR:NTD	11,468	35.06	402,068
USD:RMB	10,678	6.54	304,477
RUB:NTD	618,713	0.39	241,298
JPY:NTD	827,405	0.28	231,673
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 817	28.51	\$ 23,284
<u>Investments accounted for using the equity method</u>			
EUR:NTD	\$ 188	35.06	\$ 6,592

December 31, 2020			
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:RMB	\$ 160,774	6.54	\$ 4,584,374
PHP:NTD	6,660,067	0.59	3,929,440
USD:NTD	123,345	28.51	3,516,566
RMB:NTD	428,834	4.36	1,869,716
EUR:NTD	14,000	35.06	490,840
December 31, 2019			
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 248,731	30.11	\$ 7,488,295
RMB:NTD	508,155	4.32	2,196,093
EUR:NTD	18,868	33.75	636,772
USD:RMB	24,280	6.97	730,974
RUB:NTD	551,032	0.48	266,975
JPY:NTD	593,676	0.28	164,508
<u>Non-monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 3,005	30.11	\$ 90,474
<u>Investments accounted for using equity method</u>			
EUR:NTD	\$ 174	33.75	\$ 5,865
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:RMB	\$ 129,910	6.97	\$ 3,911,070
USD:NTD	139,079	30.11	4,187,112
RMB:NTD	603,853	4.32	2,609,672
EUR:NTD	15,000	33.75	506,232

- v. It is not applicable to disclose the exchange gains or losses for each functional currency due to the fact that the functional currencies used by the Group's entities are diverse.
- vi. The total exchange (loss) gain, including realized and unrealized arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 amounted to (\$118,611) and \$40,513, respectively.

vii. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

Year ended December 31, 2020				
Sensitivity analysis				
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income	
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 78,198	\$	-
RMB:NTD	1%	12,418		-
EUR:NTD	1%	4,021		-
USD:RMB	1%	3,045		-
RUB:NTD	1%	2,413		-
JPY:NTD	1%	2,317		-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:RMB	1%	\$ 45,844	\$	-
PHP:NTD	1%	39,294		-
USD:NTD	1%	35,166		-
RMB:NTD	1%	18,697		-
EUR:NTD	1%	4,908		-

Year ended December 31, 2019				
Sensitivity analysis				
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income	
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:NTD	1%	\$ 74,883	\$	-
RMB:NTD	1%	21,961		-
EUR:NTD	1%	6,368		-
USD:RMB	1%	7,310		-
RUB:NTD	1%	2,670		-
JPY:NTD	1%	1,645		-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<u>Monetary items</u>				
USD:RMB	1%	\$ 39,111	\$	-
USD:NTD	1%	41,871		-
RMB:NTD	1%	26,097		-
EUR:NTD	1%	5,062		-

Price risk

- i. The Group's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.
- ii. The Group's investments in equity and debt securities comprise shares issued by the domestic and foreign companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity and debt securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased/decreased by \$4 and \$234, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other comprehensive income would have increased/decreased by \$2,407 and \$2,747, respectively.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

- i. The Group's main interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in New Taiwan dollars.
- ii. The Group's borrowings are measured at amortised cost. The borrowings are periodically contractually repriced and to that extent are also exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rates.
- iii. If the borrowing interest rate had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, profit, net of tax for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 would have increased/decreased by \$13,957 and \$10,052, respectively. The main factor is that changes in interest expense result in floating-rate borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortised cost.
- ii. Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all customers based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria etc. Certain customers' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment or insurance.

- iii. Credit risk from balances with banks and other financial instruments is managed by the Group's treasury in accordance with the Group's policy. The Group only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions with high credit rating.
- iv. The Group adopted experience of historical transactions to judge whether there is any evidence that the credit risk of financial instruments has been significantly increased after initial recognition. If the contract payments were past due over 90 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition. The default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 270 days.
- v. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of financial assets has occurred:
 - (i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization due to their financial difficulties;
 - (ii) Default.
- vi. The Group classifies customers' accounts receivable in accordance with customer types. The Group applies the simplified approach using provision matrix or loss rate methodology to estimate expected credit loss.
- vii. The Group used the forecastability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of notes and accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the provision matrix are as follows:

