SUNKO INK CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2020 AND 2019

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Notice to readers:
The reader is advised that these 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.

AUDIT REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

Independent Auditors' Report

To SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of SUNKO INK CO., LTD. (the "Company") as of 31 December 2020 and 2019, and the parent company only statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, 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 31 December 2020 and 2019, and their parent company only financial performance and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, 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 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of 2020 the parent company only financial statements. 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.

Impairment of notes and accounts receivable

As of 31 December, 2020, the Company’s gross notes and accounts receivable and allowance for loss amounted to $513,233 and $17,046 respectively. Net notes and accounts receivable accounted for 10% of total assets that could have significant impact on the financial statements. Since the collection of notes and accounts receivable is the key factor in the working capital management of the Company, and the adoption of provision policy requires significant management judgement, we therefore determined this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but not limited to, understanding and testing the effectiveness of internal control over accounts receivable; assessing the reasonableness of allowance for loss policy, including understanding related information to evaluate expected credit loss ratio according to historical experience, current market and future economic outlook expected; investigating accounts receivable details, recalculating the reasonableness of allowance for loss based on the expected credit companies, and the expected loss rate by management assessing; evaluating individually the reasonableness of the impairment of accounts receivable long overdue and its collection in subsequent period. We also assessed the adequacy of disclosures of accounts receivable. Please refer to Notes 5 and 6 of the financial statements.

Inventory valuation

As at 31 December 2020, the Company’s net inventories amounted to $708,383 accounting for 15% of the total assets. The estimation of allowance for inventory valuation loss and obsolescence loss was based on inventories of the raw materials and finished goods. The estimation basis of inventory valuation based on the effect of products physical characteristic on quality, and the demand of products within a particular period in the future, the allowance for inventory valuation loss and obsolescence loss could be affected by management judgement. We therefore determined this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to: assessing the effectiveness of obsolescence inventory internal control and the inventory valuation policy established by management, assessing stocktaking plan and selecting important storage locations to observe inventory counts to ensure quantities and status; obtaining inventory aging intervals to test whether the aging reports were reasonable; testing the unit cost and selling prices of inventories, sampled related certificates of purchases and sales to access the reasonableness of the net realizable value of inventories.

We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to inventories in Notes 5 and 6.

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 International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 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 the 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 parent company only 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 2020 the 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.

/s/Tu, Chin Yuan

/s/Yen, Wen Pi

Ernst & Young, Taiwan

16 March 2021

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 and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such parent company only financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and report of independent auditors 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
SUNKO INK CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
31 December 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	As of 31 December	
		2020	2019
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,6(1)	$759,463	$506,770
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	4,6(2)	600,000	50,000
Notes receivable, net	4,6(13)	39,248	31,601
Accounts receivable, net	4,6(3)&(13)	496,187	587,855
Inventories, net	4,6(4)	708,383	792,369
Prepayments	7	47,732	86,459
Other current assets	12	2,785	2,827
Total current assets		2,653,798	2,057,881
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income -noncurrent	4,13	93,266	66,664
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - non current	4,6(2)&8	2,800	2,800
Investments accounted for under the equity method	4,6(5)	16,100	32,799
Property, Plant and Equipment	4,6(6)&8	1,702,853	1,773,348
Right-of-use assets	4,6(14)&7	103,387	118,699
Intangible assets	4	14,914	14,742
Deferred tax assets	4,6(18)	92,221	35,444
Prepayment for equipment		95,798	120,437
Other non-current assets	4	24,104	18,162
Total non-current assets		2,145,443	2,183,095
Total Assets		$4,799,241	$4,240,976

(continued)

English Translation of Parent Company Only Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
SUNKO INK CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)
31 December 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	As of 31 December	
		2020	2019
Current liabilities			
Short-term loans	4,6(7)	$226,246	$291,628
Contract liabilities, current	4,6(12	18,752	20,384
Notes payable		2,021	2,097
Accounts payable		295,020	317,703
Other payables	6(8)	590,964	174,239
Current tax liabilities	4	4,662	4,662
Lease liabilities, current	4,6(14)&7	23,047	24,084
Current portion of long-term loans	4,6(9)	127,609	221,676
Other current liabilities	12,13	186,440	259
Total current liabilities		1,474,761	1,056,732
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans	4,6(9)	670,292	698,260
Deferred tax liabilities	4,6(18)	75,005	93,937
Lease liabilities, non-current	4,6(14)&7	79,484	93,090
Net defined benefit obligation, non-current	4,6(10)	22,426	26,086
Other non-current liabilities		75	-
Total non-current liabilities		847,282	911,373
Total liabilities		2,322,043	1,968,105
Equity			
Capital			
Common stock	6(11)	1,889,952	2,223,473
Additional paid-in capital	6(11)	37,848	37,785
Retained earnings	6(11)		
Legal reserve		26,327	26,327
Special reserve		-	14,519
Unappropriated earnings		573,547	22,107
Other equity		(5,623)	1,428
Treasury stock	6(11)	(44,853)	(52,768)
Total equity		2,477,198	2,272,871
Total Liabilities and Equity		$4,799,241	$4,240,976

(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

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings per Share)

		For the years ended 31 December	
	Notes	2020	2019
Operating revenues	4,6(12)&7	$2,752,601	$3,228,494
Operating costs	6(15)	(2,613,246)	(2,947,733)
Gross profit		139,355	280,761
Operating expenses	6(15)		
Selling and marketing expense		(69,128)	(74,743)
General and administrative expense		(259,939)	(134,234)
Research and development expense		(54,464)	(56,390)
Expected credit gain	6(13)	490	2,419
Total operating expenses		(383,041)	(262,948)
Operating (loss) income		(243,686)	17,813
Non-operating income and expenses	6(16),7		
Interest revenue		2,386	846
Other income		24,570	12,394
Other gains and loss		720,501	(14,234)
Finance costs		(16,151)	(19,545)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	4,6(5)	(4,228)	(6,290)
Total non-operating income and expenses		727,078	(26,829)
Income from continuing operations before income tax		483,392	(9,016)
Income tax benefit	4,6(18)	41,012	2,208
Net income (loss)		524,404	(6,808)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	6(17)		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans		540	1,820
Unrealized gains or loss from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		5,799	15,814
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently		(108)	(364)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(182)	600
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures which may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(801)	(434)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently		218	(33)
Total other comprehensive income (loss) , net of tax		5,466	17,403
Total comprehensive income		$529,870	$10,595
Earnings (loss) per share (NTD)	4,6(19)		
Earnings (loss) per share-basic		$2.43	$(0.03)
Earnings (loss) per share-diluted		$2.42	$(0.03)

(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
SUNKO INK CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Total Equity								
				Retained Earnings			Other components of Equity			
		Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Legal Reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gains or Loss on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income	Treasury stock	Total Equity
Balance as of 1 January 2019	6(11)	$2,223,473	$37,785	$24,714	$ -	$43,591	$(87)	$(14,432)	$(44,708)	$2,270,336
Appropriation and distribution of 2018 retained earnings										
Legal reserve	6(11)			1,613		(1,613)				-
Special reserve	6(11)				14,519	(14,519)				-
Net loss for the year ended 31 December 2019						(6,808)				(6,808)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the year ended 31 December 2019	6(17)					1,456	133	15,814		17,403
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	(5,352)	133	15,814	-	10,595
Treasury stock acquired	4,6(11)								(8,060)	(8,060)
Balance as of 31 December 2019		$2,223,473	$37,785	$26,327	$14,519	$22,107	$46	$1,382	$(52,768)	$2,272,871
Balance as of 1 January 2020	6(11)	$2,223,473	$37,785	$26,327	$14,519	$22,107	$46	$1,382	$(52,768)	$2,272,871
Appropriation and distribution of 2019 retained earnings										
Legal reserve	6(11)			-		-				-
Special reserve	6(11)				(14,519)	14,519				-
Net income for the year ended 31 December 2020						524,404				524,404
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the year ended 31 December 2020	6(17)					432	(765)	5,799		5,466
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	524,836	(765)	5,799	-	529,870
Capital reduction	6(11)	(333,521)	63						7,915	(325,543)
Diposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive incom						12,085		(12,085)		-
Balance as of 31 December 2020		$1,889,952	$37,848	$26,327	$ -	$573,547	$(719)	$(4,904)	$(44,853)	$2,477,198

(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

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss) before tax	$483,392	$(9,016)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) before tax to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation (include record other gains and loss)	255,401	237,664
Amortisation (include record other gains and loss)	13,824	15,158
Expected credit gain	(490)	(2,419)
Net loss (gain) of financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(97)	16
Finance costs	16,151	19,545
Interest revenue	(2,386)	(846)
Dividend income	(3,254)	(3,896)
Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	4,228	6,290
(Gain) Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(741,464)	7,868
Loss on disposal of investments	78	351
Other	(2)	52
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in notes receivable	(7,647)	3,988
Decrease in accounts receivables	92,158	56,325
Decrease (Increase) in inventories, net	83,986	(43,670)
Decrease (Increase) in prepayments	38,727	(21,289)
Decrease in other current assets	1,299	28,161
(Decrease) Increase in contract liabilities	(1,632)	19,377
Decrease in notes payable	(76)	(8,434)
Decrease in accounts payable	(22,683)	(20,036)
Increase (Decrease) in other payables	88,493	(43,921)
Increase (Decrease) in other current liabilities	197	(349)
Decrease in net defined benefit obligation, noncurrent	(3,120)	(6,875)
Cash generated from operations	295,083	234,044
Interest received	2,284	841
Dividends received	3,254	4,443
Interest paid	(16,520)	(19,659)
Income tax paid	(34,587)	(1,596)
Net cash provided by operating activities	249,514	218,073

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss through other comprehensive income or loss	$(42,500)	-
Disposal from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss through other comprehensive income or loss	21,697	-
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(550,000)	(50,000)
Proceeds from disposal of investment accounted for using equity method	10,336	2,772
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(93,516)	(117,768)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	820,847	529
Increase in advance receipt-disposal of assets	186,000	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	(3,931)	(2,432)
Increase in other non-current assets	(16,007)	(5,739)
Increase in Prepayment for equipment	(116,315)	(197,839)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	216,611	(370,477)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	1,033,148	1,417,885
Decrease in short-term loans	(1,098,530)	(1,444,058)
Increase in long-term loans	461,500	400,000
Decrease in long-term loans	(583,535)	(276,868)
Cash payments for the principle portion of the lease liability	(26,090)	(23,455)
Increase in other non-current liabilities	75	-
Treasury stock acquired	-	(8,060)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(213,432)	65,444
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	252,693	(86,960)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	506,770	593,730
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$759,463	$506,770

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

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements

For the years Ended 31 December 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless Otherwise Stated)

1. General

Sonko Ink Co., Ltd. (hereinafter “the Company”) was incorporated in December 1974. The Company is engaged in manufacturing and trading of certain chemicals or industrial materials. Major product lines are as follows:

a. Argochemicals
b.Fine Chemicals: curing agent, non-halogenated flame retardant, reducing agent, antioxidant
c. Polymer: PU Based surface treating agent, Polymer-TPU, Polymer-TPV
d. UV Absorbers

In May 1996, the Company’s shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE), when the registered office was located at No. 139, Renmei Rd., Dali Dist., Taichung City 412036, Taiwan (R.O.C.). On 30 April 2020, as approved by Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Company’s registered operating office address was changed to 5F., No. 229, Zhongxing St., West Dist., Taichung City 403022, Taiwan (R.O.C.).

