English Translation of Financial Statements and a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

Ticker: 3189

KINSUS INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGY CORP.
PARENT-COMPANY-ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020
AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED

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The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

English Translation of Financial Statements and a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

Parent-company-only financial statements

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English Translation of an Audit Report Originally Issued in Chinese

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To: the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent-company-only balance sheets of Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related parent-company-only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent-company-only financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together referred as "the parent-company-only financial statements").

In our opinion, based on the results of our audits and the report of other auditors (please refer to the Other Matter－Making Reference to the Audit of a Component Auditor section of our report), the parent-company-only financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the parent-company-only financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and their parent-company-only financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of the most significance in our audit of parent-company-only financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent-company-only financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Revenue Recognition

We determine that revenue recognition is one of the key audit matters. The Company's revenue amounting to NT$27,235,597 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2021 is a significant account to the Company's financial statements. The Company has conducted these sale activities in multi-marketplace, including Taiwan, China, USA, etc. Among these locations, the Company has established hub-warehouse for certain foreign customers' convenience. Furthermore, the timing of fulfilling performance obligation needs to be determined based on varieties of sale terms and conditions enacted in the main sale contracts or sale orders. Our audit procedures therefore include, but not limit to, evaluating the properness of accounting policy for revenue recognition, assessing and testing the effectiveness of relevant internal controls related to revenue recognition sampling-test of details, including obtaining major sale orders or agreements to inspect the terms and conditions, checking the consistency of the fulfillment timing, and performance obligation for revenue recognition from foreign warehouses with sale agreement or orders, performing analytical review procedures on monthly sale revenues, executing sale cut-off tests, etc. We have also evaluated the appropriateness of the related disclosure in Notes 4 and 6 to the parent-company-only financial statements.

Market valuation on Inventory

We determine the market valuation on inventory is one of the key audit matters in considering that the amount of inventory was significant and the assessment of sufficiency of inventory loss requires significant management judgement. The Company's net inventory amounted to NT$2,277,128 thousand as of December 31, 2021. As the application market of substrate, the Company's main products, is characterized by rapid development in technology and the trend of consumers' preference, management, in timely considering the status of new products development and the demand from clients, has to evaluate the loss due to market value decline as well as write-down on slow-moving inventories to their net realizable value. Our audit procedures therefore include, but not limit to, evaluating the Company's policy with respect to assessment the loss from slow-moving inventory and phased-out items, (including identification method, testing the accuracy of inventory aging schedule, analysis on inventory movement), performing observation on the Company's inventory physical-taking, and inspecting the current status of inventory usage, etc. We also assessed the adequacy of the inventory-related disclosures shown in the Notes 5 and 6 to the parent-company-only financial statements.

Other Matter – Making Reference to the Audit of a Component Auditor

We did not audit the financial statements of FuYang Technology Corp., an indirectly invested associate accounted for under the equity method by the Company. The financial statements of FuYang Technology Corp. as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and for the years then ended were audited by other auditors, whose reports thereon have been furnished to us. Our audit, insofar as it related to the investment in the associate accounted for under the equity method amounting to NT$325,005 thousand and NT$298,789 thousand as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 representing 0.66% and 0.85% of the Company's total assets, the related shares of income before tax from the associate under the equity method for the year then ended amounting to NT$27,839 thousand and NT$(233,581) thousand representing 0.65% and (43.10)% of the Company's income before tax, and the related shares of other comprehensive income from the associate under the equity method for the years then ended amounting to NT$(1,623) thousand and NT$(5,889) thousand representing 13.16% and 91.36% of the other comprehensive income, are based solely on the audit reports of other auditors.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent-company-only 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these parent-company-only financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted 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 parent-company-only 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 internal control of the Company.

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 ability to continue as a going concern of the Company. 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent-company-only financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the parent-company-only 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 Company to express an opinion on the parent-company-only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2021 parent-company-only financial statements 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.

Hong, Mao-Yi Hong, Mao-Yi

Cheng, Ching-Piao Cheng, Ching-Piao.

Ernst & Young
February 15th, 2022
Taipei, Taiwan,
Republic of China

Notice to Readers

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

Accordingly, the accompanying parent-company-only financial statements and report of independent accountants 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, Ernst & Young 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.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Parent-Company-Only Balance Sheets

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets			2021		2020	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6(1)	$11,947,282	24	$9,219,709	26
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4, 6(2)	537,155	1	1,015,421	3
1136	Financial assets carried at amortized cost	4, 6(3)	20,057	-	423,057	1
1150	Notes receivable, net	4, 6(4)	4,200	-	1,182	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	4, 6(5)	4,261,313	9	3,135,245	9
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties, net	4, 6(5), 7	11,107	-	-	-
1200	Other receivables		374,929	1	112,867	-
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	17,993	-	13,923	-
1310	Inventories, net	4, 6(6)	2,277,128	5	2,001,275	6
1410	Prepayments		459,126	1	161,608	1
1470	Other current assets		169,998	-	89,055	-
11XX	Total current assets		20,080,288	41	16,173,342	46
	Non-current assets					
1550	Investment accounted for under equity method	4, 6(7)	5,094,421	10	4,392,311	12
1600	Property, plant and equipment, net	4, 6(8), 9	17,589,569	36	12,776,005	37
1780	Intangible assets	4, 6(9)	9,854	-	22,944	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	4, 6(26)	9,593	-	13,678	-
1915	Prepayment for equipment	4, 6(8), 9	6,460,598	13	1,884,105	5
1995	Other non-current assets	6(10)	11,695	-	32,760	-
15XX	Total non-current assets		29,175,730	59	19,121,803	54
1XXX	Total Assets		$49,256,018	100	$35,295,145	100

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Parent-Company-Only Balance Sheets (Continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity			2021		2020	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
	Current liabilities					
2100	Short-term loans	6(11)	$391,991	1	$1,708,365	5
2130	Contract liability	4, 6(20)	46,315	-	17,507	-
2150	Notes payable		26,319	-	45,866	-
2170	Accounts payable		1,789,954	4	1,494,382	4
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	611,152	1	241,403	1
2200	Other payables	6(12), 7	5,052,347	10	2,776,625	8
2230	Current income tax liabilities	4, 6(26)	578,424	1	134,566	-
2300	Other current liabilities	6(13)	1,392,115	3	1,018,176	3
2365	Refund liability	6(14)	68,129	-	70,604	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		9,956,746	20	7,507,494	21
	Non-current liabilities					
2540	Long-term loans	6(15)	8,414,790	17	2,057,176	6
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	4, 6(26)	355	-	4,622	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	4, 6(16), 6(17)	1,814,795	4	56,201	-
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		10,229,940	21	2,117,999	6
2XXX	Total liabilities		20,186,686	41	9,625,493	27
3100	Capital	6(18)				
3110	Common stock		4,508,441	9	4,508,625	13
3200	Capital surplus	6(18)	6,633,051	13	6,632,030	19
3300	Retained earnings	6(18)				
3310	Legal reserve		3,700,821	8	3,647,505	10
3320	Special reserve		181,016	-	183,405	1
3350	Unappropriated earnings		14,249,110	29	10,882,082	31
3400	Other components of equity		(203,107)	-	(183,852)	(1)
3500	Treasury Stock	6(18)	-	-	(143)	-
3XXX	Total equity		29,069,332	59	25,669,652	73
	Total liabilities and equity		$49,256,018	100	$35,295,145	100

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Parent-Company-Only Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

			2021		2020	
Code	Accounts	Notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	Operating revenues	4, 6(20), 7	$27,235,597	100	$20,651,500	100
5000	Operating costs	7	(20,403,685)	(75)	(17,593,236)	(85)
5900	Gross profit		6,831,912	25	3,058,264	15
6000	Operating expenses	7				
6100	Sales and marketing		(313,834)	(2)	(301,091)	(2)
6200	General and administrative		(1,466,126)	(5)	(819,292)	(4)
6300	Research and development		(1,687,108)	(6)	(1,706,132)	(8)
6450	Expected credit gains (losses)	4, 6(21)	2,228	-	9,697	-
	Total operating expenses		(3,464,840)	(13)	(2,816,818)	(14)
6900	Operating income		3,367,072	12	241,446	1
7000	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(24)	24,950	-	34,090	-
7010	Other income	6(24), 7	186,772	1	244,867	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(24), 7	44,434	-	(121,914)	-
7050	Finance costs	6(24)	(62,241)	-	(49,804)	-
7070	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		727,156	3	193,229	1
	Total non-operating income and expenses		921,071	4	300,468	2
7900	Income before income tax		4,288,143	16	541,914	3
7950	Income tax expense	4, 6(26)	(429,159)	(2)	-	-
8200	Net income		3,858,984	14	541,914	3
8300	Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(25)				
8310	Items that not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8311	Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit plans		9,757	-	(8,835)	-
8360	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
8370	Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures		(22,092)	-	2,389	-
	Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		(12,335)	-	(6,446)	-
8500	Total comprehensive income		$3,846,649	14	$535,468	3
9750	Earnings per share - basic (in NT$)	6(27)	$8.56		$1.21	
9850	Earnings per share - diluted (in NT$)	6(27)	$8.51		$1.20	

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Parent-Company-Only Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

				Retained Earnings			Other Components of equity			
		Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	Unearned Employee Benefit	Treasury Stock	Total Equity
Code	Items	3100	3200	3310	3320	3350	3410	3490	3500	3XXX
A1	Balance as of January 1, 2020	$4,510,738	$6,637,742	$3,647,505	$100,384	$10,882,980	$(183,404)	$(28,592)	$(332)	$25,567,021
	Appropriation and distribution of 2019 earnings									
B3	Special reserve				83,021	(83,021)				-
B5	Cash dividends - common shares					(451,039)				(451,039)
D1	Net income for 2020					541,914				541,914
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2020					(8,835)	2,389			(6,446)
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	533,079	2,389	-	-	535,468
T1	Employee restricted shares for cancellation and others	(2,113)	(5,712)			83		25,755	189	18,202
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2020	4,508,625	6,632,030	3,647,505	183,405	10,882,082	(181,015)	(2,837)	(143)	25,669,652
	Appropriation and distribution of 2020 earnings									
B1	Legal reserve			53,316		(53,316)				-
B3	Special reserve				(2,389)	2,389				-
B5	Cash dividends - common shares					(450,847)				(450,847)
D1	Net income for 2021					3,858,984				3,858,984
D3	Other comprehensive income (loss) for 2021					9,757	(22,092)			(12,335)
D5	Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	3,868,741	(22,092)	-	-	3,846,649
H3	Reorganization		1			(1)				-
T1	Employee restricted shares for cancellation and others	(184)	1,020			62		2,837	143	3,878
Z1	Balance as of December 31, 2021	$4,508,441	$6,633,051	$3,700,821	$181,016	$14,249,110	$(203,107)	$-	$-	$29,069,332

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

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Parent-Company-Only Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Items	2021	2020
AAAA	Cash flows from operating activities:		
A10000	Net income before tax	$4,288,143	$541,914
A20000	Adjustments:		
A20010	Profit or loss not effecting cash flows:		
A20100	Depreciation	3,205,377	3,220,290
A20200	Amortization	38,003	31,979
A20300	Expected credit losses (gain on recovery)	(2,228)	(9,697)
A20400	Net loss (gain) of financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	(1,554)	(4,533)
A20900	Interest expense	62,241	49,804
A21200	Interest income	(24,950)	(34,090)
A21900	Cost of share based payment	3,836	19,915
A22300	Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(727,156)	(193,229)
A22500	Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(19,982)	94,435
A29900	Gain on government grants	(8,239)	(3,436)
A30000	Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
A31110	Financial assets at fair value through P/L	479,820	-
A31130	Notes receivable	(3,018)	3,735
A31150	Accounts receivable	(1,123,840)	(423,368)
A31160	Accounts receivable - related parties	(11,107)	151
A31180	Other receivables	(262,541)	195,652
A31190	Other receivables - related parties	(4,070)	227,564
A31200	Inventories	(275,853)	(581,757)
A31230	Prepayments	(297,518)	(37,709)
A31240	Other current assets	(80,943)	(39,159)
A32125	Contract liabilities	28,808	15,755
A32130	Notes payable	(19,547)	12,421
A32150	Accounts payable	295,572	259,242
A32160	Accounts payable - related parties	369,749	1,011
A32180	Other payables	973,342	332,795
A32230	Other current liabilities	782,885	13,673
A32240	Net defined benefit liability	(4,350)	(4,240)
A32990	Refund liability	(2,475)	63,211
A33000	Cash generated from (used in) operations	7,658,405	3,752,329
A33200	Interest received	25,429	34,969
A33300	Interest paid	(47,498)	(45,563)
A33500	Income tax paid	14,517	-
AAAA	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	7,650,853	3,741,735

Code	Items	2021	2020
BBBB	Cash flows from investing activities:		
B00040	Decrease (increase) in financial assets measured at amortized cost	403,000	-
B02700	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(11,321,907)	(1,883,063)
B02800	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	51,329	43,351
B03800	Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	21,065	(25,000)
B04500	Acquisition of intangible assets	(24,913)	(33,936)
BBBB	Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(10,871,426)	(1,898,648)
CCCC	Cash flows from financing activities:		
C00100	Increase in (repayment of) short-term loans	(1,316,374)	(1,059,622)
C01600	Increase in long-term loans	7,119,820	1,230,000
C01700	Repayment of long-term loans	(1,148,482)	(1,111,549)
C03000	Increase (decrease) in deposits received	1,744,029	-
C04500	Cash dividends	(450,847)	(451,039)
CCCC	Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	5,948,146	(1,392,210)
EEEE	Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,727,573	450,877
E00100	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	9,219,709	8,768,832
E00200	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$11,947,282	$9,219,709

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

(Amounts Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. (referred to "the Company") was established on September 11, 2000. Its main business activities include the manufacture of electronic products, the whole-sale and retail-sale of electronic materials, and the consultation services of business operation and management. The Company's stocks have been governmentally approved on May 20, 2004 to be listed and traded in Taiwan Stock Exchange starting November 1, 2004. The registered business premise and main operation address is at No. 1245, Chung Hua Rd., Hsinwu District, Taoyuan City, Taiwan 32747.