		Up to	Up to	Up to		
December 31, 2020	Without past due	1-90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 270 days	Over 271 days	Total
<u>Group 1</u>						
Expected loss rate	0.85%	4.39%	17.00%	17.29%	-	
Total book value	\$ 4,228,493	\$ 732,447	\$ 240,395	\$ 960	\$ -	\$ 5,202,295
Loss allowance	\$ 35,912	\$ 32,178	\$ 40,867	\$ 166	\$ -	\$ 109,123
<u>Group 2</u>						
Expected loss rate	0.19%	1.76%	9.34%	73.39%	-	
Total book value	\$ 486,388	\$ 110,162	\$ 18,026	\$ 13,162	\$ -	\$ 627,738
Loss allowance	\$ 918	\$ 1,944	\$ 1,683	\$ 9,660	\$ -	\$ 14,205
Total book value	\$ 4,714,881	\$ 842,609	\$ 258,421	\$ 14,122	\$ -	\$ 5,830,033
Loss allowance	\$ 36,830	\$ 34,122	\$ 42,550	\$ 9,826	\$ -	\$ 123,328
December 31, 2019	Without past due	Up to	Up to	Up to		
		1-90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 270 days	Over 271 days	Total
<u>Group 1</u>						
Expected loss rate	0.07%	0.83%	1.97%	-	-	
Total book value	\$ 4,087,984	\$ 661,824	\$ 95,043	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,844,851
Loss allowance	\$ 2,877	\$ 5,461	\$ 1,874	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,212
<u>Group 2</u>						
Expected loss rate	0.11%	0.68%	-	-	-	
Total book value	\$ 785,370	\$ 110,473	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 895,843
Loss allowance	\$ 838	\$ 747	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,585
Total book value	\$ 4,873,354	\$ 772,297	\$ 95,043	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,740,694
Loss allowance	\$ 3,715	\$ 6,208	\$ 1,874	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,797

Note: Customer types that are classified based on the Group's credit risk management policy are as follows:

Group 1: The customers have been insured by professional insurance agency.

Group 2: The customers have not been insured by professional insurance agency.

Considering that the accounts receivable are insured, the Group derecognized the impairment loss amounting to \$93,545 and \$8,673 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

viii. Movements in relation to the Group applying the simplified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	2020	2019
At January 1	\$ 3,124	\$ 12,662
Provision for (Reversal of) impairment	28,987 (	9,453)
Write-offs	(2,572)	-
Effect of exchange rate changes	244 (	85)
At December 31	<u>\$ 29,783</u>	<u>\$ 3,124</u>

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Group treasury. Group treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.
- ii. The Group invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits, money market deposits and marketable securities, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.
- iii. The Group has the following undrawn borrowing facilities:

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Floating rate:		
Expiring within one year	<u>\$ 10,488,679</u>	<u>\$ 9,238,793</u>

- iv. The Group's non-derivative financial liabilities were analysed based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date, derivative financial liabilities were analysed based on the fair value on balance sheet date.

Except that the contractual undiscounted cash flows of notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, cross currency swap contracts and forward foreign exchange contracts are approximately equal to its book value and mature within one year, the contractual undiscounted cash flows of remaining financial liabilities are disclosed in the following table:

December 31, 2020	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>Between 1 and 2 years</u>	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>				
Short-term borrowings	\$ 1,79,592	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities	62,608	40,665	34,203	29,850
Bonds payable	37,460	37,460	3,772,257	-
<u>Derivative financial liabilities</u>				
Forward foreign exchange contract	80,295	56,083	-	-

December 31, 2019	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>Between 1 and 2 years</u>	<u>Between 2 and 5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>				
Short-term borrowings	\$ 1,270,559	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Lease liabilities	86,909	79,042	192,167	94,980
Bonds payable	23,460	23,460	2,360,224	-

- v. The Group did not expect the occurrence timing of cash flow of expiry date analysis would be significantly earlier, or the actual amount would significantly differ.

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Group's investment in listed stocks is included in Level 1.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Group's investment in certain derivative instruments is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Group's investment in convertible corporate bonds and equity investment without active market and investment property is included in Level 3.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

- (a) Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, other current assets, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables and other current liabilities are approximate to their fair values.

December 31, 2020				
	Book value	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities:				
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	\$ 161,408	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 152,343
Bonds payable	3,700,000	-	3,735,629	-
	<u>\$ 3,861,408</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,735,629</u>	<u>\$ 152,343</u>

December 31, 2019				
	Book value	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities:				
Lease liabilities (including current portion)	\$ 396,978	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 396,978
Bonds payable	2,300,000	-	2,292,044	-
	<u>\$ 2,696,978</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,292,044</u>	<u>\$ 396,978</u>

- (b) Lease liability and bonds payable: They are measured at present value, which is calculated based on the cash flow expected to be paid and discounted using a market rate prevailing at balance sheet date.