On 30 March 2016, the Company merged with Kuo Ching Chemical Co., Ltd. (hereinafter “Kuo Ching”). Kuo Ching was incorporated in April 1977, mainly engaged in production and trading of agrochemicals, fine chemicals, and other polymer materials. In October 2009, Kuo Ching’s shares was listed on the Emerging Stock Board. To improve efficiency and competitive capabilities, the Company merged with Kuo Ching on 30 March 2015 to integrate both entities’ production capacities, research resources, marketing and product lines. The Company was the surviving Company which acquired all of Kuo Ching’s assets, liabilities, rights or obligations.

2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The parent Company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 were approved to release in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors’ meeting on 16 March 2021.

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 1 January 2020. The adoption new standard and amendment is described, 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	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)	1 January 2021

(a) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)
The final phase amendments mainly relate to the effects of the interest rate benchmark reform on the companies' financial statements:
A. A Company will not have to derecognize or adjust the carrying amount of financial instruments for changes to contractual cash flows as required by the reform, but will instead update the effective interest rate to reflect the change to the alternative benchmark rate;
B. A Company will not have to discontinue its hedge accounting solely because it makes changes required by the reform, if the hedge meets other hedge accounting criteria; and
C. A Company will be required to disclose information about new risks arising from the reform and how it manages the transition to alternative benchmark rates.

The abovementioned amendments that are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 have no material impact on the Company.

(3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("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"	1 January 2023
c	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1	1 January 2023
d	Narrow-scope amendments of IFRS, including Amendments to IFRS 3, Amendments to IAS 16, Amendments to IAS 37 and the Annual Improvements	1 January 2022
e	Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1	1 January 2023
f	Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8	1 January 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 loss 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 Company of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows comprise of the following:

(1) estimates of future cash flows;
(2) discount rate: an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows; and
(3) a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The carrying amount of a Company 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 1 January 2023 (from the original effective date of 1 January 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 1 January 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) 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 loss 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

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 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 31 December 2020 and 2019 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (“the Regulations”).

(2) Basis of Preparation

The Company prepared the parent Company only financial statements in accordance with the Regulations. According to the Article 21 of the Regulation, 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 (NT$). Items included in the financial statements are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currencies 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 foreign currencies 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 instruments.

(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 Foreign Currency Financial Statements

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the 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.

On the 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 joint arrangement 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 a 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 a current when:

A. The Company expects to settle the liability in 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 date. Term 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 equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including ones that have maturity within 3 months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(7) Financial Instruments

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

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

A. Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

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

The Company classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

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

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

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 recognize the impairment gains or loss.

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.

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

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 loss and foreign exchange gains and loss, 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, for certain equity investments 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, the Company made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall 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 these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the 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 classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. 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.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or loss 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 recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit loss 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 balance sheet.

The Company measures expected credit loss 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
(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 measured as follows:

(a) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit loss: 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 at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.

(b) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss: 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 loss.

(d) For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss.

At each reporting date, the Company needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has 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

<u>Classification between liabilities or equity</u>

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.

Compound instruments

The Company evaluates the terms of the convertible bonds issued to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Furthermore, the Company assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the put and call options contained in the convertible bonds are closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract before separating the equity element.

For the liability component excluding the derivatives, its fair value is determined based on the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status. The liability component is classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost before the instrument is converted or settled.

For the embedded derivative that is not closely related to the host contract (for example, if the exercise price of the embedded call or put option is not approximately equal on each exercise date to the amortized cost of the host debt instrument), it is classified as a liability component and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it qualifies for an equity component. The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component. Its carrying amount is not remeasured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bond issued does not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument in accordance with the requirements under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments.*

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible bond based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

On conversion of a convertible bond before maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component being the amortized cost at the date of conversion is transferred to equity.

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;
(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 group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities 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 loss 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 loss 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) Derivative instruments

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

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. The changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of hedges, which is recognized in either profit or loss or equity according to types of hedges used.

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

(9) Fair value measurement

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

(10) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and 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 – Purchase cost under weighted average cost method.
Finished goods and work in progress – Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

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.

Rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

(11) Investments accounted for under the equity method

According to Article 21 of the Regulation, the Company's investment in subsidiaries was presented as "Investments accounted for using equity method" and made necessary adjustments. The profit or loss during the period and other comprehensive income presented in the parent Company only financial statements shall be the same as the allocations of profit or loss during the period and of other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis, and the shareholders' equity presented in the parent Company only financial statements shall be the same as the equity attributable to shareholders of the parent presented in the financial statements prepared on a consolidated basis. The adjustment was considered the difference between investment in subsidiaries in consolidated financial statements according to IFRS 10 "Consolidated financial statements" and application of IFRS to different reporting entities, debit/credit "Investment accounted for using equity method", "Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures" or "Share of other comprehensive profit or loss of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures" etc.

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.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate 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. After the interest in the associate is reduced to zero, additional loss 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. Unrealized gains and loss resulting from transactions between the Company and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the Company's related interest in the associate.

When changes in the net assets of an associate 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, 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 on a pro-rata basis.

When the associate issues new stock, and the Company's interest in an associate is reduced or increased as the Company fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate is recognized in additional paid-in capital and investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate 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.

The financial statements of the associate 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 is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates*. If this is the case the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate 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, 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 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, the Company measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, 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:

Items	Estimated economic lives
Land improvements	7～20 years
Buildings	2～60 years
Machinery and equipment	2～25 years
Transportation equipment	5～8 years
Other equipment	2～20 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and 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 assets’ residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

(13) 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 are discounted 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 its 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 increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces 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 loss. 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 those leases that the Company accounted for as 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.

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.

(14) 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 loss, if any. Internally generated intangible assets which fail to meet the recognition criteria are not capitalized and the expenditures are reflected in profit or loss in the period 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 assets 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 fiscal year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and is 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 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 loss arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

(15) 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 estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s (“CGU”) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company’s of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment loss may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset’s or cash-generating unit’s recoverable amount.

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 its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or Company's 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 loss relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(16) 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 and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Company's parent Company only financial statements.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries 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.

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 loss, 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.

(17) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably 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.

(18) Treasury shares

The Company buys back its parent Company's equity instruments (treasury shares) that are recognized at cost as a deduction item under equity. The valuation difference resulted from transactions of treasury shares is reported under equity.

(19) Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies are explained as follows:

<u>Sale of goods</u>

The Company manufactures and sells fitness equipment. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers (the customer obtains the right and carrying value of the goods). The sales of goods transactions of the revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract. For certain sales of goods transactions, they 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.

The credit period of the Company’s sale of goods is from 30 to 150 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 Company usually collects the payments shortly after transfer of goods to customers; therefore, there is no significant financing component to the contract. For some of the contracts, the Company collects the payments when contracts signed-off and has the obligations to transfer the goods or provide the services, these contracts should be presented as contract liabilities.

The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year, thus, no significant financing component has arisen.

(20) Borrowing cost

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.

(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 income tax and deferred income tax.

<u>Current income tax</u>

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period and prior periods are measured 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 directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings 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 financial statement 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 or loss
B. in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, 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, carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax loss, 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 loss 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;
B. in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse 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 deferred tax 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 at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax 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.

(22) Business combinations and goodwill

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

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. The aquiree’s embedded derivatives in host contracts is separately assessed and valued.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, on final acquisition date, acquiree’s equity interests that have been previously acquired by acquirer is required to be remeasured at fair value on the acquisition date, and respective remeausrement gain or loss shall be recorded as current periodical profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements, the Company's management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions at the end of the reporting period that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainties from these assumption and estimate may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of relevant assets or liabilities in future periods.

Major resources or factors that are the bases of estimates or assumptions are with uncertainties. Significant risks may exist that may result in material adjustments on the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future reporting periods. Major estimate factors are listed as follows:

A. Accounts receivables–estimate of impairment loss

The Company estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss. 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 are expected to receive (by evaluating 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.

B. Inventories

Estimates of net realizable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, wholly or partially obsolete, or with downward selling prices. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Refer to Note 6 for details.

C. The Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation Techniques including the income approach (for example the discounted cash flows model) or 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.

D. Pension Benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions, including the discount rate and expected salary raise/cut or changes. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

E. Income Tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences 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 make 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 different jurisdictional tax authorities. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Company entities' domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent where tax loss carryforward, tax credits and deductible temporary differences that are probable with foreseeable taxable profit being available, can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets is estimated based upon the likely timing of utilizing taxable temporary differences, and forecasted taxable profits as well as future tax planning strategies. Please refer to Note 6 for more details on unrecognized deferred tax assets as of 31 December 2020.