2. DATE AND PROCEDURE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ISSUANCE

The financial statements of the Company were authorized to be issued in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting held on February 15, 2022.

3. NEWLY ISSUED OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Company applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. The adoption of these new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Company.

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Company as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements	January 1, 2022

(A) Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements

(a) Updating a Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The amendments updated IFRS 3 by replacing a reference to an old version of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting with a reference to the latest version, which was issued in March 2018. The amendments also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential “day 2” gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities. Besides, the amendments clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Conceptual Framework.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)

The amendments prohibit a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, a company will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss.

(c) Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)

The amendments clarify what costs a company should include as the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous.

(d) Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020

Amendment to IFRS 1

The amendment simplifies the application of IFRS 1 by a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter after its parent in relation to the measurement of cumulative translation differences.

Amendment to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies the fees a company includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability.

Amendment to Illustrative Examples Accompanying IFRS 16 Leases

The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 modifies the treatment of lease incentives relating to lessee's leasehold improvements.

Amendment to IAS 41

The amendment removes a requirement to exclude cash flows from taxation when measuring fair value thereby aligning the fair value measurement requirements in IAS 41 with those in other IFRS Standards.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations were issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC so that they are applicable for annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Company assesses all standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

(3)Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which are not endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Company as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
a	IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
b	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
c	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2023
d	Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2023
e	Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8	January 1, 2023
f	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12	January 1, 2023

(A) IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture.

(B) IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in June 2020. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (from the original effective date of January 1, 2021);

provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

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

These are the amendments to paragraphs 69-76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements and the amended paragraphs related to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

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

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

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

The amendments introduce the definition of accounting estimates and included other amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to help companies distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies.

(F) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Company's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The Company assesses all standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Statement of compliance

The parent-company-only financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations").

(2) Basis of preparation

The Company prepared parent-company-only financial statements in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations, which provided that the profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period presented in the parent-company-only financial statements shall be the same as the profit or loss and other comprehensive income attributable to stockholders of the parent presented in the consolidated financial statements for the period, and the total equity presented in the parent-company-only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to the parent company presented in the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and, accordingly, made necessary adjustments.

The parent-company-only financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The parent-company-only financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("NT$") unless otherwise stated.

(3) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's parent-company-only financial statements are presented in its functional currency, New Taiwan Dollars (NTD). Items included in the parent-company-only financial statements are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following.

(a) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.

(b) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instrument.

(c) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

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

(4) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NTD at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and the income and expenses are translated at an average exchange rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. The following are accounted for as disposals even if an interest in the foreign operation is retained by the Company: the loss of control over a foreign operation, the loss of significant influence over a foreign operation, or the loss of joint control over a foreign operation.

On partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or jointly controlled entity that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(5) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (include fixed-term deposits that have matures of 3 months from the date of acquisition).

(7) Financial instruments

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

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. In accordance with IFRS 9 and the Regulations, financial assets of the Company are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets measured at amortized cost and notes, accounts and other receivables. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable costs. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

(A) Financial assets: Recognition and Measurement

Purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized using trade date accounting. The Company classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

(a) The Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and
(b) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

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

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognise the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

(a)Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

(b)Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

(a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
(b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

(a) A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.

(b) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

(c) Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

(i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

(ii) Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, at initial recognition, the Company make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income are not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and should recorded as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income only if they met particular conditions. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and trade receivable.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

(B) Impairment of financial assets

The Company is recognized a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

The Company measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

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

The loss allowance is measures as follows:

(a) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Company measures the loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that condition is no longer met.

(b) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.

(c) For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

(C) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

(a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
(b) The Company has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
(c) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

(D) Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Company classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

(a) It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
(b) On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
(c) It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

(a) It eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
(b) A Company of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(E) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(8) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(9) Inventories

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

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

Raw materials - At actual purchase cost, using weighted average method
Finished goods and work in progress -
Including cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity, using weighted average method.

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

Rending of service is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 but not within the scoping of inventories.

(10) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company accounted for its investments in subsidiaries using equity method and made necessary adjustments in accordance with Article 21 of the Regulations. Such adjustments were made after the Company considered the different accounting treatments to account for its investments in subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements under IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and the different IFRSs adopted from different reporting entity's perspectives, and the Company recorded such adjustments by crediting or debiting to investments accounted for under the equity method, share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The Company's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

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

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and not those that are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affects the Company's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Company recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate or joint venture on a pro rata basis.

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Company's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Company fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in Additional Paid in Capital and Investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Company disposes the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Company.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. If this is the case the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Company estimates:

(a) Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
(b) The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Company measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(11) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Buildings	10 to 25 years
Machinery	4 to 5 years
Transportation	5 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Other equipment	3 to 25 years

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

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

(12) Leases

The Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Company assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

(a) the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
(b) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Company for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Company estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

Company as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Company is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments discount using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses it's incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

(a) fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
(b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
(c) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
(d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
(e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which is increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

(a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
(b) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
(c) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
(d) an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Company measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

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

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the covid-19 pandemic, the Company elected not to assess whether it is a lease modification but accounted it as a variable lease payment. The Company applied the practical expedient to all rent concessions that meet the conditions for it.

Company as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Company recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Company recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

(13) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, not meeting the recognition criteria, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

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

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

The Company's accounting policies for intangible assets are as follows:

	Cost of Computer Software
Useful economic life	1 year
Amortization method	Straight-line method during the contract term
Internally generated or acquired externally	Acquired externally

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

(15) Provisions

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

(16) Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue arising from contracts with customers mainly includes sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies for the Company's types of revenue are explained as follow:

Sale of goods

The Company mainly manufactures and sells of its products. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Company is substrate and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract. The remaining sales transactions are usually accompanied by volume discounts (based on the accumulated total sales amount for a specified period). Therefore, revenue from these sales is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated volume discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. During the period specified in the contract, refund liability is recognized for the products expected to be returned.

The credit period of the Company's sale of goods is from 30 to 90 days. For most of the contracts, when the Company transfers the goods to customers and has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contracts are recognized as trade receivables. The period between the time when the Company transfers the goods to customers and when the customers pay for that goods is usually short and have no significant financing component to the contract. In the case that the Company has the right to transfer the goods to customers but does not has a right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional, these contacts should be presented as contract assets. Besides, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Company measures the loss allowance for a contract asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

(17) Borrowing costs

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

(18) Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

Where the Group receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to the statement of comprehensive income over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments. Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

(19) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Company's parent-company-only financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations and the contribution is expensed as incurred.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

(a) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
(b) the date that the Company recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

(20) Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries is recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of the equity instruments is determined by using an appropriate pricing model.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income statement expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

The cost of restricted stocks issued is recognized as salary expense based on the fair value of the equity instruments on the grant date, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the vesting period. The Company recognized unearned employee salary which is a transitional contra equity account; the balance in the account will be recognized as salary expense over the passage of vesting period.

(21) Income tax

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

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings of the Company is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred income tax

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

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

(a) Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (loss);

(b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, and associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

(a) Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or

(b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will be reversed in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed and recognized at each reporting date.

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

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

(1) Judgement

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

A. De facto control without a majority of the voting rights in subsidiaries

The Company does not have majority of the voting rights in certain subsidiaries. However, after taking into consideration factors such as absolute size of the Company's holding, relative size of the other shareholdings, how widely spread are the remaining shareholders, contractual arrangements between shareholders, potential voting rights, etc., the Company reached the conclusion that it has de facto control over these subsidiaries. Please refer to Note 4 for further details.

(2) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that would have a significant risk for a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next fiscal year are discussed below.

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

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

(b) Accounts receivables – estimation of impairment loss

The Company estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(c) Inventory

Estimates of net realizable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices have declined. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(d) Post-employment benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit pension plan and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions, including the change in the discount rate and expected salary level. The assumptions used for measuring pension cost and defined benefit obligation are disclosed in Note 6.

(e) Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 6.

(f) Revenue recognition – sale returns and allowances

The Company estimates sales returns and allowance based on historical experience and other known factors at the time of sale, which reduces the operating revenue. In assessing the aforementioned sales returns and allowance, on the basis of highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(g) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

6. CONTENTS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Cash and petty cash	$200	$200
Checking and savings	4,081,151	2,093,878
Time deposit	7,865,931	7,125,631
Total	$11,947,282	$9,219,709

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

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Money market fund	$512,952	$968,748
Valuation adjustment of financial assets as measured by fair value through profit or loss	24,203	46,673
Total	$537,155	$1,015,421

Current	$537,155	$1,015,421
Non-current	$-	$-

No financial asset at fair value through profit or loss was pledged as collateral.

(3) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Time deposits	$20,057	$423,057
Current	$20,057	$423,057
Non-current	$-	$-

The Company transacts with financial institution with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk.

No financial asset measured at amortized cost was pledged as collateral.

(4) Notes receivable

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Notes receivable – from operations	$4,200	$1,182
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Net	$4,200	$1,182

No notes receivable was pledged by the Company as collateral.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment. Please refer to Note 6 (21) for more details on accumulated impairment and Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

(5) Accounts receivable and accounts receivable - related parties, net

A. Accounts receivable, net

	As of December 31, 2021 (NT$'000)	As of December 31, 2020 (NT$'000)
Accounts receivable, gross	$4,273,183	$3,149,343
Less: loss allowance	(11,870)	(14,098)
Net of allowances	4,261,313	3,135,245
Accounts receivable - related parties, gross	11,107	-
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Net of allowances	11,107	-
Total accounts receivable, net	$4,272,420	$3,135,245

B. Account receivables were not pledged.

C. The Company entered into factoring agreements with banks. Accounts receivables from selected customers are transferred to banks without recourse. Details of the agreed credit limits and accounts receivables transferred were as follows:

	Financial Institution	Accounts receivable de-recognized (NT$'000)	Interest Rate	Advance received (NT$'000)	Collateral	Credit Limit
12/31/2021	Mega International Commercial Bank - LanYa Branch	$602,015	0.47%~0.50%	$244,368	None	Note
12/31/2020	Mega International Commercial Bank - LanYa Branch	$480,175	0.42%~0.51%	$479,599	None	Note

Note: The credit limits were US$30,000 thousand as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

D. Accounts receivable are generally on 30-90 day terms. The total carrying amount for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, are NT$4,284,290 thousand and NT$3,149,343 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6 (21) for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivable for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

(6) Inventory

A. Details of inventory:

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Raw material	$429,788	$487,394
Supplies	68,092	64,918
Work in process	1,381,528	1,121,684
Finished goods	262,473	277,308
Merchandises	72,247	49,971
Total	$2,214,128	$2,001,275

B. For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized NT$20,403,685 thousand and NT$17,593,236 thousand under the caption of costs of sale, respectively. The following items were also included in cost:

	For the year ended December 31,	
Item	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Loss from inventory market decline	$276,549	$103,926
Loss from physical	24,352	13,165
Loss from inventory write-off obsolescence	2,469,078	2,037,437
Total	$2,769,979	$2,154,528

C. The inventories were not pledged.

(7) Investments accounted for under the equity method

	As of December 31,			
	2021		2020	
Investee companies	Amount (NT$'000)	Percentage of Ownership	Amount (NT$'000)	Percentage of Ownership
Investments in subsidiaries:				
KINSUS CORP. (USA)	$66,944	100.00%	$60,404	100.00%
KINSUS HOLDING (SAMOA) LIMITED	2,378,249	100.00%	2,082,682	100.00%
KINSUS INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	2,678,046	100.00%	2,275,089	100.00%
Unrealized gains	(28,818)		(25,864)	
Total	$5,094,421		$4,392,311	

A. Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries were present in the parent-company-only financial statements under the caption of investments accounted for under equity method. Valuation adjustment is made if deemed necessary.