C. Financial instruments and non-financial instruments measured at fair value

- (a) The related information of natures of the assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2020		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Convertible bonds	\$	-	-	479	479
Forward foreign exchange contracts		-	80,676	-	80,676
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Listed stocks		193,068	-	-	193,068
Unlisted stocks		-	-	52,327	52,327
		<u>\$ 193,068</u>	<u>\$ 80,676</u>	<u>\$ 52,806</u>	<u>\$ 326,550</u>
Liabilities					
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$	-	\$ 5,490	\$ -	\$ 5,490
Financial assets for hedging					
Forward foreign exchange contracts		-	136,378	-	136,378
		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 141,868</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 141,868</u>

December 31, 2019	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed stocks	\$ 28	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28
Unlisted stocks	-	-	27,771	27,771
Convertible bonds	-	-	1,490	1,490
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	12,385	-	12,385
Financial assets for hedging				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	83,186	-	83,186
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Listed stocks	176,587	-	-	176,587
Unlisted stocks	-	-	116,238	116,238
	<u>\$ 176,615</u>	<u>\$ 95,571</u>	<u>\$ 145,499</u>	<u>\$ 417,685</u>
Liabilities				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Cross currency swap	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,742</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,742</u>

- (b) The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:
- The instruments the Group used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics:

	<u>Listed shares</u>	<u>Closed-end fund</u>	<u>Open-end fund</u>	<u>Government bonds</u>	<u>Corporate bonds</u>	<u>Convertible (exchangeable) bond</u>
Market quoted price	Closing price	Closing price	Net asset value	Transaction price	Weighted average quoted price	Closing price

- Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e. yield curves on the Taipei Exchange, average commercial paper interest rates quoted from Reuters).
- When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Group adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

- iv. For high-complexity financial instruments, the fair value is measured by using self-developed valuation model based on the valuation method and technique widely used within the same industry. The valuation model is normally applied to derivative financial instruments, debt instruments with embedded derivatives or securitised instruments. Certain inputs used in the valuation model are not observable at market, and the Group must make reasonable estimates based on its assumptions. The effect of unobservable inputs to the valuation of financial instruments is provided in Note 12(3) I.
- v. The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate. Structured interest derivative instruments are measured by using appropriate option pricing models (i.e. Black-Scholes model) or other valuation methods, such as Monte Carlo simulation.
- vi. The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Group's financial and non-financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk, etc. In accordance with the Group's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the consolidated balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.
- vii. The Group takes into account adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Group's credit quality.

D. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

E. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	<u>Convertible bonds</u>	<u>Equity securities</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1, 2020	\$ 1,490	\$ 144,009	\$ 145,499
Recorded as unrealised gains (losses) on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,011)	-	(1,011)
Recorded as unrealised gains (losses) on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(91,200)	(91,200)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(482)	(482)
At December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 479</u>	<u>\$ 52,327</u>	<u>\$ 52,806</u>

	<u>Convertible bonds</u>	<u>Equity securities</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1, 2019	\$ 8,710	\$ 91,957	\$ 100,667
Recorded as unrealised gains (losses) on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(1,000)	(4,769)	(5,769)
Recorded as unrealised gains (losses) on valuation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(3,621)	(3,621)
Acquired in the period	-	61,000	61,000
Settlement in the period	(6,220)	-	(6,220)
Liquidated in the period	-	(10)	(10)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(548)	(548)
At December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 1,490</u>	<u>\$ 144,009</u>	<u>\$ 145,499</u>

F. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

G. Treasury segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently calibrating valuation model, performing back-testing, updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

H. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	<u>Fair value at December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship between inputs and fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted stocks	\$ 29,043	Market comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability	10%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value
Unlisted stocks	23,284	Market comparable companies	Volatility	74.80%~84.80%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value
Hybrid instrument:					
Convertible bonds	\$ 479	Market comparable companies and binomial model	Volatility	66.36%~76.36%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value

	Fair value at December 31, 2019	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted stocks	\$ 25,753	Market comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability	10%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value
Unlisted stocks	118,256	Market comparable companies	Volatility	44.76%~ 54.76%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value
Hybrid instrument:					
Convertible bonds	\$ 1,490	Market comparable companies and binomial model	Volatility	38.54%~ 48.54%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value

- I. The Group has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement. The following is the effect of profit or loss or of other comprehensive income from financial assets and liabilities categorised within Level 3 if the inputs used to valuation models have changed:

		December 31, 2020					
				Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
		Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets							
Equity instruments	Liquidity	±5%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,774	\$ 5,774	
Hybrid instrument	Volatility	±5%	143	129	-	-	
			<u>\$ 143</u>	<u>\$ 129</u>	<u>\$ 5,774</u>	<u>\$ 5,774</u>	
		December 31, 2019					
				Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
		Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets							
Equity instruments	Liquidity	±5%	\$ 2,722	\$ 2,722	\$ 10,521	\$ 10,521	
Hybrid instrument	Volatility	±5%	142	142	-	-	
			<u>\$ 2,864</u>	<u>\$ 2,864</u>	<u>\$ 10,521</u>	<u>\$ 10,521</u>	

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

- Loans to others: Please refer to table 1.
- Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Please refer to table 2.
- Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to table 3.
- Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 4.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 5.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Please refer to Notes 6(2), 6(4) and 12.