6. Contents of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Cash on hand	$103	$101
Petty cash	245	245
Demand deposits	459,115	456,424
Time deposits	300,000	50,000
Total	$759,463	$506,770

(2) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Time deposits with maturity over three months	$600,000	$50,000
Pledged time deposits	2,800	2,800
Subtotal	602,800	52,800
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Total	$602,800	$52,800
Current	$600,000	$50,000
Non-current	2,800	2,800
Total	$602,800	$52,800

For further information on financial assets measured at amortized cost pledged as collateral and on credit risk, please refer to Notes 8 and 12, respectively.

(3) Trade receivables, net

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Accounts receivable	$513,233	$605,391
Less: loss allowance	(17,046)	(17,536)
Total	$496,187	$587,855

Accounts receivables were not pledged.

The collection period is generally net 30~150 days. The total receivables of carrying amount are $552,481 and $636,992 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Please refer to Note 6 (13) for more details regarding loss allowance of accounts receivables for the year periods ended December 2020 and 2019. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

100% credit loss provision is reserved for account receivables which are deemed with least possibility to be collected. As of 31 December 2020, and 2019, the receivables with 100% loss allowances being reserved amounted to $13,679 without differences.

(4) Inventories, net

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Raw materials	$262,987	$234,497
Work in progress	20,512	49,510
Finished goods	398,212	492,681
Merchandise	26,672	15,681
Total	$708,383	$792,369

The cost of inventories recognized as cost of sales for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 amounted to $2,613,246 and $2,947,733 respectively. The expenses resulted from inventory write-downs were recorded as $2,815 and $1,495 for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 respectively.

No inventories were pledged.

(5) Investments accounted for under the equity method

Details of investments accounted for under the equity method are as follows:

	As of 31 December			
	2020		2019	
Investees	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)	Carrying amount	Percentage of ownership (%)
Investments in subsidiaries:				
Sunko Biotech Company, Limited (Sunko Biotech Co.)	$ -	22.32%	$ -	22.32%
Chen Chi Technology Company, Limited (Chen Chi Technology Co.)	-	41.00%	-	41.00%
Bnkc Biochemical Technology Company, Limited (Bnkc Biochemical Technology Co.)	1,301	49.00%	1,785	49.00%
Hui An Shing Trading Company, Limited (Hui An Shing Trading Co.)	-	-%	-	-%
Power Rich International Limited (Power Rich)	13,890	30.00%	19,269	30.00%
	15,191		21,054	
Investments in associates:				
Power Hero Corp.	-	-%	10,589	100%
Power Hero				
Blessingthoughts Company, Limited (Blessingthoughts)	909	83.52%	1,156	83.52%
Subtotal	909		11,745	
Total	$16,100		$32,799	

The Company's share of loss of Sunko Biotech Co. and Chen Chi Technology Co. equaled its interest in Sunko Biotech Co. and Chen Chi Technology Co. Therefore, the Company is not obliged to recognize its share of further loss.

The Company sold its stake in Hui An Shing Trading Co. in June 2019 for $2,772.

(1) The details of investments recognized as profit and loss in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Blessingthoughts	$(247)	$(431)
Power Hero	7	39
Hui An Shing Trading Co.	-	(972)
Bnkc Biochemical Technology Co.	590	1,178
Power Rich	(4,578)	(6,104)
Total	$(4,228)	$(6,290)

(2) The details of the exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements in 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Power Rich	$(801)	$(434)
Power Hero	(182)	600
Total	$(983)	$166

(3) Investments in associates

The Company’s investment in subsidiaries is expressed in “Investments Accounted for Using Equity Method” in the individual financial report and necessary evaluation adjustments are made. Since the investment had no significant impact on the Company’s financial statements, it was recognized based on the investee Company’s financial statements within the same fiscal accounting period, that have not been audited by an independent auditor.

(4) Investments in associates

The Company’s investments in Bnkc Biochemical Technology Co., and Power Rich are not significant. The investments are valued based on the investee’s financial statements within the same fiscal accounting period. The investments in associates had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as of 31 December 2020 and 2019. The investments have not been pledged as collaterals.

(6) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:								
As of 1 January 2020	$543,082	$2,887	$908,494	$2,290,235	$16,004	$291,925	$23,576	$4,076,203
Additions	-	196	23,602	62,204	700	9,872	-	96,574
Disposals	(77,973)	-	(4,571)	(22,193)	(921)	(5,692)	-	(111,350)
Reclassification	-	-	23,387	118,502	-	10,142	(11,077)	140,954
As of 31 December 2020	$465,109	$3,083	$950,912	$2,448,748	$15,783	$306,247	$12,499	$4,202,381
Depreciation and impairment:								
As of 1 January 2020	$ -	$1,796	$408,471	$1,681,161	$10,594	$200,833	$ -	$2,302,855
Depreciation	-	119	54,465	151,975	971	21,110	-	228,640
Disposals	-	-	(4,223)	(21,211)	(921)	(5,612)	-	(31,967)
As of 31 December 2020	$ -	$1,915	$458,713	$1,811,925	$10,644	$216,331	$ -	$2,499,528

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:								
As of 1 January 2019	$543,082	$3,088	$761,828	$2,163,734	$14,983	$ 282,157	$154,357	$3,923,229
Additions	-	-	24,948	73,330	2,011	13,098	-	113,387
Disposals	-	(201)	(67,676)	(56,287)	(1,006)	(11,558)	-	(136,728)
Reclassification	-	-	189,394	109,458	16	8,228	(130,781)	176,315
As of 31 December 2019	$543,082	$2,887	$908,494	$2,290,235	$16,004	$291,925	$23,576	$4,076,203

	Land	Land improvements	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Depreciation and impairment:								
As of 1 January 2019	$ -	$1,904	$423,603	$1,587,150	$10,519	$192,240	$ -	$2,215,416
Depreciation	-	93	46,058	148,702	1,081	19,836	-	215,770
Disposals	-	(201)	(61,190)	(54,691)	(1,006)	(11,243)	-	(128,331)
As of 31 December 2019	$ -	$1,796	$408,471	$1,681,161	$10,594	$200,833	$ -	$2,302,855
Net carrying amount:								
As of 31 December 2020	$465,109	$1,168	$492,199	$636,823	$5,139	$89,916	$12,499	$1,702,853
As of 1 January 2019	$543,082	$1,091	$500,023	$609,074	$5,410	$91,092	$23,576	$1,773,348

(a) There is no capitalization of interest due to purchase of property, plant and equipment for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019.

(b) Components of buildings that have different useful lives are the main building structure and air condition equipment and elevators, which are depreciated over 60 years and 5 years and 15 years, respectively. Machinery and equipment that have different useful lives are new reaction equipment, piping equipment, and production equipment for expansion, etc., which are depreciated over 10 years and 5 years and 7 years, respectively.

(c) As of 31 December 2020, and 2019, due to legal restrictions, part of the lands belonging to agricultural lands were recorded in the Company's accounts and the amount temporarily registered in the name of another person amounted to $7,011 and $7,150, respectively. The Company obtained the certificates of other rights for each of the lands.

(d) The Company adopted the resolution of the Board of Directors on 26 February 2020, to dispose of the land, plant, and equipment of the Dajia Factory. This project was signed on 28 May 2020. However, both parties to the transaction were still preparing the related cooperation procedures. Currently, the factory maintains normal production and operation and is not yet available for immediate sale, so the property was recorded under property, plant and equipment. It is expected that the disposal transaction will be completed in 2021. For transaction related information, please refer to Note 13.

(e) Please refer to Note 8 for property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral.

(7) Short-term loans

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Unsecured bank loans	$226,246	$291,628

	As of 31 December,	
	2020	2019
Interest rates applied for unsecured bank loans	0.63%~1.07%	1.15%~2.93%

The Company's open short-term lines of credit facilities were $1,061,505 and $849,282, as of 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(8) Other payables

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Accrued capital reduction	$325,543	$ -
Accrued expense of pollution remediation	105,812	11,611
Accrued payroll	70,945	76,371
Accrued employee compensation	15,075	-
Payables on equipment	12,922	9,864
Accrued directors and supervisor's compensation expense	4,020	-
Other expense	56,647	76,393
Total	$590,964	$174,239

(1) On 10 November 2020, the Company adopted the resolution of the shareholders' meeting to reduce capital by cash and redeemed 33,352 thousand shares of shareholders' share capital, each with a par value of $10. Treasury shares were cancelled 798 shares accordingly due to capital reduction in accordance with the shareholding ratio. A total of $325,543 was refunded as a result of the capital reduction. Please refer to Note 6.11 for details of the aforementioned capital reduction and refund to shareholders.

(2) On 8 May 2020, the Board resolved and approved the total forecasted possible expenditures for remedying pollution in soil and underwater in the Company's Pingjhen and Dali plants. The total budget was estimated for $105 million, and accrued pollution remediation expenditures are recorded in full.

(9) Long-term loans

(1) Details of long-term loans as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

Lenders	As of 31 December 2020	As of 31 December 2019	Redemption
Mega International Commercial Bank secured bank loans	$119,850	$133,450	Repayable quarterly from 26 December 2016 to 26 December 2024. Principle is repaid in 33 quarterly intstallments.
First Commercial Bank secured bank loans	100,000	100,000	Repayable quarterly from 24 March 2022 to 24 December 2024. Principle is repaid in 12 quarterly installments.
First Commercial Bank secured bank loans	100,000	-	Repayable quarterly from 5 August 2022 to 5 May 2025. Principle is repaid in 12 quarterly installments.
Taiwan Cooperative Bank secured bank loans	-	15,536	Repayable quarterly from 30 June 2013 to 30 March 2027. Principle is repaid in 56 quarterly installments. On 8 May 2020, an early repayment of the remaining balance was done in full.
Hua Nan Bank secured bank loans	-	50,000	A lump-sum repayment of the principal on 25 September 2020.
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank unsecured Revolving Loan	90,000	-	Repayable quarterly from 24 June 2021 to 24 March 2025. Principle is repaid in 16 quarterly intsallments.
O-Bank unsecured Revolving Loan	-	77,600	Repayable quarterly from 15 September 2019 to 15 September 2021. Principle is repaid in 9 quarterly payments. On 20 July 2020, an early repayment of the remaining balance was done in full.
Hua Nan Ban unsecured Revolving Loan	37,500	62,500	Repayable quarterly from 11 August 2018 to 11 May 2022. Principle is repaid in 16 quarterly installments.
Mega International Commercial Bank unsecured Revolving Loan	91,650	102,050	Repayable quarterly from 26 December 2016 to 26 December 2024. Principle is repaid in 33 quarterly installments.