B. The Company's investments accounted for under the equity method were not pledged.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Owner occupied property, plant and equipment	$17,589,569	$12,776,005

A. Property, plant and equipment for own-use

	Land (NT$'000)	Buildings (NT$'000)	Machinery (NT$'000)	Office Equipment (NT$'000)	Transportation (NT$'000)	Other Equipment (NT$'000)	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting inspection (including prepayment for equipment) (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
Cost:								
As of 1/1/2021	$1,661,828	$6,109,181	$17,648,130	$123,175	$7,535	$5,608,453	$2,003,312	$33,161,614
Addition	(1,563)	(631)	4,844	-	-	143,464	12,477,713	12,623,827
Disposals	-	-	(405,406)	-	-	(237,938)	-	(643,344)
Effect of EX rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	3,132,634	1,492,883	2,422,737	10,182	2,800	309,230	(7,370,466)	-
As of 12/31/2021	$4,792,899	$7,601,433	$19,670,305	$133,357	$10,335	$5,823,209	$7,110,559	$45,142,097
As of 1/1/2020	$1,661,828	$6,098,918	$16,980,335	$103,224	$6,565	$5,267,231	$1,341,093	$31,459,194
Addition	-	40	2,758	-	-	154,395	2,364,017	2,521,210
Disposals	-	-	(624,431)	-	-	(194,359)	-	(818,790)
Effect of EX rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	10,223	1,289,468	19,951	970	381,186	(1,701,798)	-
As of 12/31/2020	$1,661,828	$6,109,181	$17,648,130	$123,175	$7,535	$5,608,453	$2,003,312	$33,161,614
Depreciation and impairment:								
As of 1/1/2021	$-	$1,855,150	$13,103,578	$93,202	$5,540	$3,444,034	$-	$18,501,504
Depreciation	-	329,225	2,113,159	16,542	1,028	745,423	-	3,205,377
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	(382,871)	-	-	(232,080)	-	(614,951)
Effect of EX rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As of 12/31/2021	$-	$2,184,375	$14,833,866	$109,744	$6,568	$3,957,377	$-	$21,091,930
As of 1/1/2020	$-	$1,596,562	$11,375,615	$78,001	$4,541	$2,896,534	$-	$15,951,253
Depreciation	-	258,588	2,203,686	15,201	999	741,816	-	3,220,290
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	(475,723)	-	-	(194,316)	-	(670,039)
Effect of EX rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As of 12/31/2020	$-	$1,855,150	$13,103,578	$93,202	$5,540	$3,444,034	$-	$18,501,504
Net carrying amount:								
As of 12/31/2021	$4,792,899	$5,417,058	$4,836,439	$23,613	$3,767	$1,865,832	$7,110,559	$24,050,167
As of 12/31/2020	$1,661,828	$4,254,031	$4,544,552	$29,973	$1,995	$2,164,419	$2,003,312	$14,660,110

B. "Significant components" of buildings primarily comprised the main buildings and the facilities, which are depreciated based on their respective useful economic life of 20 to 25 years and 10 to 25 years.

C. Details of property, plant & equipment and prepayment for machinery is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Property, plant and equipment	$17,589,569	$12,776,005
Prepayment for equipment	6,460,598	1,884,105
Total	$24,050,167	$14,660,110

D. The Company purchased 40 parcels of land with a total area of 36,115.24 square meters. Lands are located at the addresses of No. 1113, 1114, 1438 to 1443,1479,1486 to 1487 at ShiLeiZi Sub-section, ShiLeiZi Section, No. 1044, 1047 to 1049 at QingHua Section, and No. 0001, 697 to 700 and 712 to 726 at RongHua Section, XinFeng Village. Due to regulatory restrictions, land cannot be registered under the Company's name while it has been temporarily registered under the general manager's name and, to secure the Company's right to the land, mortgage registration has been set aside with the Company being the obligee.

(9) Intangible assets

	Computer software (NT$'000)
Cost:	
As of January 1, 2021	$33,936
Additions – acquired separately	24,913
Derecognized upon retirement	(33,936)

Reclassification	-
Effect of exchange rate changes	-
As of December 31, 2021	$24,913
As of January 1, 2020	$47,975
Additions – acquired separately	33,936
Derecognized upon retirement	(47,975)
Reclassification	-
Effect of exchange rate changes	-
As of December 31, 2020	$33,936
Amortization and Impairment:	
As of January 1, 2021	$10,992
Amortization	38,003
Derecognized upon retirement	(33,936)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-
Reclassification	-
As of December 31, 2021	$15,059
As of January 1, 2020	$26,988
Amortization	31,979
Derecognized upon retirement	(47,975)
Effect of exchange rate changes	-
Reclassification	-
As of December 31, 2020	$10,992
Carrying amount, net:	
As of December 31, 2021	$9,854
As of December 31, 2020	$22,944

Amounts of amortization recognized for intangible assets are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Operating expense	$38,003	$31,979

(10) Other non-current assets

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Refundable deposits	$11,695	$32,760

(11) Short-term loans

	Interest interval (%)	As of December 31, 2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Unsecured bank loans	0.50%	$391,991	$1,708,365

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the line of unused short-term loans credit for the Company amounted to NT$6,366,073 thousand and NT$4,079,047 thousand, respectively.

(12) Other payable

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Accrued expense	$2,699,906	$1,726,606
Equipment payable	2,350,087	1,048,167
Accrued interest	2,354	1,852
Total	$5,052,347	$2,776,625

(13) Other current liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Other current liabilities	$86,383	$46,060
Current portion of long-term loans	552,423	967,737
Fund collected for purchase of equipment on behalf of others (Note)	742,562	-

Deferred revenue	10,747	4,379
Total	$1,392,115	$1,018,176

Note: It refers fund collected for purchase equipment on behalf of customer who commissioned the Company to acquire equipment for it.

(14) Refund liability

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Refund liability	$68,129	$70,604

(15) Long-term loans

Details of long-term loans were as follows:

Debtor	Type of Loan	Maturity	Loan Balance As of 12/31/2021 (NT$'000)	Repayment
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank - ZhongLi Branch	Credit loan	2026.12.15-2028.11.15	$1,298,150	Note 3, 7 and 8
Mega International Commercial Bank - LanYa Branch	Credit loan	2026.12.31-2036.06.28	5,174,755	Note 1, 2, 5, 10 and 11
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank - BeiTou Branch	Credit loan	2027.08.15	543,969	Note 5
The Bank of Taiwan - BeiTou Branch	Credit loan	2026.11.04-2026.12.31	1,950,339	Note 4, 6 and 9
Total			8,967,213	
Less: current portion			(552,423)	
Non-current portion			$8,414,790	

Debtor	Type of Loan	Maturity	Loan Balance As of 12/31/2020 (NT$'000)	Repayment
Mega International Commercial Bank - LanYa Branch	Credit loan	2021.09.05-2022.07.05	$530,625	Note 12
Mega International Commercial Bank - LanYa Branch	Credit loan	2026.12.31	54,350	Note 5
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank - ZhongLi Branch	Credit loan	2021.04.23-2027.09.15	1,047,363	Note 3 and 13
Standard Chartered Bank - Xinwu Branch	Credit loan	2021.09.28	300,000	Note 14
The Bank of Taiwan - BeiTou Branch	Credit loan	2026.11.04-2027.09.30	944,679	Note 6
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank - BeiTou Branch	Credit loan	2027.08.15	147,896	Note 5
Total			3,024,913	
Less: current portion			(967,737)	
Non-current portion			$2,057,176	

Note 1: A term is defined as every month starting from the initial draw-down date. Grace period is 13 months. Interest shall be paid monthly with principal repaid every month. The rest is repayable in installments of equal amount for 48 terms.

Note 2: Grace period is 3 years from the initial draw-down date. A term is defined as every month since the forth year. The principal and interest are repayable in installments of equal amount for 48 terms.

Note 3: A term is defined as every month starting from the initial draw-down date. The principal and interest are repayable in installments of equal amount for 84 terms.

Note 4: The principal and interest are repayable in installments of equal amount for 59 terms.

Note 5: Grace period is 3 years from the initial draw-down date. A term is defined as every month since the forth year. The principal and interest are repayable in installments of equal amount for 48 terms.

Note 6: Grace period is 2 years from the initial draw-down date. A term is defined as every month since the third year. The principal and interest are repayable in installments of equal amount for 60 terms.

Note 7: Loan period is 7 years. Grace period is 2 year. Interest shall be paid monthly with principal repaid every months (84 terms). The rest is repayable in installments of equal amount for 60 terms.

Note 8: Loan period is 7 years. Grace period is 2 year. Interest shall be paid monthly with principal repaid every 3 months (84 terms). The rest is repayable in installments of equal amount for 20 terms.

Note 9: A term is defined as every month starting from the initial draw-down date. Grace period is 11 months. Interest shall be paid monthly with principal repaid every month. The rest is repayable in installments of equal amount for 60 terms.

Note 10: A term is defined as every month starting from the initial draw-down date. Grace period is 21 months. Interest shall be paid monthly with principal repaid every month. The rest is repayable in installments of equal amount for 48 terms.

Note 11: A term is defined as every month starting from the initial draw-down date. Grace period is 22 months. Interest shall be paid monthly with principal repaid every month. The rest is repayable in installments of equal amount for 48 terms.

Note 12: A term is defined as every 3 months starting from the initial draw-down date. Loan period is 5 years. Grace period is 5 year. Interest shall be paid monthly with principal repaid every 3 months. The rest is repayable in installments of equal amount for 16 terms.

Note 13: A term is defined as every 3 months starting from the initial draw-down date. Loan period is 3 years. Grace period is 1 year. The rest is repayable in installments of equal amount for 8 terms.

Note 14: Grace period is 18 months from the initial draw-down date. 18 months after the initial draw-down date is considered the 1st term and the following terms are defined as every 6 months since then. The principal and interest are repayable in installments of equal amount for 4 terms.

(a) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the interest rate intervals for long-term loans were 0.4%~0.88% and 0.4%~0.983%, respectively.

(b) The Company received a low-interest government loan from the Ministry of Economic Affairs in the amount of NT$5,660,000 thousand with a term of 5~7 years and annual interest rates of 0.4%~0.9% payable monthly on the 15th day each month. The loan was recorded under other liabilities-deferred government grants income. The Company shall recognize the government grant income when it is reasonably assured that the Company meets all the terms of the government grant agreement.

(16) Other non-current liabilities

(a) Details of other non-current liabilities were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Net defined benefit liability	$16,259	$30,366
Deposits received	1,744,029	-
Deferred revenue	54,507	25,835
Total	$1,814,795	$56,201

(b) The details of the deferred government grants income for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021 (NT$'000)	For the year ended December 31, 2020 (NT$'000)
Beginning balance	$30,214	$-
Received during the period	43,279	33,650
Released to the statement of comprehensive income	(8,239)	(3,436)
Ending Balance	$65,254	$30,214
Current	$10,747	$4,379
Non-current	$54,507	$25,835

(c) Please refer to Note 6(15) for details on interest rate of deferred government grants income.