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 6.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China) : Please refer to table 7.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 8.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Please refer to tables 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6.

(4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Please refer to table 9.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

Management has determined the reportable operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Board of Directors that are used to make strategic decisions.

There is no material change in the basis for formation of entities and division of segments in the Group or in the measurement basis for segment information during this period.

(2) Measurement of segment information

The management evaluates the performance of the operating segments based on a measure of earnings before taxes. The accounting policies of the reportable operating segments is in a manner consistent with Group's significant accounting policies. Taxes are not allocated to operating segments, as this type of activity is driven by the Group's central treasury function, which manages the cash position of the group.

The transfer pricing between segments is based on similar transactions with third parties.

(3) Segment information

The segment information provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker for the reportable segments is as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020:

	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>Mainland China</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Reconciliation and elimination</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue from external customers	\$ 32,073,854	\$ 2,252,796	\$ 1,769,631	\$ -	\$ 36,096,281
Inter-segment revenue	<u>6,370,946</u>	<u>15,521,966</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,892,912)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total segment revenue	<u>\$ 38,444,800</u>	<u>\$ 17,774,762</u>	<u>\$ 1,769,631</u>	<u>(\$ 21,892,912)</u>	<u>\$ 36,096,281</u>
Segment income	<u>\$ 1,032,045</u>	<u>\$ 409,233</u>	<u>(\$ 9,906)</u>	<u>(\$ 322,235)</u>	<u>\$ 1,109,137</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019:

	<u>Taiwan</u>	<u>Mainland China</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Reconciliation and elimination</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenue from external customers	\$ 25,658,611	\$ 5,010,404	\$ 1,128,115	\$ -	\$ 31,797,130
Inter-segment revenue	<u>1,276,189</u>	<u>17,042,379</u>	<u>26,785</u>	<u>(18,345,353)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total segment revenue	<u>\$ 26,934,800</u>	<u>\$ 22,052,783</u>	<u>\$ 1,154,900</u>	<u>(\$ 18,345,353)</u>	<u>\$ 31,797,130</u>
Segment income (loss)	<u>\$ 1,025,305</u>	<u>\$ 414,836</u>	<u>\$ 461</u>	<u>(\$ 162,700)</u>	<u>\$ 1,277,902</u>

(4) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length transaction. The revenue from external customers reported to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker is measured in a manner consistent with that in the statement of comprehensive income.

(5) Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Americas	\$ 20,324,467	\$ 14,550,419
Europe	9,504,842	10,116,997
Asia	6,266,560	7,128,247
Others	<u>412</u>	<u>1,467</u>
	<u>\$ 36,096,281</u>	<u>\$ 31,797,130</u>

Revenue is categorized by the country in which the customer is located.

Non-current assets:

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Taiwan	\$ 3,371,081	\$ 2,395,024
Mainland China	1,417,459	1,691,161
Others	<u>757,954</u>	<u>6,598</u>
	<u>\$ 5,546,494</u>	<u>\$ 4,092,738</u>

(6) Major customer information

Major customer information of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
A customer	\$ 7,840,256	\$ 6,152,991

(Blank)

Sercomm Corporation and Subsidiaries
Loans to others
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

No. (Note 1)	Creditor	Borrower	General ledger account	Is a related party	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2020 (Note 4)	Balance at December 31, 2020	Actual amount drawn down	Interest rate(%)	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Amount of transactions with the borrower	Reason for short- term financing	Collateral		Allowance for bad debt	Limit on loans granted to a single party		Ceiling on total loans granted	Footnote
												Item	Value					
0	The Company	Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	Other receivables- related party	Y	\$ 1,307,760	\$ 1,307,760	\$ -	4.35	(2)	\$ -	Additional operating capital			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,545,059	\$ 3,090,118	Note 2(2)
0	The Company	Refinement Property Holding Inc.	Other receivables- related party	Y	44,289	42,762	42,762	2.50	(2)	-	Additional operating capital			-	-	1,545,059	3,090,118	Note 2(2)

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the loans provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

(1)The Company is '0'.