Lenders	As of 31 December 2020	As of 31 December 2019	Redemption
Taipei Fubon Bank unsecured Revolving Loan	47,500	-	Repayable quarterly from 1 December 2018 to 1 September 2025. Principle is repaid in 20 quarterly installments.
O-Bank unsecured Revolving Loan	16,400	38,800	Repayable quarterly from 15 September 2019 to 15 September 2021. Principle is repaid in 9 quarterly installments.
O-Bank unsecured Revolving Loan	89,000	-	Repayable quarterly from 15 July 2022 to 15 July 2025. Principle is repaid in 13 quarterly installments.
Taiwan Cooperative Bank unsecured Revolving Loan	106,000	200,000	From 21 March 2020 to 21 December 2023, an advance repayment of the current period was $5,500, and remaining balance was divided into sixteen installments with three months being one installment. Principle is repaid in 16 quarterly installments.
E.SUN Bank unsecured Revolving Loan	-	100,000	Repayable quarterly from 26 February 2020 to 25 November 2022. Principle is repaid in 12 quarterly installments. Advance repayments were made in full on 31 March 2020.
E.SUN Bank unsecured Revolving Loan	-	-	Repayable quarterly from 21 February 2019 to 21 November 2022. Principle is repaid in 8 quarterly payments. Advance repayments were made in full on 26 November 2019.
Chang Hwa Commercial Bank unsecured Revolving Loan	-	-	Repayable quarterly from 15 February 2017 to 15 November 2019. Principle is repaid in 12 quarterly payments.
Subtotal	797,901	919,936	
Less: current portion	(127,609)	(221,676)	
Total	$670,292	$698,260	

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Interest rates applied	1.09%~1.40%	1.38%~1.45%

(2) Please refer to Note 8 for property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for long-term loans.

(10) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company adopt 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.

Pension expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 were $17,339 and $18,183 respectively.

Defined benefits plan

The Company adopt 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 contribute an amount equivalent to 6.6% 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. Before the end of each year, the Company assess the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions on the assumption that workers meeting retirement terms will be retiring within the coming year, the Company shall make one-time contribution to the fund to eliminate the difference before the end of March in the following year.

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 Company expects to contribute $514 to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after 31 December 2020.

The average duration of the defined benefits plan obligation as at 31 December 2020, is 9 years.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Current service costs	$463	$506
Interest expense	169	327
Service cost	-	(3,739)
Total	$632	$(2,906)

Reconciliations of liabilities (assets) of the defined benefit obligation and plan assets at fair value are as follows:

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Defined benefit obligation	$92,596	$89,992
Plan assets at fair value	(70,170)	(63,906)
Other non-current liabilities - defined benefit obligation	$22,426	$26,086

Reconciliation of liability (assets) of the defined benefit plan are as follows:

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability (asset)
As of 1 January 2019	$98,188	$(63,407)	$34,781
Current period service costs	506	-	506
Net interest expense (income)	973	(646)	327
Service cost	(3,739)	-	(3,739)
Subtotal	95,928	(64,053)	31,875
Remeasurement of the defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	369	-	369
Actuarial gains and loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	2,765	-	2,765
Experience adjustments	(2,735)	-	(2,735)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit assets	-	(2,219)	(2,219)
Subtotal	399	(2,219)	(1,820)

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability (asset)
Benefits paid	(6,335)	6,335	-
Contributions by employer	-	(3,969)	(3,969)
As of 31 December 2019	89,992	(63,906)	26,086
Current period service costs	463	-	463
Net interest expense (income)	624	(455)	169
Service cost	-	-	-
Subtotal	91,079	(64,361)	26,718
Remeasurements of the defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	33	-	33
Actuarial gains and loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	3,452	-	3,452
Experience adjustments	(1,831)	-	(1,831)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit assets	-	(2,195)	(2,195)
Subtotal	1,654	(2,195)	(541)
Benefits paid	(137)	137	-
Contributions by employer	-	(3,751)	(3,751)
As of 31 December 2020	$92,596	$(70,170)	$22,426

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Discount rate	0.30%	0.70%
Expected rate of salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

A sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as shown below:

	Effect on the defined benefit obligation			
	2020		2019	
	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.25%	$ -	$2,181	$ -	$2,238
Discount rate increase by 0.10%	-	882	-	-
Discount rate decrease by 0.10%	894	-	-	-
Discount rate decrease by 0.25%	2,259	-	2,320	-
Future salary increase by 0.25%	2,215	-	2,285	-
Future salary decrease by 0.25%	-	2,151	-	2,215

The sensitivity analyses above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or future salary), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

The methods and assumptions for preparing sensitivity analyses was consistent with those in the prior fiscal period.

(11) Equity

A. Common stock

As at 1 January 2019 the Company's authorized capital was $2,500,000, divided into 250,000,000 shares with par value of $10 each. The issued and outstanding capital stocks were $2,223,473.

To increase return on shareholder's equity and improve various financial ratios, in utilizing financial leverage, on 10 November 2020, the shareholders' meeting resolved an approval on a capital reduction amounted to $333,521, that 33,352 thousand shares were eliminated which represent 15% of total contributed capital. The above capital reduction case was approved by the governing authority on 15 December 2020, and the Board of Directors decided to set 17 December 2020 as the base date for the capital reduction. In addition, an amendment on corporation registration by the Department of Commerce of the Ministry of Economic Affairs was completed and filed

The Company's authorized and issued capital was $2,500,000 as at 31 December 2020, and 31 December 2019, each at a par value of $10. The number of issued shares is 188,995 thousand shares and 222,347 thousand shares, and the paid-in capital is $1,889,952 and $2,223,473 respectively.

In August 2007, May and December 2012, the Company issued 30,000 thousand shares, 5,000 thousand shares and 5,000 thousand shares of private placement, respectively, in accordance with Article 43-6 of the Securities Exchange Act. The closing dates of the capital increase were 7 August 2007, 30 October, and 5 December 2012. The above private shares were canceled in October 2009 as a result of a capital reduction to offset the accumulated loss, with 12,449 thousand shares canceled in proportion to the shareholding ratio. In March 2016, 5,000 thousand private shares were canceled due to the merger. In December 2020, 3,383 thousand shares were canceled as a result of the capital reduction in cash refund to the shareholders.

The above private shares and their subsequent allocations are based on the delivery date of the private securities in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 43-8 of the Securities Exchange Act (26 October 2007; 5 December 2012; 10 January 2013). After three years of holding such shares, the holders may apply for approval to the governing authority under Securities Exchange Act and other relevant regulations. The shares may be freely transferred in the open market after obtaining said approval.

As of 31 December 2020, the number of outstanding private 19,168 thousand shares with par value is 10 per share, and the public offering process has not yet been processed.

B. Capital surplus

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the Company. When a Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the Company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Treasury share transactions	$20,763	$20,700
Premium from merger	15,188	15,188
Adjustments arising from changes in percentage of ownership in subsidiaries	1,897	1,897
Total	$37,848	$37,785

C. Treasury stock

As of 31 December 2020, and 31 December 2019, the treasury stock held by the Company was $44,853, and $52,768, respectively, and the number of treasury stock held by the Company was 4,521 thousands and 5,319 thousands respectively.

From 14 November 2018 to 10 January 2019, the Company repurchased 5,319 thousand shares. The purpose of the repurchase is to transfer the shares to the employees, and the shares are to be transferred to the employees all at once or in installments within three years from the date of the repurchase of the shares. The above treasury shares were canceled for 798 thousand shares in proportion to the total issued capital in December 2020 due to the capital reduction in cash refund to the equity shareholders. The Company's treasury shares have not been transferred to employees as of 31 December 2020.

D. Distribution of retained earnings and dividend policies

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

(a) Income tax obligation
(b) Offsetting accumulated deficits, if any
(c) Set aside 10% as legal reserve. However, when the legal reserve amounts to the authorized capital, this shall not apply.
(d) Set aside or reserve special reserve in accordance with law and regulations.
(e) In combining the balance with the accumulated undistributed surplus of the previous period, the board of directors shall prepare a proposal for earnings distribution and submit it to the shareholders' meeting for a resolution distributing dividends to shareholders.

The policy of dividend distribution should reflect factors such as the current and future investment environment, fund requirements, domestic and international competition and capital budgets; as well as the interest of the shareholders, share bonus equilibrium and long-term financial planning etc. The Board of Directors shall make the distribution proposal annually and present it at the shareholders’ meeting. The Company’s Articles of Incorporation further provide that no more than 80% of the dividends to shareholders, if any, could be paid in the form of share dividends. Accordingly, at least 20% of the dividends must be paid in the form of cash.

According to the Company Act, the Company needs to set aside amount to legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital. The legal reserve can be used to make good the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal serve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the shareholders.

Following the adoption of TIFRS, the FSC on 6 April 2012 issued Order No. Jin-Guan-Cheng-Fa-Zi-1010012865, which sets out the following provisions for compliance:

On a public Company's first-time adoption of the TIFRS, 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 an equal amount of special reserve. Following a Company's adoption of the TIFRS for the preparation of its financial reports, when distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, from the profit/loss of the current period and the undistributed earnings from the previous period, 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 in the preceding point, 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. The Company's special reserve resulted from first-time adoption of IFRS on 1 January 2012 (adoption date) was $0.

Details of the 2020 and 2019 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved and resolved by the Board of Directors' meeting and shareholders' meeting on 16 March 2021 and 11 June 2020, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (NTD)	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Legal reserve	$53,692	$ -		
Recognition (reversal) of special reserve	5,624	(14,519)		
Common stock cash dividend	92,237	-	$0.5	$ -

Please refer to Note 6 (15) for further details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

(12) Operating revenue

The Company's revenue mainly come from selling products the Company manufactured. Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

A. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Sale of goods	$2,752,601	$3,228,494

The Company recognizes revenues when control of the products is transferred to customers. Revenues are earned and reported at the time that respective contract criteria are met.