(17) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company adopted a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Company will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Company has made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are NT$134,755 thousand and NT$124,998 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

The Company adopts a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company contributes an amount equivalent to 2% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandate, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Group expects to contribute NT$4,480 to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after December 31, 2021.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the maturities of Kinsus' defined benefit plan are in 2037 and 2037.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Current service costs	$-	$-
Net interest of defined benefit liability (asset)	130	224
Past service cost	-	-
Settlement	-	-
Total	$130	$224

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	As of		
	12/31/2021 (NT$'000)	12/31/2020 (NT$'000)	01/01/2020 (NT$'000)
Defined benefit obligation	$152,441	$159,753	$145,786
Plan assets at fair value	(136,182)	(129,387)	(120,015)
Other non-current liabilities – net defined benefit liability	$16,259	$30,366	$25,771

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit liability is as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation (NT$'000)	Fair value of plan assets (NT$'000)	Net defined benefit liability(asset) (NT$'000)
1/1/2020	$145,786	$(120,015)	$25,771
Current service cost	-	-	-
Interest cost	1,268	(1,044)	224

Past service cost and settlement	-	-	-
Total	1,268	(1,044)	224
Re-measurement on defined benefit liability/assets:			
Actuarial gain/loss due to change in population statistic assumptions	(2,013)	-	(2,013)
Actuarial gain/loss due to change in financial assumptions	11,971	-	11,971
Experience gain/loss	2,741	(3,864)	(1,123)
Re-measurement on defined benefit assets	-	-	-
Total	12,699	(3,864)	8,835
Benefits paid	-	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	(4,464)	(4,464)
Effect of exchange rate	-	-	-
12/31/2020	159,753	(129,387)	30,366
Current service cost	-	-	-
Interest cost	687	(557)	130
Pasts service cost and settlement	-	-	-
Total	687	(557)	130
Re-measurement on defined benefit liability/assets:			
Actuarial gain/loss due to change in population statistic assumptions	1,350	-	1,350
Actuarial gain/loss due to change in financial assumptions	(10,410)	-	(10,410)
Experience gain/loss	1,061	(1,758)	(697)
Re-measurement on defined benefit assets	-	-	-
Total	(7,999)	(1,758)	(9,757)
Benefits paid	-	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	(4,480)	(4,480)
Effect of exchange rate	-	-	-
12/31/2021	$152,441	$(136,182)	$16,259

The actuarial assumptions used for the Company’s defined benefit plan are shown below.

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Discount rate	0.82%	0.43%
Expected rate of salary increases	3.00%	3.00%

Sensitivity analysis

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2021 (NT$'000)		2020 (NT$'000)	
	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increased by 0.5%	$-	$(12,327)	$-	$(13,353)
Discount rate decreased by 0.5%	13,613	-	14,825	-
Expected salary level increased by 0.5%	13,243	-	14,363	-
Expected salary level decreased by 0.5%	-	(12,135)	-	(13,097)

For the purpose of sensitivity analysis above, the Company calculated the impact on defined benefit obligation due to a reasonable and feasible change of one single assumption (i.e. discount rate or expected salary level) with other assumptions remaining equal. Please note that the sensitivity analysis has its limitation due to the co-relation between different actuarial assumptions and the rarity that only one assumption changes at a time.

The method used in the analysis is consistent for both current and prior years.

(18) Equity

A. Common stock

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's authorized capital were NT$6,000,000 thousand, each share at par value of NT$10, divided into 600,000 thousand shares. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's paid-in capital were NT$4,508,441 thousand and NT$4,508,625 thousand, respectively, divided into 450,844 thousand and 450,863 thousand shares, respectively. Each share represents a voting right and a right to receive dividends.

On January 29, 2018 and May 29, 2018, the Company's board of directors and shareholders' meetings resolved to increase the capital through an issuance of new 5,500,000 shares of restricted stock for employees. The application has been governmentally approved by FSC in the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1070324628 issued on July 10, 2018. The measurement date was at August 28, 2018, and issued 4,841 thousand shares of restricted stock for employees.

In addition, on February 18, 2019, the board of directors resolved to issue 659,000 shares of restricted stock. The measurement date was at March 18, 2019 and issued 598,500 shares of restricted stock.

On February 18, 2019, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stock, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT$786 thousand. The measurement date was at March 17, 2019.

On April 29, 2019, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stock, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT$600 thousand. The measurement date was at May 2, 2019.

On July 29, 2019, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stock, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT$1,395 thousand. The measurement date was at August 1, 2019.

On October 28, 2019, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stock, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT$876 thousand. The measurement date was at October 30, 2019.

On February 10, 2020, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stock, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT$348 thousand. The measurement date was at February 12, 2020.

On April 27, 2020, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stock, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT$1,238 thousand. The measurement date was at April 29, 2020.

On July 27, 2020, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stock, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT$399 thousand. The measurement date was at July 29, 2020.

On October 26, 2020, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stock, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT$128 thousand. The measurement date was at October 28, 2020.

On January 29, 2021, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stock, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT$151 thousand. The measurement date was at February 1, 2021.

On April 26, 2021, the board of directors resolved to cancel restricted stock, and the amount of the capital reduction is NT$33 thousand. The measurement date was at April 28, 2021.

B. Capital surplus

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Additional paid-in capital	$6,036,311	$6,011,409
Differences between equity purchase price and carrying amount arising from actual acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries	50,925	50,925
All changes in interests in subsidiaries	529,959	529,959
Change in joint ventures accounted for using equity method	7,484	7,484
Changes in equity of investment accounted for using equity method	1	-
Shared-Based Payment	8,371	8,371
Restricted stocks for employees	-	23,882
Total	$6,633,051	$6,632,030

According to Taiwan Company Act, the capital surplus shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the Company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital surplus related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company up to a certain percentage of paid-in capital. The said capital surplus could be distributed in cash to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them. Capital surplus related to long-term equity investments cannot be used for any purpose.

C. Treasury stock

Treasury stock amounted to NT$0 and NT$143 thousand, respectively, divided into 0 shares, and 14 thousand shares, respectively, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The movement schedule of treasury stock for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 was as below (in thousand shares):

Purpose of repurchase	Beginning balance	Addition	Decrease	Ending balance
For the years ended December 31, 2021				
Recover failed restricted stocks	14	4	18	0
For the years ended December 31, 2020				
Recover failed restricted stocks	33	192	211	14

According to the Securities and Exchange Act of the R.O.C., total treasury stock shall not exceed 10% of the Company's issued stock, and the total purchase amount shall not exceed the sum of the retained earnings, additional paid-in capital-premiums and realized additional paid-in capital. As such, the ceiling number of shares of treasury stock that the Company could hold as of December 31, 2021 were 45,084 thousand shares, with the maximum payments of NT$23,986,242 thousand.

In compliance with Securities and Exchange Act of the R.O.C., treasury stock should not be pledged, nor should it be entitled to voting rights or receiving dividends.

D. Appropriation of earnings and dividend policies

(a) Earning distribution

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:

a. Payment of all taxes and dues;
b. Offset prior years' operation losses;
c. Set aside 10% of the remaining amount as legal reserve.
d. Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations; and

e. The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the Board of Directors and resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

If the above-mentioned dividends are distributed to shareholders in the form of cash, the Board of Directors have been authorized to approve by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, and report to the shareholders' meeting.

(b) Dividend policies

The Company is in an industry with versatile environment. For long-term finance planning requirements and to meet the shareholders' demand for cash, the Company's dividend policy aims for steadiness and balancing. Shareholder extra dividend each year cannot be less than 10% of distributed surplus earnings and cash dividends distributed each year cannot be less than 10% of the gross amount of dividends.

(c) Legal reserve

According to the Company Act, legal reserve shall be set aside until such amount equal total authorized capital. Legal reserve can be used to offset deficits. If the Company does not incur any loss, the portion of legal reserve exceeding 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed to shareholders by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares held by each shareholder.

(d) Special reserve

When the Company distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, an amount equal to "other net deductions from shareholders" equity for the current fiscal year, provided that if the Company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements for the adoption of IFRS, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders' equity. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

The FSC issued Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1090150022 on March 31, 2021, which sets out the following provisions for compliance:

On a public company's first-time adoption of the IFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside special reserve. For any subsequent use, disposal or reclassification of related assets, the company can reverse the special reserve by proportion and transfer to retained earnings.

The Company did not incur any special reserve upon the first-time adoption of T-IFRS.

(e) The appropriations of earnings for the years 2021 and 2020 were approved through the Board of Directors' meetings and shareholders' meetings held on February 15, 2022 and July 12, 2021, respectively. The details of the distributions are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (in NT$)	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)	2021	2020
Legal reserve	$386,880	$53,316		
Special reserve	22,092	(2,389)		
Cash dividend	2,028,798	450,847	$4.50	$1.00
Total	$2,437,770	$501,774		

Please refer to Note 6(23) for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

(19) Share-based payment plans

Restricted stocks plan for employees

A. On May 29, 2018, the shareholders' meetings resolved to issue of 5,500 thousand shares of restricted stocks for employees. The grantee is limited to employees who meet certain conditions. The restricted stocks have been approved by the Securities and Futures Bureau. On July 30, 2018, the board of directors resolved to issue 4,947 thousand shares. The measurement date was at August 28, 2018 and total shares issued were 4,841 thousand. The unit market price as of the granted date was NT$49.1.

On February 18, 2019, the board of directors resolved to issue 659 thousand shares. The measurement date was at March 18, 2019, while total shares issued 599 thousand shares. The unit market price as of the granted date was NT$43.45.

The employees who acquire the above shares can subscribe shares at the price of NT$10 per shares while the vesting conditions are as below.

Vesting conditions	Proportion of vested shares
Within one month starting the granted date	20%
April 25, 2019	20%
September 25, 2019	15%
April 25, 2020	15%
September 25, 2020	15%
April 25, 2021	15%

Restriction on employee’s right after granted but before vested:

(a)The granted employee commit to the custodian institution, and shall not sell, pledge, transfer, donate, or dispose in any other ways, the right of restricted stocks before achieving the vesting conditions.

(b)After new shares of restricted stock are issued, the granted employee should immediately commit to the custodian institution, and not to ask the trustee to return the restricted stock in any other reasons or ways before achieving the vesting conditions.

(c)The restricted stock for employees can participate in receiving dividends during the vesting period.

(d)The right to vote and elect in a shareholders’ meeting shall be executed by custodian institution in accordance with related regulations.

On August 28, 2018, the issuance of 4,841 thousand restricted shares for employees resulted in the increase of capital reserve－employee stock option amounting to NT$184,530 thousand. The restricted stocks plan was invalidated as of December 31, 2021 and 544 thousand shares were recalled. As a result, capital reserve increased by NT$5,442 thousand and the unearned employee compensation was NT$0.

On March 18, 2019, the issuance of 599 thousand restricted shares for employees resulted in the increase of capital reserve—employee stock option amounting to NT$19,396 thousand. The restricted stocks plan was invalidated as of December 31, 2021 and 51 thousand shares were recalled. As a result, capital reserve increased by NT$513 thousand and the unearned employee compensation was NT$0.

B. The expense recognized for employee services received is shown in the following table.

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Total expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	$3,836	$19,915

C. The Company did not modify the share-based payment plan for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(20) Sales

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Revenue from customer contracts		
Sales of goods	$26,755,390	$20,366,292
Other operating revenue	480,207	285,208
Total	$27,235,597	$20,651,500

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	IC Substrate (NT$'000)
Sales of goods	$26,755,390
Other	480,207
Total	$27,235,597
The timing for revenue recognition:	
At a point in time	$27,235,597

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	IC Substrate (NT$'000)
Sales of goods	$20,366,292
Other	285,208
Total	$20,651,500
The timing for revenue recognition:	
At a point in time	$20,651,500

B. Contract balances

(a) Contract liabilities – current

	As of		
	12/31/2021 (NT$'000)	12/31/2020 (NT$'000)	01/01/2020 (NT$'000)
Sales of goods	$46,315	$17,507	$1,752

The significant changes in the Company's balances of contract liabilities for the year periods ended December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Sales of goods
The opening balance transferred to revenue	$(17,167)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	45,975

The significant changes in the Company's balances of contract liabilities for the year periods ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Sales of goods
The opening balance transferred to revenue	$(1,426)
Increase in receipts in advance during the period (excluding the amount incurred and transferred to revenue during the period)	17,181

(21) Expected credit losses (gains)

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses / (gains)		
Accounts receivable	$(2,228)	$(9,697)

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The Company measured the impairment against the other receivables reclassified from accounts receivable due to factoring agreements mainly based on the expected credit loss for 12 months of the counter-party financial institutions. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, there was no other receivables pass due. Furthermore, the Company assessed the related expected credit loss to be insignificant because the counter-party financial institutions are of good credit condition.