(2)The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: The aggregate amount of loans to others shall not exceed 40% of the Company's net assets based on the latest audited or reviewed financial statements.

The loan limit for each entity depending on the purpose of the loan is as follows:

(1) Nature of loans is related to business transactions: The amount shall not exceed the higher of the sales or purchases amount to/ from the borrower for the year as of the time of the lending event or for the most recent year.

(2) As short-term financing: The amount shall not exceed 20% of the Company's net assets based on the latest audited or reviewed financial statements.

(3) Financing between the Company's 100% directly- or indirectly- held overseas investee is not limited to 40% of the Company's net assets based on the latest audited or reviewed financial statements.

However, total loans shall not exceed 100% net assets. Loans to a single party shall not exceed 50% net assets.

Note 3: The aggregate amount of loans from subsidiaries to others shall not exceed 40% of stockholders' equity as stated in the subsidiary's or the Company's most recent audited or reviewed financial statement, whichever is lower.

The loan limit for each entity depending on the purpose of the loan is as follows:

(1) Nature of loans is related to business transactions: The amount shall not exceed the higher of the sales or purchases amount to/ from the trading partner for the year as of the time of the lending event or for the most recent year.

(2) As short-term financing: The amount shall not exceed 20% of the subsidiary or the Company's net assets based on the latest audited or reviewed financial statements.

(3) Financing between the group's investee which is 100% directly- or indirectly- held by the parent company is not limited to the ratio as stated in the preceding paragraph.

However, total loans shall not exceed 100% net assets as stated in the parent company's most recent audited or reviewed financial statement. Loans to individual investee shall not exceed 50% net assets.

Note 4: (1)Nature of loans is related to business transactions : The trading amounts refer to the business transaction amounts within the recent year between the loaner company and the loanee entity.

(2)Short-term financing

Sercomm Corporation and Subsidiaries
Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Endorser/ guarantor	Party being endorsed/guaranteed		Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note 3)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2020 (Note 4)	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2020	Actual amount drawn down	Amount of endorsements / guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/ guarantor company (%)	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note 3)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China
		Company name	Relationship with the endorser/ guarantor (Note 2)										
0	The Company	DWNet Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	(2)	\$ 3,862,647	\$ 1,395,180	\$ 1,311,368	\$ 329,445	\$ -	16.97	\$ 7,725,295	Y	N	Y
0	"	Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	(2)	3,862,647	909,900	855,240	-	-	11.07	7,725,295	Y	N	Y
0	"	Sercomm Philippines Inc.	(2)	1,931,323	864,720	855,240	-	-	22.14	3,862,647	Y	N	N
0	"	Sercomm (India) Provate Limited	(2)	1,931,323	144,120	142,540	-	-	3.69	3,862,647	Y	N	N
0	"	Sercomm Russia Limited Liability Company	(2)	3,862,647	15,127	14,254	-	-	0.18	7,725,295	Y	N	N

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the endorsements/guarantees provided by the Company or subsidiaries are as follows:

- (a) The Company is '0'.
- (b) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between the endorser/guarantor and the party being endorsed/guaranteed is classified into the following seven categories:

- (a) Having business relationship.
- (b) The endorser/guarantor parent company owns directly more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed subsidiary.
- (c) The endorser/guarantor parent company and its subsidiaries jointly own more than 50% voting shares of the endorsed/guaranteed company.
- (d) The endorsed/guaranteed parent company directly or indirectly owns more than 50% voting shares of the endorser/guarantor subsidiary.
- (e) Mutual guarantee of the trade as required by the construction contract.
- (f) Due to joint venture, each shareholder provides endorsements/guarantees to the endorsed/guaranteed company in proportion to its ownership.
- (g) Joint guarantee of the performance guarantee for pre-sold home sales contract as required under the Consumer Protection Act.

Note 3: The Company's 'Procedures for Provision of Endorsements and Guarantees' are as follows:

- (1) Limit on total endorsements is 50% of the Company's net assets based on the latest audited or reviewed financial statements, and limit on endorsements to a single party is 25%.
- (2) The restriction stated in (1) shall not apply to inter-company loans of funds between foreign companies in which the Company holds, directly or indirectly, 100% of the voting shares.
However the endorsement / guarantee amount should not exceed 100% net assets. Endorsements / guarantees provided to individual investees should not exceed 50% net assets.
- (3) The amounts permitted to make in endorsements/guarantees to single subsidiary shall not exceed 50% of the Company's stockholders' equity as stated in its latest financial statement;
the total amount shall not exceed 100% of stockholders' equity as stated in its latest financial statement.