B. Contract balance

Contract liabilities – current

	As of		
	31 December2020	31 December2019	1 January 2019
Sales of goods	$18,752	$20,384	$1,007

The movement in the Company's balances of contract liabilities for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Revenue recognized from opening balance	$(20,384)	$(1,077)
Increase in advance receipt within the period (excluding the amount being recognized as periodical revenues)	18,752	20,384

C. Transaction price allocated to unfulfilled contract obligations

None.

D. Assets recognized from costs to fulfil a contract with customers

None.

(13) Expected credit gains

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Operating expenses – Expected credit gains		
Trade receivables	$490	$2,419

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

The Company measures the loss allowance of its trade receivables (including note receivables and trade receivables) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss. The assessment of the Company's loss allowance as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

31 December 2020

	Not yet due (note)	Overdue					Total
		<=30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	>=365 days	
Gross carrying amount	$533,814	$1,804	$ -	$ -	$ -	$16,863	$552,481
Loss rate	-%	5-10%	15-20%	40-60%	70-90%	100%	
Life time expected credit loss	-	(183)	-	-	-	(16,863)	(17,046)
Net carrying amount	$533,814	$1,621	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$535,435

31 December 2019

	Not yet due	Overdue					
	(note)	<=30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	>=365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	$619,015	$464	$ -	$ -	$ -	$17,513	$636,992
Loss rate	-%	5-10%	15-20%	40-60%	70-90 %	100%	
Life time expected credit loss	-	(23)	-	-	-	(17,513)	(17,536)
Net carrying amount	$619,015	$441	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$619,456

Note: The Company's note receivables are not overdue.

The movement in the impairment provision of note receivables and trade receivables for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Note receivables	Trade receivables
As of 1 January 2020	$ -	$17,536
Provision (Reversal)	-	(490)
As of 31 December 2020	$ -	$17,046
As of 1 January 2019	$ -	$19,955
Provision (Reversal)	-	(2,419)
As of 31 December 2019	$ -	$17,536

(14) Leases

A. The Company is a lessee (Adoption of the related disclosure in IFRS 16)

The Company leases various properties, including land, buildings, transportation equipment and other equipment. The lease terms range from 2 to 10 years.

The impact of Company's leases on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows is as follows:

(a) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

(i) Right-of-use asset

Cost:

	Land	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Total
As of 1 January 2020	$83,082	$50,859	$4,678	$1,568	$140,187
Additions	-	11,013	533	-	11,546
Disposals	-	-	-	(273)	(273)
As of 31 December 2020	$83,082	$61,872	$5,211	$1,295	$151,460

Depreciation and impairment:

	Land	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Total
As of 1 January 2020	$ 7,811	$11,007	$2,197	$473	$21,488
Depreciation	8,521	15,879	1,912	449	26,761
Disposals	-	-	-	(176)	(176)
As of 31 December 2020	$16,332	$26,886	$4,109	$746	$48,073

Cost:

	Land	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Total
As of 1 January 2019	$83,082	$31,924	$4,369	$948	$120,323
Additions	-	18,935	1,102	620	20,657
Disposals	-	-	(793)	-	(793)
As of 31 December 2019	$83,082	$50,859	$4,678	$1,568	$140,187

Depreciation and impairment:

	Land	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Total
As of 1 January 2019	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Depreciation	7,811	11,007	2,603	473	21,894
Disposals	-	-	(406)	-	(406)
As of 31 December 2019	$7,811	$11,007	$2,197	$473	$21,488

Net carrying amount:

	Land	Buildings	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Total
As of 31 December 2020	$66,750	$34,986	$1,102	$549	$103,387
As of 31 December 2019	$75,271	$39,852	$2,481	$1,095	$118,699

(ii) Lease liabilities

	As of December 31	
	2020	2019
Current	$23,047	$24,084
Non-Current	79,484	93,090
Total	$102,531	$117,174

Please refer to Note 6(14)(d) for the interest expense regarding with lease liabilities recognized during the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019. Please refer to Note 12 (5) Liquidity risk management for the maturity analysis on lease liabilities as at 31 December 2020 and 2019.

B. Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation on right-of-use assets

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Land	$8,521	$7,811
Buildings	15,879	11,007
Transportation equipment	1,912	2,603
Other equipment	449	473
Total	$26,761	$21,894

C. Income (gain) or expense (loss) relating with leases

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$13,065	$14,416

D. Cash outflow related to lessee and lease activity

During the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, the Company's total cash outflows for leases amounting to $40,735 and $39,352.

(15) Summary of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019:

Function / Nature	For the years ended 31 December					
	2020			2019		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total amount
Employee benefits expenses						
Salaries	$278,094	$109,391	$387,485	$309,843	$103,810	$413,653
Labor and health insurance	27,581	8,676	36,257	28,898	9,307	38,205
Pension	13,607	4,364	17,971	14,374	903	15,277
Directors' remuneration	-	5,655	5,655	-	1,440	1,440
Other employee benefits expense	18,180	5,050	23,230	20,106	5,629	25,735
Depreciation	238,241	17,160	255,401	221,197	16,467	237,664
Amortization	4,213	7,778	11,991	6,632	7,069	13,701

The number of employees of the Company in 2020 and 2019 were 540 and 580 respectively, of which the number of directors who were not concurrently employees was 5.

The Company's average employee benefit expenses for 2020 and 2019 were $869 and $857, respectively.

The Company's average employee salary expenses for 2020 and 2019 were $724 and $719, respectively.

The Company's average employee salary expenses in 2020 increased by approximately 0.70%, compared to 2019.

The Company has set up an audit committee to replace the supervisor in accordance with the regulations.

Article 19 of the Company's articles of incorporation stipulates that when directors perform their duties in the Company, regardless of the Company's operating profit or loss, the Company shall pay remuneration to the directors. The board shall determine the remuneration according to the industry level and negotiated according to the value of their participation in the Company's operations and contribution. Article 30 of the Company’s articles of association provides that the director’s remuneration shall be determined at a rate of no more than 1% when profits are made in the current year and refer to the results of director’s performance evaluation as the basis for individual remuneration. The amount of director’s remuneration shall be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders after the resolution of the board of directors is passed.

The Company’s remuneration principle is to provide market-competitive remuneration to attract and cultivate talents in the long term. The Company formulates "Salary Management Measures" and "Employee Performance Appraisal Procedures" as the basis for evaluation by mainly referring to the salary level in the inter-industry market. Furthermore, the Company considers the overall operating conditions and profitability levels to determine reasonable remuneration based on the results of performance appraisals. The related performance appraisal results and remuneration reasonableness are reported to the compensation committee and the board of directors for review.

According to the Articles of Incorporation, at least 3% of profit of the current year shall be appropriated as employees’ compensation, and no higher than 1% of profit of the current year shall be appropriated as remuneration to board directors, however, the accumulated deficits, if any, shall first be made up for. 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 cash; and in addition thereto 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.

Based on earnings as of 31 December 2020 and for the year then ended, the Company appropriated amounts of the employees’ compensation and remuneration to directors as 3% and 0.8% of earnings for 2020, respectively. The employees’ compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended of 31 December 2020 amounted to $15,075 and $4,020 respectively, which were reported in employee benefit expenses. The Company's board of directors resolved on 16 March 2021 to pay the 2020 employees’ compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors in cash. There is no difference between the amounts stated as expenses in the 2020 financial report.

As of 31 December 2019, and for the year then ended, the Company concluded as net operating loss, and accordingly no employees’ compensation and remuneration to board directors have been appropriated

(16) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$2,386	$846

B. Other income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Dividend income	$3,254	$3,896
Rental income	725	957
Others	20,591	7,541
Total	$24,570	$12,394

C. Other gains and loss

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Foreign exchange loss, net	$(11,085)	$(5,766)
Gains (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	741,464	(7,868)
Loss on disposal of investments	(78)	(351)
Gains (loss) on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note)	97	(16)
Others expense	(9,897)	(233)
Total	$720,501	$(14,234)

Note: Generated as financial assets or liabilities were measured at fair value through profit or loss.

D. Finance costs

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Interest on bank loans	$(14,571)	$(17,886)
Interest on lease liabilities	(1,580)	(1,659)
Total	$(16,151)	$(19,545)

(17) Components of other comprehensive income (loss)

A. For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	Income tax effect	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$540	$ -	$540	$(108)	$432
Unrealized gains from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,799	-	5,799	-	5,799
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	(182)	-	(182)	58	(124)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for under the equity method	(801)	-	(801)	160	(641)
Total of other comprehensive income	$5,356	$ -	$5,356	$110	$5,466

B. For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	Income tax effect	Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$1,820	$ -	$1,820	$(364)	$1,456
Unrealized gains from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	15,814	-	15,814	-	15,814
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	600	-	600	(120)	480
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for under the equity method	(434)	-	(434)	87	(347)
Total of other comprehensive income	$17,800	$ -	$17,800	$(397)	$17,403

(18) Income tax

For the year ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 the major components of income tax (expense) benefit are as follows:

A. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Current income tax (expense) benefit:		
Current income tax charge	$ -	$(320)
Land value increment tax	(34,586)	-
Deferred tax (expense) benefit:		
Deferred tax (expense) benefit relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	21,466	7,054
Deferred tax relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	34,941	(4,526)
Reversal the land value incremental tax liability due from property sale	19,191	-
Total income tax benefit	$41,012	$2,208

B. Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Deferred income tax (expense) benefit:		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operation	$58	$(120)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for under the equity method	160	87
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(108)	(364)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income	$110	$(397)

C. Reconciliation between tax expense (benefit) and accounting profit at the Company's applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Accounting profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	$483,392	$(9,016)
At the Company's statutory income rate	$(96,678)	$1,803
Tax effect of tax exempt income	149,739	2,264
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	(114)	(270)
Adjustments of deferred tax assets/liabilities for write-downs or reversals	3,460	(1,589)
Reversal of the land value incremental tax liability due from property sale	(15,395)	-
Total income tax benefit recognized in profit or loss	$41,012	$2,208