The Company measures the loss allowance of its contract assets and accounts receivable (including notes receivable and accounts receivable) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Company's loss allowance as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

A. The Company considers the grouping of accounts receivable by counter-parties' credit rating, by geographical region and by industry sector and its loss allowance is measured by using a provision matrix. Details are as follows:

December 31, 2021	Not past due (Note) (NT$'000)	Past due <=30 days (NT$'000)	Past due 31-60 days (NT$'000)	Past due 61-90 days (NT$'000)	Past due 91-120 days (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
Gross carrying amount	$4,053,761	$233,400	$1,329	$-	$-	$4,288,490
Loss ratio	-%	5%	15%	30%	50%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(11,670)	(200)	-	-	(11,870)
Carrying amount of accounts receivable	$4,053,761	$221,730	$1,129	$-	$-	$4,276,620

December 31, 2020	Not past due (Note) (NT$'000)	Past due <=30 days (NT$'000)	Past due 31-60 days (NT$'000)	Past due 61-90 days (NT$'000)	Past due 91-120 days (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
Gross carrying amount	$2,964,485	$162,200	$7,759	$16,081	$-	$3,150,525
Loss ratio	-%	5%	15%	30%	50%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(8,110)	(1,164)	(4,824)	-	(14,098)
Carrying amount of accounts receivable	$2,964,485	$154,090	$6,595	$11,257	$-	$3,136,427

Note: all the Company's note receivables were not past due.

B. The movement in the provision for impairment of notes receivable, and accounts receivable during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Notes receivable (NT$'000)	Accounts receivable (NT$'000)
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2021	$-	$14,098
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	-	(2,228)
Ending balance as of December 31, 2021	$-	$11,870

	Notes receivable (NT$'000)	Accounts receivable (NT$'000)
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2020	$-	$23,795
Addition/(reversal) for the current period	-	(9,697)
Ending balance as of December 31, 2020	$-	$14,098

(22) Leases

A. Company as a lessee

The Company leases various properties (land and buildings) and transportation equipment. These leases have terms of between 1 and 3 years. The Company may not allow to privately lend, sublease, sell, use by others in other disguised form, or transfer the lease to another person.

The Company's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follows:

(a) Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
The expense relating to short-term leases (rent expenses)	$(13,202)	$(14,216)

The portfolio of short-term leases of the Company to which it is committed at the end of the reporting period is dissimilar to the portfolio of short-term leases to which the short-term lease expense disclosed above and the amount of its lease commitments is NT$0.

(b) Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's total cash outflow for leases amounting to NT$13,202 thousand and NT$14,216 thousand, respectively.

B. Company as a lessor

The Company has entered leases on plants. These leases have an average life of one to three years. These leases are classified as operating leases as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets.

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Lease income for operating leases		
Income relating to fixed lease payments	$7,106	$46,015

For operating leases entered by the Company, the undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Less than one year	$392	$42,602
More than one year but less than five years	2,027	35,316
Total	$2,419	$77,918

(23) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization by function is as follows:

Function / Nature	2021 (NT$'000)			2020 (NT$'000)		
	Cost of goods sold	Operating expense	Total	Cost of goods sold	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefit						
Salaries & wages	$3,436,957	$931,475	$4,368,432	$2,778,819	$461,460	$3,240,279
Labor and health insurance	285,238	49,717	334,955	253,412	40,948	294,360
Pension	108,667	26,218	134,885	102,039	23,183	125,222
Directors' remuneration	-	34,370	34,370	-	4,313	4,313
Other employee benefit	170,968	29,791	200,759	153,005	23,796	176,801

Depreciation	2,925,941	279,436	3,205,377	3,010,202	210,088	3,220,290
Amortization	-	38,003	38,003	-	31,979	31,979

Note 1 : The headcounts of the Company amounted to 5,586 and 5,517, respectively, as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. Among the Company's directors, there were 5 and 6 who were not the employees, respectively.

Note 2 : Companies who have been listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange or Taiwan Over – The Counter Securities Exchange should disclose the following information:

(1) Average employee benefits of 2021 and 2020 are NT$903 thousand and NT$696 thousand, respectively.
(2) Average salaries of 2021 and 2020 are NT$783 thousand and NT$588 thousand, respectively.
(3) Change in average salaries are 33%.
(4) In accordance with the regulations, the Company has established an audit committee to replace the supervisor, so the supervisor's remuneration has not been recognized.
(5) The salary and remuneration policy of the Company:
According to Articles 24 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, not lower than 10% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 1% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. In addition to the basic salaries, employees' annual salaries are also adjusted based on the Company's performance to motivate and retain outstanding employees. In addition, according to Articles 15 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company pays remuneration to directors for performing duties whether the Company makes profit or not. The Company authorizes the Board of Directors to determine the remunerations which are allocated according to directors performance, level of contribution referencing the industry standards. In accordance with the regulations, the compensation committee will make recommendations on directors' remuneration and the salaries of managers, then submit to the Board of Directors for approval.

According to the resolution, not lower than 10% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 1% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the Company's accumulated losses shall have been covered.

The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition, a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

The Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 to be not lower than 10% and not higher than 1% of profit of the current period, respectively, recognized as employee benefits expense. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2021 amounted to NT$582,161 thousand and NT$34,370 thousand, respectively, and, for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounted to NT$70,857 thousand and NT$4,313 thousand, respectively. The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors were recognized as salaries.

The Company's Board of Directors' meeting has determined the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration, all in cash, to be NT$70,857 thousand and NT$4,313 thousand, respectively, in a meeting held on January 29, 2021. No material differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2020.

(24) Non-operating incomes and expenses

A. Interest incomes

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Interest income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$24,950	$34,090

B. Other incomes

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)
Government grants	$8,239	$3,436
Other income－others	178,533	241,431
Total	$186,772	$244,867

C. Other gains and losses

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)
Gain (Loss) from disposal of property, plant and equipment	$19,982	$(94,435)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	22,986	(21,738)
Gain of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,554	4,533
Other expenses	(88)	(10,274)
Total	$44,434	$(121,914)

D. Finance costs

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
	(NT$'000)	(NT$'000)
Interests on bank loans	$62,241	$49,804

(25) Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Arising during the period (NT$'000)	Reclassification during the period (NT$'000)	Subtotal (NT$'000)	Income tax benefit (expense) (NT$'000)	OCI, Net of tax (NT$'000)
To be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefits plan	$9,757	$-	$9,757	$-	$9,757
May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:					
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(22,092)	-	(22,092)	-	(22,092)
Total OCI	$(12,335)	$-	$(12,335)	$-	$(12,335)

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Arising during the period (NT$'000)	Reclassification during the period (NT$'000)	Subtotal (NT$'000)	Income tax benefit (expense) (NT$'000)	OCI, Net of tax (NT$'000)
Not reclassified to profit or loss:					
Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefits plan	$(8,835)	$-	$(8,835)	$-	$(8,835)
May be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:					

Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	2,389	-	2,389	-	2,389
Total OCI	$(6,446)	$-	$(6,446)	$-	$(6,446)

(26) Income tax

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

Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Current income tax expense (benefit):		
Current income tax expense	$429,341	$-
Deferred tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred tax expense (benefit) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(182)	-
Total income tax expense	$429,159	$-

B. A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	$4,288,143	$541,914
Tax payable at the enacted tax rates	$857,630	$108,383
Surtax on undistributed earnings	1,569	-
Tax effect of income tax-exempted	(81,726)	3,088

Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	(223,451)	(111,471)
Other adjustments according to the Tax Law	(124,863)	-
Total income tax recognized in profit or loss	$429,159	$-

C. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following.

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2021 (NT$'000)	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss (NT$'000)	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income (NT$'000)	Ending balance as of December 31, 2021 (NT$'000)
Temporary differences				
Prepaid appreciation tax on agricultural land	$9,593	$-	$-	$9,593
Allowance for Inventory Valuation and Obsolescence Losses	4,085	(4,085)	-	-
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	(4,622)	4,267	-	(355)
Deferred tax income/ (expense)		$182	$-	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	$9,056			$9,238
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$13,678			$9,593
Deferred tax liabilities	$(4,622)			$(355)

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2020 (NT$'000)	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss (NT$'000)	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income (NT$'000)	Ending balance as of December 31, 2020 (NT$'000)
Temporary differences				
Prepaid appreciation tax on agricultural land	$9,593	$-	$-	$9,593
Allowance for Inventory Valuation and Obsolescence Losses	-	4,085	-	4,085
Unrealized exchange loss (gain)	(537)	(4,085)	-	(4,622)
Deferred tax income/ (expense)		$-	$-	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	$9,056			$9,056
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$9,593			$13,678
Deferred tax liabilities	$(537)			$(4,622)

D. Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized as they may not be used to offset future taxable income amounted to NT$803,337 thousand and NT$1,039,608 thousand, respectively.

E. The Company's tax filings up to 2019 were finalized as of December 31, 2021.

F. As of December 31, 2021, the Company's unused balance of deductible net operating loss was listed as follows:

Occurrence year	Unused balance	Expiration Year
2019	$366,800	2029

(27) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to the common shareholders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (after adjusting any influences) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

A. Basic earnings per share

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent (NT$'000)	$3,858,984	$541,914
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in thousand shares)	450,646	449,502
Basic earnings per share (in NT$)	$8.56	$1.21

B. Diluted earnings per share

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent (NT$'000)	$3,858,984	$541,914
Net income available to common shareholders of the parent after dilution (NT$'000)	$3,858,984	$541,914
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (in thousand shares)	450,646	449,502

Effect of dilution:		
Employee bonus (compensation) – stock (in thousand shares)	2,571	876
Restricted stocks (in thousand shares)	-	963
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding after dilution (in thousand shares)	423,217	451,341
Diluted earnings per share (in NT$)	$8.51	$1.20

No other transactions that would significantly change the outstanding common shares or potential common shares incurred during the period after reporting date and up to the approval date of financial statements.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1)Deal with related parties as of the end of the reporting period

Related parties and Relationship

Related parties	Relationship
Pegatron Corporation	Parent company
KINSUS CORP. (USA)	Subsidiary
KINSUS INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGY SUZHOU CORP.	Subsidiary
PIOTEK (H.K.) TRADING LIMITED	Subsidiary
PIOTEK COMPUTER (SUZHOU) CO., LTD.	Subsidiary
BeautyTech Platform Corporation	Subsidiary
FuYang Technology Corp.	Associate
AzureWave Technologies (Shanghai) Inc.	Other related party
AzureWave Technologies, Inc	Other related party

(2)Significant transactions with related parties

A.Sales

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Subsidiaries	$60,826	$35,887
Other related parties	1,578	370
Total	$62,404	$36,257

Selling prices and collection terms to related parties are similar to those to third party customers for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. The collection terms are 30 to 90 days from the end of delivery month by telegraphic transfer.

B.Purchases

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Subsidiaries	$3,133,718	$2,648,042

The product specification of goods purchased from related parties in the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, differed from those purchased from other vendors. Thus, transaction prices are not comparable. The payment terms for related parties and non-related parties are 30 days and 30 to 90 days, respectively, from the end of delivery month by telegraphic transfer.

C.The Company recognized commission expenses amounting to NT$38,793 thousand and NT$40,787 thousand, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 due to delegating its subsidiaries for marketing.

D.For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recognized travelling of NT$20 thousand, for commissioning subsidiaries to handle travelling logistics.

E.For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized operating expense of NT$224 thousand and NT$2,636 thousand, respectively, due to subcontracting maintenance and repair on factories to its associate.

F. The Company's subcontracting fees to its subsidiaries amounted to NT$2,190 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2020.

G. The Company charged its subsidiaries for providing technology support in amount of NT$315 thousand and NT$811 thousand, recorded under the caption of other non-operating incomes, for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

H. The Company recognized other incomes in amount of NT$8,172 thousand and NT$3,454 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, due to selling tools and spare parts to its subsidiaries.

I. For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized rent income of NT$3,538 thousand and NT$43,227 thousand, respectively, for plants leased to associate.

J. For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized other income of NT$361 thousand and NT$18,934 thousand, respectively, for utility bills paid for associate.