Note 4: Fill in the year-to-date maximum outstanding balance of endorsements/guarantees provided as of the reporting period.

Sercomm Corporation and Subsidiaries
Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2020				Footnote
				Number of shares (in thousand shares)	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
The Company	Convertible bonds							
	Siklu Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non - current	137	\$ 479	-	\$ 479	
Hawxeye LLC.	Unlisted stocks							
	Bossa Nova Robotics Holding Corp.	"	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non - current	3,845	-	8.64%	-	
The Company	HON HAI PRECISION IND.CO.,LTD.	"	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	634	58,328	-	58,328	
"	PEGATRON Corporation.	"	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	800	53,840	-	53,840	
"	QUANTA COMPUTER INC.	"	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - current	1,000	80,900	-	80,900	
"	Unlisted stocks							
	Actiontec Electronics, Inc.	"	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non - current	3,541	-	15.89%	-	
"	Unlisted preference share							
	Siklu Inc.	"	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non - current	2,018	23,284	-	23,284	
Shukuan Investment Ltd.	Unlisted stocks							
	Cerpass Technology Co., Ltd.	"	Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	747	29,043	-	29,043	

Sercomm Corporation and Subsidiaries
Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2020 (Note 4)

							Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions				
Transaction							(Note)		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)(%)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)(%)	Footnote
The Company	Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	Subsidiary	Purchases	\$ 14,591,512	50	60	Note 1	Note 1	\$ 3,127,908	36	
"	Sercomm Philippines Inc.	Subsidiary	Purchases	4,189,162	14	60	Note 1	Note 1	2,458,345	28	
"	Sercomm Russia Limited Liability Company	Subsidiary	Sales	736,892	2	180	Note 1	Note 1	173,329	3	
"	Sercomm Japan Corp.	Subsidiary	Sales	369,668	1	180	Note 1	Note 1	186,332	3	
"	Sercomm (India) Provate Limited	Subsidiary	Sales	154,117	0	180	Note 1	Note 1	151,680	3	
Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	DWNet Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Affiliate	Purchases	675,546	4	180	Note 1	Note 1	332,632	25	
"	Sercomm Philippines Inc.	Affiliate	Sales	589,592	3	180	Note 1	Note 1	589,592	15	

Note 1: The sales price to the above related parties was determined through mutual agreement based on the market conditions. The collection period for related parties was month-end 60-180 days, while the terms for domestic third party sales was net 30-75 days. The collection period for overseas sales was net 30-210 days.

Sercomm Corporation and Subsidiaries
Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2020	Turnover rate(%)	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date (Note)	Allowance for doubtful accounts
Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	The Company	Ultimate parent company	\$ 3,217,908	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,020,418	\$ -
Sercomm Philippines Inc.	The Company	Ultimate parent company	2,458,345	-	-	-	1,722,369	-
Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	Sercomm Philippines Inc.	Affiliate	589,592	-	-	-	-	-
DWNet Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	Affiliate	332,632	-	-	-	594	-
The Company	Sercomm Russia Limited Liability Company	Subsidiary	173,329	-	-	-	83,349	-
The Company	Sercom Japan Corp.	Subsidiary	186,332	-	-	-	87,291	-
The Company	Sercomm (India) Private Limited	Subsidiary	151,680	-	-	-	-	-

(Note) Information was collected as of February 28, 2021.

Sercomm Corporation and Subsidiaries
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction			Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (%)(Note 3)
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	
0	The Company	Sercomm France SARL	1	Commissions expense	\$ 54,753	-	-
0	"	"	1	Other payables	19,226	-	-
0	"	Sercomm Deutschland GmbH	1	Prepayments	27,716	-	-
0	"	"	1	Commissions expense	26,491	-	-
0	"	Servercom (India) Private Limited	1	Accounts receivable	151,680	-	-
0	"	"	1	Sales revenue	154,117	Note 4	-
0	"	Sercomm Japan Corp.	1	Sales revenue	369,668	Note 4	1
0	"	"	1	Commissions expense	45,132	-	-
0	"	"	1	Prepayments	27,774	-	-
0	"	"	1	Accounts receivable	186,332	-	-
0	"	Sernet Technology Mexico	1	Commissions expense	13,000	-	-
0	"	Sercomm Russia Limited Liability Company	1	Accounts receivable	173,329	-	-
0	"	"	1	Sales revenue	736,892	Note 4	2
0	"	Sercomm Britain Limited	1	Other receivables	5,213	-	-
0	"	"	1	Other payables	7,510	-	-
0	"	"	1	Commissions expense	21,355	-	-
0	"	Sercomm USA Inc.	1	Other payables	23,705	-	-
0	"	"	1	Commissions expense	104,835	-	-
0	"	Sercomm Technology Inc.	1	Sales revenue	9,713	Note 4	-
0	"	"	1	Commissions expense	181,701	-	-
0	"	Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	1	Accounts payable	3,127,908	-	10
0	"	"	1	Purchase	14,589,155	-	40
0	"	"	1	Other expense	10,700	-	-
0	"	DWNet Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	1	Accounts receivable	6,796	-	-
0	"	"	1	Sales revenue	8,464	Note 4	-
0	"	"	1	Purchase	10,815	-	-
0	"	Sercomm Philippines Inc.	1	Accounts payable	2,458,345	-	8
0	"	"	1	Purchase	4,189,162	-	12
1	Sercomm Philippines Inc.	Refinement Property Holding Inc.	3	Other receivables	44,589	-	-
2	Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	DWNet Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	3	Processing fees revenue	130,009	-	-
2	"	"	3	Repairs and maintenance	10,024	-	-
2	"	"	3	Rental revenue	14,699	-	-
2	"	"	3	Purchase	675,546	-	2
2	"	"	3	Accounts receivable	86,208	-	-
2	"	"	3	Other receivables	10,103	-	-
2	"	"	3	Accounts payable	332,632	-	1