D. Significant components of deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

(a) For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Balance as of 1 January	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance as of 31 December
Temporary difference				
Amortization of Goodwill	$(2,232)	$ -	$ -	$(2,232)
Allowance for inventory valuation loss	17,413	3,053	-	20,466
Pension actuarial adjustment	3,434	-	(108)	3,326
Land value incremental tax	(91,705)	19,191	-	(72,514)
Accrued expense of pollution remediation	11,017	21,012	-	32,029
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(58)	-	58	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for under the equity method	47	-	160	207
Loss carry-forward	-	34,941	-	34,941
Others	3,592	(2,599)	-	993
Deferred income tax (benefit)/expense		$75,598	$110	
Net deferred income tax assets/(liabilities)	$(58,493)			$17,216
Balances on 31 December 2020:				
Deferred tax assets	$35,444			$92,221
Deferred tax liabilities	$(93,937)			$(75,005)

(b) For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Balance as of January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Balance as of 31 December
Temporary difference				
Amortization of Goodwill	$(2,232)	$ -	$ -	$(2,232)
Allowance for inventory valuation loss	17,114	299	-	17,413
Pension actuarial adjustment	3,798	-	(364)	3,434
Land value incremental tax	(91,705)	-	-	(91,705)
Accrued expense of pollution remediation	11,252	(235)	-	11,017
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	62	-	(120)	(58)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for under the equity method	(40)	-	87	47
Fire damage	(5,549)	5,549	-	-
Loss carry-forward	4,526	(4,526)	-	-
Others	2,151	1,441	-	3,592
Deferred income tax benefit /(expense)		$2,528	$(397)	
Net deferred income tax assets/(liabilities)	$(60,623)			$(58,493)
Balances on 31 December 2019:				
Deferred tax assets	$38,863			$35,444
Deferred tax liabilities	$(99,486)			$(93,937)

E. The following table provides the information of the unused loss carry-forward:

		Unused tax loss as of		
Year	Tax loss for the period	31 December 2020	31 December 2019	Expiration Year
2018	$22,632	$7,270	$7,270	2028
2020	167,436	167,436	-	2030
Total	$190,068	$174,706	$7,270	

F. Deferred assets with least possibility to be realized

As of 31 December 2020, and 2019, deductible temporary differences for which no deferred income tax assets have been recognized in amounted to $15,234 and $18,590, respectively.

G. Status of income tax returns assessment

As of 31 December 2020, the status of the Company's income tax returns through 2018 have been assessed by tax authorities.

(19) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the years attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity 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.

No diluted earnings per share in 2019 shall be accounted for due to that net loss operating loss was concluded for the fiscal

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
(1) Basic earnings per share		
Net income (loss) attributable to the parent Company (in thousands of NTD)	$524,404	$(6,808)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (thousand shares)	215,780	217,047
Basic earnings(loss) per share (NTD)	$2.43	$(0.03)

(2) Diluted earnings per share

Net income (loss) attributable to the parent Company	$524,404	$(6,808)
Effect of dilution on net income (loss) attributable to ordinary stockholders of the Company after dilution	$524,404	$(6,808)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (thousand shares)	215,780	217,047
Effect of dilution:		
Employees' compensation (thousand shares)	1,364	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (thousand shares)	217,144	217,047
Diluted earnings(loss) per share (NTD)	$2,42	$(0.03)

There were no transactions which may significantly change the number of the outstanding ordinary shares from the financial statement date to the date of releasing financial statements.

7. Related party transactions

Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Company during the financial reporting period is as follows:

Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
KT Investment Company, Limited	The Company's director
Macy Investment Company, Limited	The Company's director
Chiaoli Investment Company, Limited	The Company's director
Hui An Shing Trading Company, Limited	Associate (derecognized as the related party due to disposal of all holding shares)

Significant transactions with the related parties

A. Lease - related parties

(a) Rental income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
KT Investment Company, Limited	$549	$549

The Company's leased its plant and building to the said related party, from which rental income and collection were set at arm's length range.

(b) Right-of-use assets

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Macy Investment Company, Limited	$66,749	$75,271

(c) Lease liabilities

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Macy Investment Company, Limited	$66,983	$75,090

(d) Interest expenses

	As of 31 December	
	2020	2019
Macy Investment Company, Limited	$1,035	$1,152

B. Sales

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Hui An Shing Trading Company, Limited	$ -	$38

Selling prices to the above related parties was set through agreement with reference to market prices. The open receivable as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 were unsecured, non-interest bearing and shall be settled in cash.

C. Other income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Chiaoli Investment Company, Limited	$ -	$12

Key management personnel compensation

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	$13,256	$9,371
Post-employment benefits	142	96
Total	$13,398	$9,467

8. Assets pledged as collaterals

The following table lists assets of the Company pledged as collaterals:

	Carrying Amount		
	As of 31 December 2020	As of 31 December 2019	Purpose of pledges
Property, plant and equipment – buildings, machinery and equipment	$451,608	$505,116	Long and short-term loans
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2,800	2,800	Energy resources guarantee
Total	$454,408	$507,916	

9. Significant contingencies and derecognized contract commitments

The following items are the contingencies which have not been accrued and recorded on the balance sheet as on 31 December 2020

1. As of 31 December 2020, the amount available under unused letter of credit was $23,507.

2. As of 31 December 2020, the Company entered into several construction contracts for which the development is in progress. The following provides significant details:

Supplier	Contract Subject	Total Contract Amount	Equipment Payment Made	Unpaid amount as of December 31 2020
Counterparty A	Instrument construction	$12,857	$9,000	$3,857
Counterparty B	Equipment purchase	23,150	16,205	6,945
Counterparty C	Wastewater construction	21,810	17,448	4,362
Counterparty D	Construction purchase	28,095	4,214	23,881
Counterparty E	Equipment Purchase	11,700	4,095	7,605

10. Significant disaster loss

None.

11. Significant subsequent events

None.

12. Others

(1) Categories of financial instruments

	As of 31 December	
Financial Assets	2020	2019
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	$93,266	$66,664
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, current (Other current assets)	81	-
Amortized cost of a financial asset:		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	759,115	506,424
Measured at amortized cost financial assets	602,800	52,800
Notes receivables	39,248	31,601
Trade receivables	496,187	587,855
Other receivables (Other current assets)	693	503
Subtotal	1,898,043	1,179,183
Total	$1,991,390	$1,245,847

	As of 31 December	
Financial Liabilities	2020	2019
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term loans	$226,246	$291,628
Notes and accounts payable	297,041	319,800
Other payable	590,964	174,239
Long-term loans (including current portion)	797,901	919,936
Lease liability	102,531	117,174
Subtotal	2,014,683	1,822,777
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: (Other current assets)	-	16
Total	$2,014,683	$1,822,793

(2) Financial risk management objectives

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

The Company has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant activities, 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 changes in market prices. Market risks comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (such as equity risk).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk factor varies independently from other risk factors. A correlation normally exist among risk factors. However, the following sensitivity analyses do not disclose the correlations among these risk factors.

<u>Foreign currency risk</u>

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expenses are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Company applies natural hedges on the foreign currency risk arising from purchases or sales as certain portion of receivables or payables are denominated as the same currencies, and utilizes spot or forward exchange contracts to manage foreign currency risk. The Company designates certain forward currency contracts as balance sheet hedges to hedge its exposure to foreign currency exchange risk associated with certain balance sheet assets or liabilities. Hedge accounting is not applied as the aforesaid natural hedges or designated forward contracts to hedge currency risk are deemed ineffective hedges. Furthermore, the currency risk exposures due from investments in oversea associates are not hedges as the investments are set for certain operating strategies.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Company's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Company's foreign currency risk mainly resulted from the volatility of exchanging USD, CNY, EUR or JPY to NTD, and vice versa. The information of the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

a. When NTD strengthens/weakens against USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 is decreased by $1,177 and $2,547, respectively; and no impact on the equity.

b. When NTD strengthens/weakens against CNY by 1%, the profit for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 is increased by $190 and decreased by $135, respectively; and no impact on the equity.

c. When NTD strengthens/weakens against EUR by 1%, the profit for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 is increased by $42 and $34, respectively; and no impact on the equity.

d. When NTD strengthens/weakens against JPY by 1%, the profit for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 is increased by $63 and $25, respectively; and no impact on the equity.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arising from borrowing at floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or forecasted cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuates due to the volatility in market interest rates.

The sensitivity analysis of interest rate fluctuation is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including borrowings with variable interest rates. At the reporting dates, a change of 10 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019 to increase/decrease by $1,024 and $1,212, respectively.

Equity price risk

The Company's listed and unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future performance of equity markets. The Company's equity investments are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The equity investment portfolio is submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves changes on the equity investment portfolio.

At the reporting date, for equity investments in the listed companies which are recorded as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, an increase/decrease of 10% in the share price could increase/decrease $610 and $2,645 for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively

Please refer to Note 12.9 for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a financial loss may be triggered when a counterparty defaults its obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for, accounts receivables and notes receivables) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

The Company mitigates credit risks by implementing the Company's credit policy, procedures and controls. Credit limits are set for all counter parties based on their financial positions, credit ratings, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Company's internal rating criteria etc. For dealing with some counterparties with less credit, certain financial instruments of credit enhancement, such as advance receipts or a letter of credit, may be required to be provided to mitigate possible credit risk exposures.

As of 31 December 2020, and 2019, accounts receivables from top ten customers represent 51% and 53% of the total accounts receivables of the Company, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other trade receivables is insignificant.

Credit risk from deposits in banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Company's treasury division in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company only deals with counterparties that are approved through internal control procedures; therefore, the counterparties are limited to banks, financial institutions, companies or government entities with good credit standing.

The Company would write down or write off values of financial assets if these are forecasted to be least possible to be collected in the case of the issuer or debtor being insolvent or in financial distress.