K. Accounts receivable - related parties

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Subsidiaries	$10,177	$-
Other related parties	930	-
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Net	$11,107	$-

L. Salaries and rewards to key management of the Company

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Short-term employee benefits	$52,426	$45,130
Post-employee benefits	963	864
Total	$53,389	$45,994

M.Other receivables

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Associates	$-	$3,859
Subsidiaries	17,993	10,064
Total	$17,993	$13,923

N.Account payable - related parties

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Subsidiaries	$611,152	$241,403

O.Accrued expenses

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Associates	$-	$467
Subsidiaries	3,002	3,408
Total	$3,002	$3,875

P.Detail of selling property, plant and equipment to related parties for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively was as follow.

Variety	Related parties	Carrying Value	Price	Gain on disposal	Reference basis for price decision
2021					
Machinery	Subsidiaries	$14,156	$30,773	$16,617 (Note)	Bidding

2020

None

Note: The gains were recorded as unrealized profits.

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

None.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES AND UNRECOGNIZED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

(1) The Company's unused letters of credit (LC) as of December 31, 2021 were as follows:

Currency	LC Amount (in thousand)		Security (in thousand)
JPY	JPY	7,025,581	$-
USD	USD	9,280	-
EUR	EUR	813	-

(2) Detail of significant constructions in progress and outstanding contracts of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2021 was as follow:

Nature of Contract	Contract Amount (NT$'000)	Amount Paid (NT$'000)	Outstanding Balance (NT$'000)
Machinery and construction contracts	$5,851,745	$3,177,545	$2,674,200

(3) The Company has entered into a long-term sales agreement with its customer. The customer should fulfill its obligation of making a certain number of orders as agreed in the agreement and the Group shall provide the products to the customer pursuant to the agreement.

(4) The Company entered into long-term sales agreements with its customers. According to the agreement, after customers pay the deposit in advance, the Company shall provide the products to the customer pursuant to the agreement.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company's board of directors has approved an issuance of restricted stock awards in a meeting held on February 15, 2022. Total share volume to be issued are 5,400,000 and each at a price of NT$85.6. The final issuance terms and conditions are subject to the Company's board approval.

12. OTHERS

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Mandatorily measured at fair value through P/L	$537,155	$1,015,421
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	11,947,282	9,219,709
Time deposit	20,057	423,057
Accounts receivables	4,276,620	3,136,427
Other receivables	392,922	126,790
Total	$17,174,036	$13,921,404

Financial liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Short-term loans	$391,991	$1,708,365
Payables	7,479,772	4,558,276
Long-term loans (including current portion with maturity less than 1 year)	8,967,213	3,024,913
Total	$16,838,976	$9,291,554

(2) Objectives and policies of financial risk management

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

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

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (e.g. equity instruments).

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

Foreign currency risk

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

The Company has certain foreign currency receivables denominated in the same foreign currency as certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is achieved. Thus, hedge accounting is not adopted.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Company's profit/loss and equity is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as of the reporting period-end. The Company's foreign currency risk is mainly related to volatility in the exchange rates of US dollars. It is stated as follows:

If NT dollars appreciates/depreciates against US dollars by 1%, the net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 would decrease/increase by NT$38,417 thousand and NT$8,119 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to the Company's investments with variable interest rates and loans with fixed and variable interest rates, which are all categorized as loans and receivables.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as of the end of the reporting period and presumed to be held for one accounting year, including investments and loans with variable interest rates. If interest rate increases/decreases by 0.1%, the net income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 would decrease/increase by NT$5,278 thousand and NT$2,639 thousand, respectively.

(4) Credit risk management

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

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit risk of all customers are assessed based on a comprehensive review of the customers' financial status, credit ratings from credit institutions, past transactions, current economic conditions and the Company's internal credit ratings. The Company also employs some credit enhancement instruments (e.g. prepayment or insurance) to reduce certain customers' credit risk.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, receivables from the top ten customers were accounted for 59.50% and 61.84% of the Company's total accounts receivable, respectively. The concentration of credit risk is relatively not significant for the remaining receivables.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed-income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Company's finance division in accordance with the Company's policy. The counterparties that the Company transacts with are determined by internal control procedures. They are banks with fine credit ratings and financial institutions, corporate and government agencies with investment-grade credit ratings. Thus, there is no significant default risk. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

The Company adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. Except for the loss allowance of trade receivables is measured at lifetime expected credit losses, the remaining debt instrument investments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, low credit risk for these investments is a prerequisite upon acquisition and by using their credit risk as a basis for the distinction of categories.

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery (the issuer or the debtor is in financial difficulties or bankruptcy).

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Company maintains financial flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, highly-liquid marketable securities, bank loans, etc. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted interest payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial instruments

	Less than 1 year (NT$'000)	1 to 2 years (NT$'000)	2 to 3 years (NT$'000)	3 to 4 years (NT$'000)	4 to 5 years (NT$'000)	More than 5 years (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
As of December 31, 2021							
Loans	$1,007,613	$1,044,723	$1,532,851	$2,124,323	$2,064,073	$1,849,544	$9,623,127
Payables	7,479,772	-	-	-	-	-	7,479,772
As of December 31, 2020							
Loans	$2,705,348	$502,813	$361,052	$389,457	$388,963	$447,468	$4,795,101
Payables	4,558,276	-	-	-	-	-	4,558,276

(6) Movement schedule of liabilities arising from financing activities

Movement schedule of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Short-term borrowings (NT$'000)	Long-term borrowings (NT$'000)	Refundable deposits (NT$'000)	Total liabilities from financing activities (NT$'000)
As of January 1, 2021	$1,708,365	$3,024,913	$-	$4,733,278
Cash flows	(1,316,374)	5,971,338	1,744,029	6,398,993
Non-cash changes				
Other	-	(29,038)	-	(29,038)
As of December 31, 2021	$391,991	$8,967,213	$1,744,029	$11,103,233

Movement schedule of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Short-term borrowings (NT$'000)	Long-term borrowings (NT$'000)	Total liabilities from financing activities (NT$'000)
As of January 1, 2020	$2,767,987	$2,934,125	$5,702,112
Cash flows	(1,059,622)	118,451	(941,171)
Non-cash changes			
Other	-	(27,663)	(27,663)
As of December 31, 2020	$1,708,365	$3,024,913	$4,733,278

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The evaluation methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell a financial asset or paid to transfer a financial liability in an orderly transaction between willing market participants (not under coercion or liquidation). The following methods and assumptions are used by the Company in estimating the fair values of financial assets and liabilities:

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

(b) For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (e.g. listed stocks and bonds).

(c) Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).

(d) Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

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

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(8) for Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Company.

(8) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

B. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

The Company does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows.

As of December 31, 2021

	Level 1 (NT$'000)	Level 2 (NT$'000)	Level 3 (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Funds	$537,155	$-	$-	$537,155
Financial liabilities:				
None				

As of December 31, 2020

	Level 1 (NT$'000)	Level 2 (NT$'000)	Level 3 (NT$'000)	Total (NT$'000)
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Funds	$1,015,421	$-	$-	$1,015,421
Financial liabilities:				
None				

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

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

Reconciliation for fair value measurements on a recurring basis in Level 3 hierarchy

During the year ended December 31, 2021, there was not movement of fair value measurements.

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

Information regarding the Company's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies was listed below: (In Thousands)

	As of December 31,					
	2021			2020		
	Foreign Currencies ($'000)	Exchange Rate	NTD (NT$'000)	Foreign Currencies ($'000)	Exchange Rate	NTD (NT$'000)
Financial assets						
Monetary items:						
USD	$179,064	27.68	$4,957,040	$110,341	28.50	$3,144,323
Non-monetary item:						
USD	$88,958	27.68	$2,462,624	$75,205	28.50	$2,143,086
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items:						
USD	$40,290	27.68	$1,115,354	$81,848	28.50	$2,332,384

The above information is disclosed based on the carrying amount of foreign currency (after being converted to functional currency).

Foreign exchange gain/loss on monetary financial assets and liabilities is shown as below.

	For the year ended December 31,	
Foreign currency resulting in exchange gain or loss	2021 (NT$'000)	2020 (NT$'000)
USD	$6,971	$(24,074)
Other	(16,015)	2,336

(10) Capital management

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

13. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

(1) Information on significant transactions

A. Financing provided to others: None.

B. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: Please refer to attachment 1.

C. Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2021 (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to attachment 2.

D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.

E. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: Please refer to attachment 3.

F. Disposal of individual real estate with amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.

G. Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: Please refer to attachment 4.

H. Receivables from related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital as of December 31, 2021: None.

I. Derivative instrument transactions: None.

(2) Information on investees

A. Investees over whom the Company exercises significant influence or control (excluding investees in Mainland China): Please refer to attachment 5.

B. Investees over which the Company exercises control shall be disclosed of information under Note 13(1):

(a) Financing provided to others: None.

(b) Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: None.

(c) Marketable securities held as of December 31, 2021 (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Please refer to attachment 6.

(d) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: Please refer to attachment 7.

(e) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.

(f) Disposal of individual real estate with amount of at least NT$300 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: None.

(g) Related party transactions with purchase or sales amount of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital for the year ended December 31, 2021: Please refer to attachment 8.

(h) Receivables from related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20 percent of the paid-in capital as of December 31, 2021: Please refer to attachment 9.

(i) Derivative instrument transactions: None.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China:

A. Name of investee in China, main business, paid-in capital, method of investment, investment flows, percentage of ownership, investment gain or loss, carrying amount at the end of reporting period, inward remittance of earning or loss and the upper limit on investment in China:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Investee in China	Main Business	Paid-in Capital (NT$'000)	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2021 (NT$'000)	Investment Flows		Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2021 (NT$'000)	Profit/Loss of Investee (NT$'000)	Percentage of Ownership (Direct or Indirect Investment (NT$'000)	Share of Profit/Loss (NT$'000)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2021 (NT$'000)	Accumulated Inward Remittance of Earnings as of December 31, 2021 (NT$'000)	Accumulated Outflow of Investment from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2021 (NT$'000)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (NT$'000)	Upper Limit on Investment in China by Investment Commission, MOEA (NT$'000)
					Outflow (NT$'000)	Inflow (NT$'000)									
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	Manufacturing and selling PCB (not high-density fine-line)	$1,937,810 (Note 2)	(2)	$1,937,810 (Note 2)	$-	$-	$1,937,810 (Note 2)	$569,848 (Note 2 and Note 4)	100%	$569,848 (Note 2 and Note 4)	$2,258,651 (Note 2 and Note 4)	$-	$1,937,810 (Note 2)	$1,937,810 (Note 2)	No upper limit (Note 5)

Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Researching, developing, producing and selling electronic components, PCBs and related products and providing after-sale services	$4,614,756 (Note 2)	(2)	$2,609,233 (Note 2)	$-	$-	$2,609,233 (Note 2)	$(471,851) (Note 2 and Note 4)	51%	$(240,644) (Note 2 and Note 4)	$45,547 (Note 2 and Note 4)	$-	$2,609,233 (Note 2)	$2,609,233 (Note 2)	
Xiang-Shuo (Suzhou) Trading Limited	Trading of PCB (not high-density fine-line) and material for related products	$55,366 (Note 2)	(2)	$55,366 (Note 2)	$-	$-	$55,366 (Note 2)	$(932) (Note 2 and Note 4)	100%	$(932) (Note 2 and Note 4)	$58,473 (Note 2 and Note 4)	$-	$55,366 (Note 2)	$55,366 (Note 2)	
Pegavision Contact Lenses (Shanghai) Corporation	Selling medical equipment	$112,559 (USD3,600)	(1)	$112,559	$-	$-	$112,559	$2,613 (Note 2 and Note 4)	30.33%	$793 (Note 2 and Note 4)	$32,812 (Note 2 and Note 4)	$-	$112,559	$112,559	$3,305,056 (Note 6)

Gemvision Technology (Zhejiang) Limited	Selling medical equipment	$95,523 (RMB22,000) (Note 2)	(3) (Note 3)	$-	$-	$-	$-	$(9,923) (Note 2 and Note 4)	30.33%	$(3,010) (Note 2 and Note 4)	$25,116 (Note 2 and Note 4)	$-	$-	$-	
Pegavision (Jiangsu) Limited	producing and Selling medical equipment	$85,620 (USD3,000) (Note 2)	(1)	$-	$85,620	$-	$85,620	$(5,205) (Note 2 and Note 4)	30.33%	$(1,579) (Note 2 and Note 4)	$24,381 (Note 2 and Note 4)	$-	$85,620	$85,620	

Note 1: The investment methods are divided into the following three types, just indicate the types:

(1) Go directly to the mainland for investment.