Sercomm Corporation and Subsidiaries
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship	Transaction			Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (%)(Note 3)
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	
2	Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	Sercomm Philippines Inc.	3	Accounts receivable	\$ 589,592	-	2
2	"	"	3	Sales revenue	589,592	Note 4	2
2	"	"	3	Purchase	38,382	-	-
2	"	"	3	Other receivables	6,428	-	-
2	"	"	3	Accounts payable	37,594	-	-
2	"	Suzhou Hua-Yi Communications Co., Ltd	3	Commissions expense	12,482	-	-
2	"	Nanjing Femtel Communications Co., Ltd.	3	Service expense	32,025	-	-

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:

(1) Parent company is '0'.

(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from '1'.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following Six categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to (If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice. For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.):

(1) Parent company to subsidiary.

(2) Subsidiary to parent company.

(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the middle of year to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: The sales price to the above related parties was determined through mutual agreement based on the market conditions. The collection period for third party was month-end 60-180 days, while the terms for domestic sales was net 30-75 days. The collection period for overseas sales was net 30-210 days.

Note 5: Only expose the amount of more than \$5,000 transactions.

Sercomm Corporation and Subsidiaries
Information on investees (excluding investees in Mainland China)
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held and book value as at December 31, 2020			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2020	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Number of shares (in thousand shares)	Ownership (%)	Book value			
The Company	Sercomm USA Inc.	USA	Local market consultation and customer services of computer information products	\$ 20,739	\$ 20,739	650	100	\$ 24,416	\$ 2,872	\$ 2,872	Subsidiary
"	Sercomm Trading Co. Ltd.	Samoa	Overseas indirect investment	1,471,186	1,471,186	46,800	100	5,836,163	316,858	324,041	Subsidiary
"	ShuKuan Investment Ltd.	Taiwan	General investment	56,298	56,298	28,000	100	39,745	771	771	Subsidiary
"	Sercomm Japan Corp.	Japan	Sales of computer information products and quotation, tender, general import and export business related the products	157,721	157,721	10	100	7,542	11,225	11,225	Subsidiary
"	Sercomm France SARL	France	Local market consultation and customer services of computer information products	4,004	4,004	100	100	27,796	1,241	1,241	Subsidiary
"	Sercomm Deutschland GmbH	Germany	Local market consultation and customer services of computer information products	3,727	3,727	100	100	(19,231)	219	219	Subsidiary
"	Sercomm Russia Limited Liability Company	Russia	Sales of computer information products and quotation, tender, general import and export business related the products	28,948	28,948	28,948	100	(4,884)	(22,021)	(22,021)	Subsidiary
"	Sercomm Technology Inc.	USA	Sales of computer information products and quotation, tender, general import and export business related the products	153,880	153,380	5,000	100	9,949	8,467	8,467	Subsidiary
"	Sercomm Britain Limited	UK	Local market consultation and customer services of computer information products	13,535	13,535	350	100	3,122	929	929	Subsidiary
"	Sernet Technology Mexico	Mexico	Local market consultation and customer services of computer information products	507	-	400	100	(6,873)	22	22	Subsidiary
"	Servercom (India) Private Limited	India	Manufacturing and sales of servers, routers, OS and related software	15,000	-	35,000	100	15,278	1,652	1,652	Subsidiary
"	Presciense Limited	UK	Design, R&D and application of smarhome platform technology	-	-	3,333	100	-	-	-	Associate
Sercomm Trading Co. Ltd.	Zealous Investments Ltd.	Samoa	Overseas indirect investment	989,358	989,358	30,956	100	4,895,888	-	-	Second-tier subsidiary
"	Smart Trade Inc.	Samoa	Overseas indirect investment	481,829	481,829	16,000	100	1,088,935	-	-	Second-tier subsidiary
Sercomm France SARL	Sercomm Italia SRL	Italy	Local market consultation and customer services of computer information products	388	388	10	100	12,797	-	-	Second-tier subsidiary
Zealous Investments Ltd.	HawXeye LLC.	USA	R&D and application of monitoring images' advanced analysis techniques	4,787	4,787	157	55	(7,371)	-	-	Second-tier subsidiary
"	Sercomm Philippines Inc.	Philippines	Manufacturing and sales of servers, routers, OS and related software	36,728	36,728	60,000	100	75,400	-	-	Second-tier subsidiary