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, highly liquid equity investments and bank borrowings. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity, including contractual interests. The undiscounted interest payment due from borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial instruments

	Less than 1 year	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	>= 5 years	Total
As of 31 December 2020					
Short-term loans	$228,211	$ -	$ -	$ -	$228,211
Notes and accounts payable	297,041	-	-	-	297,041
Long-term loans	129,121	364,499	333,167	-	826,787
Lease liabilities	24,346	35,910	21,709	25,143	107,108
As of 31 December 2019					
Short-term loans	$297,628	$ -	$ -	$ -	$297,628
Notes and accounts payable	319,800	-	-	-	319,800
Long-term loans	224,773	423,298	302,308	5,158	955,537
Lease liabilities	25,603	37,450	25,769	34,286	123,109

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2020:

	Short-term loans	Long-term loans (including current portion)	Lease liabilities	Deposit margin	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of 1 January 2020	$291,628	$919,936	$117,174	$ -	$1,328,738
Cash flows	(65,382)	(122,035)	(26,090)	75	(213,432)
Non-cash changes	-		11,447	-	11,447
As of 31 December 2020	$226,246	$797,901	$102,531	$75	$1,126,753

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2019:

	Short-term loans	Long-term loans (including current portion)	Lease liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of 1 January 2019	$317,801	$796,804	$120,323	$1,234,928
Cash flows	(26,173)	123,132	(23,455)	73,504
Non-cash changes	-	-	20,306	20,306
As of 31 December 2019	$291,628	$919,936	$117,174	$1,328,738

(7) Fair value of financial instruments

A. Valuation methodology and assumptions for fair values

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

(a) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

(b) For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quoted prices (including listed equity securities) at the reporting date.

(c) Fair value of equity instruments without market quoted prices (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public Company and private Company equity securities) are valued by market approach which takes industrial comparable entities' quoted market prices or other relevant information as reference to estimate probable fair values.

(d) Fair value of debt instruments without market quoted prices, bank loans, and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparties prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as interest rates and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of equivalent instruments (such as yield curves published by the Taipei Exchange, average prices and credit risks for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters, etc.)

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments, financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost approximate their fair value.

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(9) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Company.

(8) Derivative financial instruments

The Company's derivative financial instruments include forward currency contracts and embedded derivatives. The related information for derivative financial instruments not qualified for hedge accounting and not yet settled as of 31 December 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

Forward currency contracts

The Company entered into forward currency contracts to mitigate its exposure to financial risk, but these contracts are not designated as hedging instruments. The table below lists the information related to forward currency contracts:

Items (by contract)	Contract Amount	Contract Period
As at 31 December 2020		
Forward currency contract	Sell foreign currency USD 48 thousand	From 2020.11.04 to 2021.02.19
	Sell foreign currency USD 115 thousand	From 2020.11.19 to 2021.03.16
	Sell foreign currency USD 136 thousand	From 2020.11,23 to 2021.03.12
	Sell foreign currency USD 67 thousand	From 2020.12.16 to 2021.04.09
	Sell foreign currency USD 86 thousand	From 2020.12.16 to 2021.03.30
	Sell foreign currency USD 94 thousand	From 2020.12.16 to 2021.02.19
	Sell foreign currency USD 176 thousand	From 2020.12.16 to 2021.05.07
	Sell foreign currency USD 134 thousand	From 2020.12.28 to 2021.04.29
	Sell foreign currency USD 67 thousand	From 2020.12.28 to 2021.05.07
	Sell foreign currency USD 94 thousand	From 2020.12.28 to 2021.03.23
	Sell foreign currency USD 33 thousand	From 2020.12.31 to 2021.04.13
	Sell foreign currency USD 45 thousand	From 2020.12.30 to 2021.04.01
As at 31 December 2019		
Forward currency contract	Sell foreign currency EUR 120 thousand	From 2019.12.16 to 2020.03.24

(9) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair values are 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;

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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 values of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as follows:

As of 31 December 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward currency contract	$ -	$81	$ -	$81
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument measured at fair value	$6,097	$ -	$87,169	$93,266
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward currency contracts	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

As of 31 December 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity instrument measured at fair value	$26,448	$ -	$40,216	$66,664
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward currency contracts	$ -	$ 16	$ -	$ 16

Re-classifications between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, there were no re-classifications between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

	Assets
	At fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stocks
Beginning balances as of 1 January 2020	$40,216
Total gains and loss recognized for the year ended 31 December 2020:	
Amount recognized in OCI (presented in "Unrealized gains (loss) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	4,453
Acquire in 2020	42,500
Ending balances as of 31 December, 2020	$87,169
Beginning balances as of 1 January, 2019	$39,180
Total gains and loss recognized for the year ended 31 December 2019:	
Amount recognized in OCI (presented in "Unrealized gains (loss) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	1,036
Ending balances as of 31 December, 2019	$40,216

Information on significant unobservable inputs of fair value measurement in Level 3 fair value hierarchy

Significant unobservable inputs of fair value measurement in Level 3 fair value hierarchy are as follows:

As of 31 December 2020

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Correlation between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity Analysis of correlation between inputs and fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Asset approach	discount for lack of marketability	30%	The greater degree of lack of marketability, the lower the estimated fair value is determined.	10% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in (decrease) increase in the Company's profit or loss by $8,717

As of 31 December 2019

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Correlation between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity Analysis of correlation between inputs and fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Asset approach	discount for lack of marketability	30%	The greater degree of lack of marketability, the lower the estimated fair value is determined.	10% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in (decrease) increase in the Company's profit or loss by NT$4,022 thousand

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Company's treasury division is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent reasonable prices. The team analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies at each reporting date.

(10) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

	As of 31 December					
	2020			2019		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign Currency	Exchange rate	NTD
Financial assets						
Monetary item:						
USD	$10,925	28.48	$311,144	$15,525	29.98	$465,440
CNY	4,349	4.38	19,049	3,149	4.30	13,541
EUR	122	35.02	4,272	100	33.60	3,360
JPY	22,407	0.28	6,184	8,759	0.28	2,453
Financial liabilities						
Monetary item:						
USD	$6,792	28.48	$193,436	$7,029	29.98	$210,729

The Company had $11,085 and $5,766 foreign exchange loss for the years ended 31 December 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(11) Capital management

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

13. Other disclosures

(1) Information at significant transactions

A. Financing provided: None.

B. Endorsement/Guarantee provided: None

C. Securities held as at end of the period (excluding subsidiaries and associates):

Holding Company	Type and name of securities		"Relationship	Financial statement account	As of 31 December 2020			
					Shares	Carrying amount	"Percentage of	Shares
SUNKO INK CO., LTD.	Stock	CHING FENG HOME FASHIONS. CO. LTD	Unrelated party	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	214,309	$3,365	0.13%	$6,097
		LINCO TECHNOLOGY CO. LTD	Unrelated party	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	422,734	3,963	0.80%	3,714
		THE FIRST LEASING CORPORATION	Unrelated party	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	2,852,325	25,930	12.96%	26,017
		TOTAL ACRYLIC POLYMER INDUSTRY (TAPI) CORPORATION	Unrelated party	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	100,000	1,000	2.00%	14,938
		GLOBAL GRAPHENE GROUP, INC.	Unrelated party	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	6,155	16,405	0.87%	-
		J NANO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Unrelated party	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	11,474	115	5.22%	-
		YAYI CO., LTD.	Unrelated party	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	368,898	4,883	1.85%	-
		SAR TECHNOLOGY INC.	Unrelated party	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	4,250,000	42,500	5.18%	42,500
		KING SHINE EE TECHNOLOGY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	Unrelated party	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	1,000	10	0.01%	-
				Less: Unrealized gains (loss) from investments in equity instruments		(4,905)		
				Total		$93,266		

D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of $300 million or 20% of the capital stock for the period: None

E. Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of $300 million or 20% of the capital stock for the period: None

F. Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of $300 million or 20% of the capital stock for the period: None

Companies disposing of real estate	Property name	Date of occurrence	Acquisition date	Carrying amount	Transaction amount	Collection cost	Loss (gain) on disposal	Trading counterparties	Related or non-related party	Purpose of disposal	Methods of price determination	Other terms
SUNKO	Land in Taiping District, Taichung City	20 January 2020	December 1977	$77,835	$860,000	Fully collected	$741,989 (after deducting transaction-related fees and taxes)	SITRON CO., LTD	Unrelated party	Improving asset turnovers and working capital	Referencing appraisal report and market conditions	None
SUNKO	Land, plant and equipment in Dajia District, Taichung City	26 February 2020	September 2005	approximately $165,000	$465,000	$186,000 has been collected as of 31 December 2020	Disposal processes have not been completed and disposal of gain (loss) are estimated to be approximately $300,000.	CHINA PETROCHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Unrelated party	Improving the working capital and financial structure	Referencing appraisal report and market conditions	None

G. Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of $100 million or 20% of the capital stock for the period: None.

H. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of $100 million or 20% of capital stock as at end of the period: None.

I. Transaction of derivative financial instruments:

Please refer to Note 12(8).

J. Significant intercompany transactions among consolidated entities are as follows:

None.

(2) Information on investees

Investees' names, locations, main businesses and products, original investment amount, investment as at end of the period, net income (loss) of the investees and investment income (loss) recognized for the period:

Investor Company	Investee Company	Address	Main businesses and products	Initial investment amount		Investment as at end of the period			Net income (loss) of investee Company	Investment income (loss) recognized	Note
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares (thousands)	Percentage of ownership (%)	Carrying value			
The Company	Power Hero	Mauritius	Investment Services	$20,317 (USD 685,700)	$20,317 (USD 685,700)	-	-%	$ -	$7	$7	
The Company	Blessingthoughts	Taiwan	Drinks, and food vending	$15,200	$15,200	1,520,000	83.52%	$909	$(296)	$(247)	
The Company	Sunko Biotech Co	Taiwan	Biotechnology Services	$60,000	$60,000	1,674,044	22.32%	$ -	$ -	$ -	
The Company	Chen Chi Technology Co.	Taiwan	Synthetic resin and plastic manufacturing	$14,360	$14,360	1,640,000	41.00%	$ -	$ -	$ -	
The Company	Bnkc Biochemical Technology Co..	Taiwan	Wholesale of Chemical Raw Material, wholesale of Cosmetics, and Retail of Cosmetics	$490	$490	49,000	49.00%	$1,301	$1,204	$590	
The Company	Power Rich	Anguilla	Investment Services	$28,195 (USD 990,000)	28,195 (USD 990,000)	990,000	30.00%	13,890	$(15,260)	$(4,578)	
Power Hero	Giant Way	Mauritius	Investment Services	$20,316 (USD 685,650)	$20,316 (USD 685,650)	-	-%	$ -	$(172)	None	

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

(Amounts in thousands; Currency denomination in NTD or in foreign currencies)

Investee Company	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Beginning accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan	Investment flows for the period		Ending accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan	Net income (loss) of investee Company	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized (Note 2)	Carrying value as at end of the period	Accumulated inward remittance of earnings as at end of the period
					Outflow	Inflow						
Eehung (Note1)	Trading of chemical goods, raw materials, mechanical equipment and spare parts, electronic equipment and spare parts	$15,883 (RMB 3,513,896)	Investment in Mainland China was through indirect oversea investee that is invested through direct oversea investee Company.	$8,871 (USD 285,600)	$ -	$1,890 (USD 61,279.88)	$8,871 (USD 285,600)	$ -	- %	$ -	$ -	$ -

Accumulated investment in Mainland China as of 31 December 2020	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment The Company's net account values × 60%
NT$8,871 (USD285,600)	NT$6,981 (USD224,320.12)	NT$1,486,319 (Note2)

Note 1: Approved by the Investment Committee, Power Hero has invested in Giant Way and indirectly invested in the establishment of Eehung in Mainland China. Eehung was liquidated on 25 February 2019 and received the notification letter from the Investment Committee of the Ministry of Economic Affairs to state that the investment amount has been returned by Giant Way on 13 August 2020.