(2) Reinvest in mainland China through a third-region company.

(3) Other methods.

Note 2: Amounts in foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars using the exchange rates on the balance sheet date.

Note 3: Pegavision Contact Lenses (Shanghai) Corporation recognized the profit/loss and carrying amount of Gemvisoon Technology (Zhejiang) Limited.

Note 4: Gain/loss on investment is recognized based on the financial statements which were audited by the independent auditors of the parent company in Taiwan.

Note 5:The Company meets the conditions of corporate operation headquarter in the Principle of Evaluation for Investment and Technical Cooperation in Mainland China. Thus, there is no upper limit on investment amount.

Note 6: The upper limit on investment for Pegavision Contact Lenses (Shanghai) Corporation, Gemvisoon Technology (Zhejiang) Limited and Pegavision (Jiangsu) Limited is calculated as 60% of the net value of the recent financial statements audited by independent auditors of Pagavision Corporation.

B. Significant transactions with investees in China.

(a) Purchase and balances of related accounts payable as of December 31, 2021:

	Purchases		Accounts Payable	
	Amount (NT$'000)	% to Net Purchase	Amount (NT$'000)	% to Account Balance
The Company's purchase from Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou	$3,133,718	25.66%	$611,152	25.45%

The product specification of goods purchased by the Company from Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp. in the year ended December 31, 2021 differed from goods purchased from other vendors. Thus, transaction prices are not comparable. Payment term for related parties and non related parties are 60 days, respectively, from the end of delivery month. The payment terms for non-related parties are 30 to 90 days from the end of delivery month by telegraphic transfer.

(b) Sales, the ending balance of related accounts receivable and their weightings.

	Sales		Accounts receivable	
	Amount (NT$'000)	% to Net Sales	Amount (NT$'000)	% to Account Balance
Sale of Piotek Computer (Suzhou) to Piotek (H.K.) Trading	USD4,685	5.61%	USD259	1.07%
Sale of Piotek Computer (Suzhou) to Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou	RMB87	0.02%	-	-%
Sale of the Company to Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou	$60,826	0.17%	$10,177	0.24%

The product specification of goods sold between subsidiaries in the year ended December 31, 2021 differed from goods sold to other customers. Thus, transaction prices cannot be reasonably compared. Sales of the Company to Kinsus Interconnect

Technology Suzhou Corp have the same product prices as sales to non-related parties. Collection terms are also equivalent to the ones for non-related parties, which is 30 to 60 days from delivery by telegraphic transfer.

(c) Property transaction amounts and resulting gain or loss:

Variety	Related parties	Carrying Value	Price	Gain on disposal (Note)	Reference basis for price decision
Machinery	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp	$247,416	$285,972	$38,556 (Note)	Negotiated price
Machinery	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp	$14,156	$30,773	$16,617 (Note 1)	Negotiated price

Note: For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company wrote off NT$38,556 thousand due to the unrealized gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment. As of December 31, 2021, unrealized gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment is NT$13,132 thousand, and recognized as the credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method.

Note 1: For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company wrote off NT$16,617 thousand due to the unrealized gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment. As of December 31, 2021, unrealized gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment is NT$15,686 thousand, and recognized as the credit balance of investments accounted for using the equity method.

(d) Ending balance of endorsements/guarantees or collateral provided and the purposes: None.

(e) Maximum balance, ending balance, interest rate range and total interest for current period from financing provided to others: None.

(f) Transactions that have significant impact on profit or loss of current period or the financial position, such as services provided or rendered:

a. The Company sold fixtures and spare parts to Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. and Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp. Trading Limited and recognized other income of NT$8,172 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2021.

b. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of other receivables amounted to NT$17,993 thousand. The other receivable were resulted from the Company's sale of fixtures to Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.

(4) Information on major shareholders:

Ownership of shares / Name	Number of shares held (shares)	Ownership ratio
Asus Investment Co., Ltd.	60,128,417	13.33%
Asustek Investment Co., Ltd.	58,233,091	12.91%
Asuspower Investment	55,556,221	12.32%

14. OPERATING SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has provided the operating segment disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Endorsement/Guarantee Provided to Others

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Attachment 1

(In Thousands of Foreign Currency / New Taiwan Dollars)

Endorsement/ Guarantee Provider		Guaranteed Party											
No. (Note 1)	Name	Name	Nature of Relationship	Limits on Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Provided to Each Guaranteed Party	Maximum Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Amount Actually Drawn	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee secured by Properties	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Worth per Latest Financial Statements	Maximum Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount Allowed	Endorsement provided by parent company to subsidiaries	Endorsement provided by subsidiaries to parent company	Endorsement provided to entities in China
-	-	-	-	-	$-	$-	$-	$-	-%	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp. is coded "0".

Note 2: Amounts in foreign currencies are converted to New Taiwan Dollars using the exchange rates as of the balance sheet date.

Note 3: The endorsement and guaranteed amount of the Company and the consolidated subsidiary is NT$136,932 thousand.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Marketable Securities Held (Excluding Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures)

As of December 31, 2021

Attachment 2

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Held Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Issuer	Financial Statement Account	As of December 31, 2021				Note
				Shares / Units	Carrying Amount	Shareholding %	Fair Value	
Kinsus Interconnect	Money market funds:							
Technology Corp.	Mega Diamond Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21,355,432	$257,509	-%	$270,736	
	Jih Sun Money Market	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,776,549	255,443	-%	266,419	
	Subtotal				512,952		$537,155	
	Add: Valuation adjustments of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				24,203			
	Total				$537,155			

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Acquisition of Individual Real Estate with Amount of at Least NT$ 300 million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Attachment 3

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Acquiring Company	Name of Property	Transaction Date	Transaction Amount	Payment Status	Counter-party	Relationship	Prior Transaction of Related Counter-party				Price Reference	Purpose and Use of Acquisition	Other Terms
							Owner	Relationship with the Company	Transfer Date	Amount			
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Land, houses and buildings	2021.02.05	$4,409,385	By Contract	WINTEK CORPORATION	None	None	None	None	None	By Bidding	For production capacity expansion and company operation plan.	None
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	houses and buildings	2021.10.25、2021.11.10	$1,536,000	By Contract	Fan Da Construction Co ., Ltd.	None	None	None	None	None	Commercial negotiation	For production capacity expansion and company operation plan.	None

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Related Party Transactions with Purchase or Sales Amount of At least NT$ 100 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Attachment 4

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/ Accounts Payable or Receivable		
Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment/ Collection Term	Unit Price	Payment/ Collection Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	Note
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	Investee accounted for using equity method indirectly	Purchase	$3,133,718	25.66%	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	Specs of goods purchased are different from others. Cannot be reasonablely compared.	Other vendors also enjoy payment within 30~90 days from the end of delivery month	Accounts payable $(611,152)	(25.18)%	

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Investees over Whom the Company Exercise Significant Influence or Control Directly or Indirectly (Excluding Investees in Mainland China)

As of December 31, 2021

Attachment 5

(In Thousands of Foreign Currency / New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor	Investee	Business Location	Main Business and Product	Original Investment Amount		Balance as of December 31, 2021			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Income (Loss) of the Investee	Note
				As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2021	Shares	%	Carrying Value			
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	KINSUS CORP. (USA)	CA. U.S.A.	Designing substrates, formulating marketing strategy analysis, developing new customers, researching and development new product technology	USD 500	USD 500	500,000	100.00%	$66,944	$8,359	$8,359	
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	KINSUS HOLDING (SAMOA) LIMITED	Samoa	Investing activities	USD 166,309	USD 166,309	166,308,720	100.00%	$2,378,249	$329,154	$311,722 (Note 2)	
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd.	Taoyuan City	Investing activities	$1,600,000 (Note)	$1,600,000 (Note)	160,000,000	100.00%	$2,678,046	$407,075	$407,075	
Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd.	Pegavision Corporation	Taoyuan City	Manufacturing medical equipment	$252,455 (Note 1)	$252,455 (Note 1)	21,233,736	30.33%	$1,664,138	$1,248,574	$378,741	
Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd.	FuYang Technology Corp.	Hsinchu County	Electronic Parts and Components Manufacturing	$929,422	$929,422	64,176,872	35.65%	$325,005	$78,080	$27,839	
KINSUS HOLDING (SAMOA) LIMITED	KINSUS HOLDING (CAYMAN) LIMITED	Cayman Islands	Investing activities	USD 72,000	USD 72,000	72,000,000	100.00%	USD 83,702	USD 20,551	USD 20,551	
KINSUS HOLDING (SAMOA) LIMITED	PIOTEK HOLDINGS LTD. (CAYMAN)	Cayman Islands	Investing activities	USD 94,309	USD 94,309	95,755,000	51.00%	USD 2,838	USD (17,244)	USD (8,795)	
PIOTEK HOLDINGS LTD. (CAYMAN)	PIOTEK HOLDING LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	Investing activities	USD 139,841	USD 139,841	139,840,790	100.00%	USD 5,564	USD (17,244)	USD (17,244)	
PIOTEK HOLDING LIMITED	PIOTEK (H.K.) TRADING LIMITED	Hong Kong	Trading activities	USD 26	USD 26	200,000	100.00%	USD 2,338	USD (199)	USD (199)	
Pegavision Corporation	PEGAVISION JAPAN INC.	JAPAN	Selling Medical facility	JPY 9,900	JPY 9,900	198	100.00%	$59,801	$21,135	$21,135	
Pegavision Corporation	BeautyTech Platform Corporation	Taoyuan City	Selling Medical facility	$40,000	$- (Note 3)	-	-%	$- (Note 3)	$18,766	$(26,011)	
Pegavision Corporation	Mayin Investment Co., Ltd.	Taoyuan City	Investing activities	$-	$120,003	12,000,000	100.00%	$164,344	$44,525	$44,525	
Mayin Investment Co., Ltd.	BeautyTech Platform Corporation	Taoyuan City	Selling Medical facility	$- (Note 3)	$40,000	4,000,000	100.00%	$56,036	$18,766	$44,777	
Mayin Investment Co., Ltd.	FacialBeau International Corporation	Taiwan	Selling Cosmetic products	$-	$27,500	2,750,000	55.00%	$27,331	$(307)	$(169)	
BeautyTech Platform Corporation	Aquamax Vision Corporation	U.S.A.	Selling Medical facility	USD 600	USD 1,100	11,000,000	100.00%	$12,346	$(16,325)	$(16,325)	

Note : The Company's original investment in Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd. was NT$500,000 thousand. Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd. reduced capital by NT$102,000 thousand to offset deficits in 2013
And increased capital by NT$602,000 thousand and NT$600,000 thousand in 2016 and 2017, respectively. After the increases, the Company's investment amount increased to NT$1,600,000 thousand.

Note 1: Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd. invested Pegavision Corporation in cost of NT$286,418 thousand.
As Pegevision Corporation has become a listed company since October, 2019, Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd decreased its investment by NT$33,963 thousand in selling 855 thousand shares.

Note 2: It includes the investment income accounted for using equity method of 329,154 thousand and the unrealized benefits on upstream transactions of 17,432 thousand.