Sercomm Corporation and Subsidiaries
Information on investees (excluding investees in Mainland China)
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held and book value as at December 31, 2020			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2020	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020	Footnote
				Balance as at December 31, 2020	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Number of shares (in thousand shares)	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Zealous Investments Ltd.	Refinement Property Holding Inc.	Philippines	Lease of real estate	\$ 119	\$ 119	200	40	\$ 528	\$ -	\$ -	Second-tier subsidiary
Sercomm Deutschland GmbH	MECSware GmbH	Germany	Sale of IT products	30,144	30,144	11	30	6,592	1,604	-	Associate

Sercomm Corporation and Subsidiaries
Information on investments in Mainland China
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 8

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method (Note 1)	Accumulated amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2020	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2020		Accumulated amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Net income of investee for the Year ended December 31, 2020	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)(%)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 (Note 2)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Footnote
					Remitted to Mainland China	Remitted back to Taiwan							
Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation	R&D and manufacturing of servers, routers, OS and software	\$ 933,252	(2)	\$ 912,698	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 912,698	\$ 360,814	100	\$ 360,814	\$ 4,567,323	\$ -	Notes 2、3
DWNet Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales of servers, routers, OS and related software	481,829	(2)	481,829	-	-	481,829	11,347	100	11,347	1,088,935	-	Notes 2、4
Suzhou Femtel Communications Co., Ltd.	Sales of communication products and related software	32,599	(2)	-	-	-	-	10,971	100	10,971	43,093	-	Notes 3、5
Suzhou Hua-Yi Communications Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing and sales of servers, routers, OS and related software	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	Notes 3、6
Nanjing Femtel Communications Co., Ltd.	R&D and sales of communication products and related software	12,538	(2)	-	-	-	-	6,736	100	6,736	1,562	-	Notes 3、7

Note 1: Investment methods are classified into the following Six categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to:

- (1) Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.
- (2) Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.
- (3) Others

Note 2: Investment income (loss) was recognised based on the financial statement audited by the parent company's independent accountants.

Note 3: The Company established Sercomm Trading Co. Ltd. in a third region. The Company reinvested in Zealous Investments Ltd. (through Sercomm Trading Co. Ltd.) and then invested in Mainland China.

Note 4: The Company established Sercomm Trading Co. Ltd. in the third country. The Company reinvest Smart Trade Inc. (through Sercomm Trading Co. Ltd.) and then invest in Mainland China

Note 5: Indirect investment through Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation, formerly named Suzhou Femtel Communications Co., Ltd., renamed as Suzhou Femtel Communications Co., Ltd. and the registration was changed in August 2020.

Note 6: Indirect investment through Sernet (Suzhou) Technologies Corporation, the company was liquidated in September 2020 and the remaining investment of \$1,760 was recovered.

Note 7: Indirect investment through Suzhou Femtel Communications Co., Ltd., formerly named Nanjing Femtel Communications Co., Ltd., renamed as Nanjing Femtel Communications Co., Ltd. and the registration was changed in September 2020.

Note 8: The Company's investment in Mainland China is not subject to an upper limit as it is deemed corporate operations headquarters as it complied with the Examination Standards of Investments and Technical Cooperation in the Mainland China area published by Investment Commission, MOEA.

Company name	Accumulated amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of MOEA	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
The Company	\$ 1,394,527 (USD 44,900,000)	\$1,407,475 (USD 45,144,000)	No limitation (Note 8)

Sercomm Corporation and Subsidiaries
Major shareholders information
Year ended December 31, 2020

Table 9

Name of major shareholders	Shares	
	No. of shares held (in thousand shares)	Ownership (%)
Fubon Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	13,792	5.47