Note 2: According to the regulations of Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Company's investment upper limit in Mainland China is 60% of its net value.

Significant transactions with investee companies in Mainland China directly or indirectly through third parties: None.

(4) Information on major shareholders

Shares / Names of major shareholders	Number of shares held	Shareholding ratio
Macy Investment Company, Limited	19,809,637	8.90 %
KT Investment Company, Limited	12,010,600	5.40 %

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

The Contents of Statements of Major Accounting Items

For the year ended 31 December 2020

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

1. Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents

31 December 2020

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Cash		$348	
Cash in banks			
Currency deposits	USD $2,091 exchange rate 28.48	59,557	
	JPY $22,391 exchange rate 0.28	6,187	
	EUR $120 exchange rate 35.02	4,216	
	CNY$1,033 exchange rate 4.377	4,522	
Demand deposits		384,633	
Time deposits		300,000	
Total		$759,463	

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

2. Statement of Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost - Current

31 December 2020

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Description	Numbers	Face value	Total	Rate	Amount	Note
Time deposits	2020/12/18-2021/06/18	60	$2,500	$150,000	0.56%	$150,000	
Time deposits	2020/12/18-2021/06/18	1	150,000	150,000	0.09%	150,000	
Time deposits	2020/12/18-2021/06/18	1	300,000	300,000	0.40%	300,000	
						$600,000	

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

3. Statement of Accounts Receivable

31 December 2020

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
Client A		$103,360	
Client B		59,596	
Client C		40,461	
Client D		28,508	
Client E		26,419	
Others (Note)		259,185	
Subtotal		517,529	
Less: loss allowance		(17,046)	
Less: Allowance of loss on exchange		(4,296)	
Total		$496,187	

(Note) The amount of individual client grouped in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

4. Statement of Inventories

31 December 2020

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Description	Cost	Net Realizable Value	Note
Raw materials		$278,130	$262,987	Please refer to Note 4.(10) for more details on net realizable value
Work in process		20,552	20,512	
Finished goods		483,090	398,212	
Merchandise		28,941	26,672	
Total		810,713	708,383	
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation loss		(102,330)		
Net Amount		$708,383		

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

5．Statement of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income, Noncurrent

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Name of Securities	As of 1 January 2020		Additions		Decrease		Adjustments	As of 31 December 2020		Accumulated impairment	Collateral	Note
	Shares	Fair Value	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		Shares	Fair Value			
CHING FENG HOME FASHIONS. CO. LTD	826,507	$26,448	-	$ -	(612,918)	$(21,697)	1,346	214,309	$6,097	N/A	None	
LINCO TECHNOLOGY CO. LTD	422,734	1,867	-	-	-	-	1,847	422,734	3,714	N/A	None	
THE FIRST LEASING CORPORATION	2,852,325	25,725	-	-	-	-	292	2,852,325	26,017	N/A	None	
TOTAL ACRYLIC POLYMER INDUSTRY (TAPI) CORPORATIO	100,000	12,617	-	-	-	-	2,321	100,000	14,938	N/A	None	
GLOBAL GRAPHENE GROUP, INC.	6,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,155	-	N/A	None	
J NANO TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	11,474	7	-	-	-	-	(7)	11,474	-	N/A	None	
YAYI CO., LTD	369,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	368,898	-	N/A	None	
SAR TECHNOLOGY INC.	-	-	4,250,000	42,500	-	-	-	4,250,000	42,500	N/A	None	
KING SHINE EE TECHNOLOGY ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	N/A	None	
Total		$66,664		$42,500		$(21,697)	$5,799		$93,266			

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

6. Statement of Changes in Investment Accounted for Using Equity Method

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Name of Company	1 January 2020		Additions		Decrease		Share of profit or loss of subsidiaries and associates	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	Others (Note 1)	31 December 2020			Collateral	Note
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount				Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Amount		
CHEN CHI TECHNOLOGY CO.	1,640,000	$ -	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	1,640,000	41%	$ -	None	
POWER HERO	685,700	10,589	-	-	685,700	(10,414)	7	(182)	-	-	-%	-	None	
BLESSINGTHOUGHTS CO.	1,520,000	1,156	-	-	-	-	(247)	-	-	1,520,000	83.52%	909	None	
BNKC BIOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY CO.	49,000	1,785	-	-	-	(1,074)	590	-	-	49,000	49%	1,301	None	
POWER RICH	990,000	19,269	-	-	-		(4,578)	(801)	-	990,000	30%	13,890	None	
SUNKO BIOTECH CO.	1,674,044	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	1,674,044	22.32%	-	None	
		$32,799		$ -		$(11,488)	$(4,228)	$(983)	$ -			$16,100		

Note 1: Unrealized profit or loss on sales from related parties transation and actuarial gains and loss under defined benefit obligation.

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

7. Statement of Short-term Loans

31 December 2020

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Type	Lenders	Amount	Contract Period	Range of Interest Rates (%)	Loan Commitments	Collateral	Note
Operation purposes	Mega Bank	$46,898	2020.08.04-2021.06.22	0.71%-0.95%	$200,000	None	
Operation purposes	Hua Nan Bank	2,229	2020.10.03-2021.06.18	0.63%-1.07%	115,000	None	
Operation purposes	E.Sun Bank	34,851	2020.09.11-2021.03.19	0.81%-0.88%	200,000	None	
Operation purposes	Taiwan Cooperative Bank	38,494	2020.08.21-2021.06.29	0.69%-0.86%	250,000	None	
Operation purposes	Bank of Taiwan	25,557	2020.10.12-2021.05.05	0.88%-0.98%	200,000	None	
Operation purposes	First Bank	79,775	2020.10.06-2021.04.26	0.80%-0.90%	280,000	None	
	Subtotal	227,804					
	Less: Allowance of gains on exchange	(1,558)					
	Total	$226,246					

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

8. Statement of Accounts Payable

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Vendor Name	Description	Amount	Note
Vendor A		$40,607	
Vendor B		27,591	
Vendor C		19,119	
Others (Note)		207,970	
Subtotal		295,287	
Less: Allowance of gains on exchange		(267)	
Total		$295,020	

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

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

9. Statement of Operating Revenues

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Fine Chemicals		$1,969,398	
Agrochemicals		396,896	
Polymer-TPU&Polymer-TPV		302,225	
Polymer-PU		76,757	
Others		7,325	
Total		$2,752,601	

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

10. Statement of Operating Costs

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount
Direct Raw material	
Beginning balance of raw material	$260,301
Add: Raw material purchased	1,420,861
Transferred from finished goods	363,275
Less: Ending balance of raw materials	(278,130)
Cost of raw materials sold	(14,171)
Transferred to expenses	(21,407)
Others	(3,225)
Raw material used	1,727,504
Direct labor	202,940
Manufacturing overheads (Statement 11)	783,699
Manufacturing cost	2,714,143
Add: Beginning balance of work in process	49,598
Outsourcing	7,668
Less: Ending balance of work in process	(20,552)
Transferred to material	(363,275)
Others	(314)
Cost of finished goods	2,387,268
Add: Beginning balance of finished goods	564,045
Less: Transferred to expenses	(12,859)
Others	(12,356)
Ending balance of finished goods	(483,090)
Cost of sales of goods manufactured	2,443,008
Add: Beginning balance of merchandise	17,940
Merchandise purchased	58,279
Less: Ending balance of merchandise	(28,941)
Transferred to expenses	(31)
Others	(75)
Cost of sales of goods purchased	2,490,180
Add: Unallocated fixed cost as operating cost	94,260
Cost of raw materials sold	14,171
Inventory valuation and obsolescence loss	2,815
Inventory scrapped	14,408
Others	933
Less: Revenue from scraps	(3,521)
Operating Costs	$2,613,246

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

11. Statement of Manufacturing Overheads

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Amount	Note
Depreciation expense	$238,241	
Indirect labor	112,060	
Utilities expense	101,065	
Fuel cost	58,082	
Waste disposal	55,836	
Packaging fee	50,820	
Insurance expense	43,638	
Others (Note)	218,217	
Subtotal	877,959	
Unallocated fixed cost as operating cost	(94,260)	
Net Amount	$783,699	

(Note) The amount of individual item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.

SUNKO INK CO., LTD.

12. Statement of Operating Expenses

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Unit: Thousands of NTD

Item	Selling and Marketing Expenses	General and Administrative Expenses	Research and Development Expenses	Expected credit gain	Total	Note
Payroll expense	$20,665	$71,020	$27,725	$ -	$119,410	
Freight expense	10,413	91	63	-	10,567	
Insurance expense	1,833	5,680	3,018	-	10,531	
Communication fee	251	3,368	184	-	3,803	
Expected credit gain	-	-	-	(490)	(490)	
Depreciation expense	343	6,843	9,943	-	17,129	
Commission	6,558	-	-	-	6,558	
Export/import expense	9,806	-	55	-	9,861	
Professional expense	75	15,380	64	-	15,519	
Others expense (Note)	19,184	157,557	13,412	-	190,153	
Total	$69,128	$259,939	$54,464	$(490)	$383,041	

(Note) The amount of individual item in others does not exceed 5% of the account balance.