Note 3: To improve the synergy of the Group, the equity of BeautyTech Platform Corporation was transferred to Mayin Investment Co. , Ltd. from Pegavision Corporation.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Marketable Securities Held (Excluding Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures)

As of December 31, 2021

Attachment 6

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Held Company	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Issuer	Financial Statement Account	As of December 31, 2021				Guarantee, Pledge or Other Restricted Conditions		
				Shares (Unit)	Carrying Amount	%	Fair Value	Shares	Carrying Amount	Note
Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd.	Money market funds:									
	Taishin Ta Chong Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	829,070	$11,314	-%	$11,897	-	$-	
	Valuation adjustments of financial assets held for trading				583					
	Total				$11,897					
Pegavision Corporation	Money market funds:									
	FSITC Taiwan Money Market	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,556,527	$55,012	-%	$55,024	-	$-	
	Valuation adjustments of financial assets held for trading				12					
	Total				$55,024					
Mayin Investment Co., Ltd.	Money market funds:									
	Mega Diamond Money Market Fund	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	946,873	$12,000	-%	$12,004	-	$-	
	Valuation adjustments of financial assets held for trading				4					
	Total				$12,004					
Kinsus Investment Co., Ltd.	Stocks:									
	Ethos Original Co., Ltd.	-	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,000,000	$50,000	7.49%	$50,000	-	$-	
	Li Chang Finery Inc	-	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	32,653	1,000	1.01%	1,000	-	-	
	Total				$51,000		$51,000		$-	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Individual Securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount of at least NT$300 Million or 20% of The Paid-In Capital

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Attachment 7

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counter-party	Nature of Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
					Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Shares/Units	Amount	Carrying Value	Gain/Loss on Disposal	Shares/Units	Amount
Pegavision Corporation	Money Market Fund:													
	Yuanta Wan Tai Money Market Fund	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	33,387,513	$509,270	28,763,573	$439,000	62,151,086	$948,577	$948,270	$307	-	$-

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Related Party Transactions with Purchase or Sales Amount of At least NT$100 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Attachment 8

(In Thousands of US / NTD Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction		Notes/Accounts Payable or Receivable		Note
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% to Total	Payment/ Collection Term	Unit Price	Payment/ Collection Term	Ending Balance	% to Total	
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Parent company	Sales	USD 112,115	84.85%	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts receivable USD 22,901	86.20%	
Piotek Computer (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Piotek (H.K.) Trading Limited	Also a subsidiary under the Company's control	Sales	USD 4,685	5.61%	Payment within 60 days from the end of delivery month	Specs of goods sold are different from others. Cannot be reasonably compared.	No non-related parties to be compared with.	Accounts receivable USD 259	1.07%	
Pegavision Corporation	Pegavision Japan Inc.	Also a subsidiary under the Company's control	Sales	$1,850,825	35.85%	Payment within 90 days from the end of delivery month	Similar to those to third party customers.	Payment within 90 days from telegraphic transfer.	Accounts receivable $301,885	35.20%	
									Contract liability $(18,222)	75.93%	
Pegavision Corporation	BeautyTech Platform Corporation	Also a subsidiary under the Company's control	Sales	$411,064	7.96%	Payment within 120 days from the end of delivery month	Similar to those to third party customers.	Payment within 90 days from telegraphic transfer.	Accounts receivable $139,387	16.25%	
Pegavision Corporation	Gemvision Technology (Zhejiang) Limited	Also a subsidiary under the Company's control	Sales	$211,692	4.10%	Payment within 180 days from the end of delivery month	Similar to those to third party customers.	Payment within 90 days from telegraphic transfer.	Accounts receivable $85,662	9.99%	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

Receivables from Related Parties of at Least NT$ 100 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital

As of December 31, 2021

Attachment 9

(In Thousands of US / NTD Dollars))

Company Name	Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Ratio	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Periods	Loss Allowance
					Amount	Action Taken		
Kinsus Interconnect Technology Suzhou Corp.	Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.	Parent company	USD 22,901 (Note)	6.98	$-	-	$-	$-
Pegavision Corporation	Pegavision Japan Inc.	Subsidiary	$301,885 (Note)	5.64	$-	-	$-	$-
Pegavision Corporation	BeautyTech Platform Corporation	Subsidiary	$139,387 (Note)	5.82	$-	-	$-	$-

Note: Accounts receivable.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

1. Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Petty cash:		$200	1.Exchange Rate
			USD：NTD=27.683：1
			JPY：NTD=0.2405：1
			GBP：NTD=37.2973：1
Savings:			EUR：NTD=31.3302：1
Mega International Commercial Bank－LanYa Branch	#00938-6	1,614,969	
Standard Chartered Bank	#009858	463,929	2.Cash and Cash equivalents
Shanghai Commercial & Saving Bank－ZhongLi Branch	#01581-8	197,730	were not pledged.
Others		206,109	
			3.The amount of bank account
Foreign currency bank accounts:			5% of the account balance.
Mega International Commercial Bank－LanYa Branch	#01566-9	1,365,820	
Others		232,594	
Subtotal		4,081,151	
Fixed-term deposits:			
Mega International Commercial Bank－LanYa Branch		3,401,711	
Shanghai Commercial & Saving Bank－ZhongLi Branch		3,194,000	
Chang Hwa Bank－BeiTou Branch		500,000	
Taipei Fubon Bank－BeiTou Branch		300,000	
KGI Bank		200,000	
Land Bank of Taiwan－ZhongLi Branch		170,000	
The Bank of Taiwan –BeiTou Branch		100,220	
Subtotal		7,865,931	
Total		$11,947,282	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

2. Statement of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

As of December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Financial Instruments	Shares	Par value(NTD)	Amount	Interest Rates	Acquisition costs	Fair Value		Note
						Unit price(NTD)	Amount	
Money market funds:								
Mega Diamond Money Market Fund	21,355,432	-	$257,509	-	$257,509	12.67760	$270,736	
Jih Sun Money Market	17,776,549	-	255,443	-	255,443	14.98710	266,419	
Subtotal			$512,952		512,952		$537,155	
Add: Valuation adjustments of financial assets held for trading					24,203			
Total					$537,155			

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

3. Statetment of Accounts Receivable, net

As of December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Client Name	Amount	Note
Client A	$550,878	1.The amount of individual client included
Client B	434,192	in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Client C	333,680	2.Non related parties.
Client D	258,556	
Client E	243,388	
Client F	237,823	
Others	2,214,666	
Subtotal	4,273,183	
Less: loss allowance	(11,870)	
Net	$4,261,313	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

4. Statement of Inventories

As of December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net Realizable Value	Note
Raw materials	$587,889	$554,070	1.Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value item by item.
Supplies & parts	81,732	81,627	
Work in progress	1,505,555	1,505,555	
Finished goods	854,882	592,484	2.The insurance coverage for inventories was NT$ 2,250,000 thousand as of December 31, 2021.
Merchandises	76,181	88,443	
Subtotal	3,106,239	$2,822,179	
Less: allowance for inventory valuation losses	(829,111)		3.Inventories were not pledged.
Net	$2,277,128		

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

5. Statement of Changes in Long-term Investment Accounted for Under the Equity Method

For the Year ended December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee companies	As of January 1, 2021		Additions		Decrease		As of December 31, 2021			Fair Value/Net assets value		Collateral	Note
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	%	Amount	Unit price (NTD)	Total amount		
KINSUS CORP. (USA)	500,000	$60,404	-	$6,540 (Note1)	-	$-	500,000	100.00%	$66,944	$133.89	$66,944	None	
KINSUS HOLDING (SAMOA) LIMITED	166,308,720	2,082,682	-	295,567 (Note2)	-	-	166,308,720	100.00%	2,378,249	14.30	2,378,249	None	
KINSUS INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	160,000,000	2,275,089	-	402,957 (Note3)	-	-	160,000,000	100.00%	2,678,046	16.74	2,678,046	None	
Unrealized Profit		(25,864)		-		(2,954)			(28,818)				
Total		$4,392,311		$705,064		$(2,954)			$5,094,421		$5,123,239		

Note1: Including investment gain recognized under equity method amounted to NT$8,359 thousand and foreign currency statements translation adjustments amounted to NT$1,819 thousand.

Note2: Including investment gain recognized under equity method amounted to NT$329,154 thousand, foreign currency statements translation adjustments amounted to NT$16,155 thousand and the unrealized benefits on upstream transactions of 17,432 thousand.

Note3: Including investment loss recognized under equity method amounted to NT$407,075 thousand, foreign currency statements translation adjustments amounted to NT$4,118 thousand, capital surplus amounted to 1 thousand and retained earnings amounted to 1 thousand.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

6 Statement of Short-term Loans

As of December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Description	Type	As of December 31, 2021	Contract Period	Interest Rates	Collateral	Note
Mega International Commercial Bank－LanYa Branch	Credit loans	$391,991	2021.08.28~2022.08.27	Note	None	

Note: As of December 31, 2021, the interest rate intervals for short-term loans were 0.50%.

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

7. Statement of Accounts Payable

As of December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Vendor Name	Amount	Note
Showa Denko International (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	$232,574	1.The amount of individual vendor included in "others" does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Taiwan Uyemura Co., Ltd.	172,922	
Mitsubishi Corporation Plastics Ltd.	118,449	
JCU TAIWAN CORPORATION	96,742	2. All accounts are not related parties.
Others	1,169,267	
Total	$1,789,954	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

8. Statement of Other Payables

As of December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Employee Bonus	$624,225	The amount of individual vendor included in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Accrued Payroll	914,929	
Accrued Manufacturing Overhead－outsourced	278,186	
Accrued Repair And Maintenance Expense	371,514	
Accrued Interest Payable	2,354	
Payables On Equipment	2,350,087	
Accrued Commission Expense－related parties	3,002	
Others	508,050	
Total	$5,052,347	
Payables On Equipment		
ORC MANUFACTURING CO., LTD	$589,780	
WKK JAPAN LIMITED	433,000	
PROV Technology Corporation	114,874	
Symtek Automation Asia Co., Ltd	104,440	
SHINBU CORPORATION	101,964	
Others	1,006,029	
Total	$2,350,087	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

9. Statement of Changes in Current Tax Liablities

For the Year ended December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Balance as of January 1, 2021	$134,566	
Add: Income tax accrual for 2021	427,772	
Add: Surtax on undistributed earnings accrual for 2020	1,569	
Add: Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	14,517	
Balance as of December 31, 2021	$578,424	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

10. Statement of Operating Revenues

For the Year ended December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Quanity	Amount	Note
BGA Substrate	6,965,687 thousands PCS	$23,099,675	
Others		4,135,922	
Total net opearating revenues		$27,235,597	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

11. Statement of Operating Costs

For the Year ended December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Direct Materials		
Beginning balance	$604,142	
Add: Raw materials purchased	5,623,120	
Less: Ending balance	(587,889)	
Raw materials scrapped	(19,995)	
Others	(58,917)	
Direct materials used	5,560,461	
Supplies and parts		
Beginning balance	73,071	
Add: Supplies and parts purchased	3,457,717	
Less: Ending balance	(81,732)	
Supplies and parts scrapped	(366)	
Others	21,275	
Supplies and parts used	3,469,965	
Direct labor	1,963,451	
Manufacturing overhead (Detailed list 12)	8,523,823	
Manufacturing cost	19,517,700	
Add: Work in process, beginning balance	1,162,415	
Less: Work in process, ending balance	(1,505,555)	
Work in process scrapped	(41)	
Others	302,309	
Cost of finished goods	19,476,828	
Add: Finished goods, beginning balance	662,628	
Less: Finished goods, ending balance	(854,882)	
Finished goods scrapped	(2,446,411)	
Others	(1,482,328)	
Cost of goods sold at normal production level	15,355,835	
Merchandise cost		
Beginning balance	51,581	
Add: Merchandise purchased	3,133,718	
Less: Ending balance	(76,181)	
Merchandise scrapped	(2,265)	
Others	3,385	
Cost of merchandise sold	3,110,238	
Loss for market price decline and obsolete and slow-moving inventories	276,549	
Loss from inventory scrapped	2,469,078	
Loss from inventory physical taking	24,352	
Revenue from sale of scraps	(832,367)	
Total	$20,403,685	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

12. Statement of Manufacting Overhead

For the Year ended December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Indirect labor	$1,135,095	
Repair and maintenance	1,185,974	
Utilities	1,038,682	
Manufacturing overhead－outsourced	761,842	
Insurance	394,666	
Depreciation	2,925,941	
Employee Bonus	502,711	
Others	578,912	
Total	$8,523,823	

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

13. Statement of Selling

For the Year ended December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages	$109,261	
Insurance	21,877	
Shipping	30,590	
Depreciation	17	
Sample fee	26,381	
Commission expenses	74,065	
Import fee	16,996	
Others	34,647	
Total	$313,834	

English Translation of Parent-Company-Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

14. Statement of General and Administrative

For the Year ended December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages	$564,883	
Repair and maintenance	55,615	
Depreciation	269,241	
Amortization	38,003	
Miscellaneous purchase	67,861	
Cleaning fee	69,795	
Others	400,728	
Total	$1,466,126	

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Kinsus Interconnect Technology Corp.

15. Statement of Research and Development

For the Year ended December 31, 2021

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	Amount	Note
Salaries and wages	$200,745	
Depreciation	10,178	
Materials utilized for testing	1,171,388	
Testing	227,868	
Others	76,929	
Total	$1,687,108	