Ticker Symbol: 8213

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
With Independent Auditor's Report

For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Address: No. 12, Gongye 2nd Road, Taoyuan City, Taiwan
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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Taiwan Printed Circuit Board Techvest Co., Ltd. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard No.10 endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Taiwan Printed Circuit Board Techvest Co., Ltd. and its Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements for affiliated companies.

Very truly yours,

HSU, CHENG-MIN
Chairman
TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD
TECHVEST CO., LTD.

March 18, 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Taiwan Printed Circuit Board Techvest Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Taiwan Printed Circuit Board Techvest Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits following 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group under the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

1. Valuation of inventories

   Please refer to Notes 4(8), 5 and 6(6) of the consolidated financial statements for accounting policies on measuring inventory, assumptions used, and uncertainties considered in determining net realizable value, and description of inventories, respectively.

   Description of key audit matter:

   Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value in the financial statements. The Group produces and sells printed circuit boards, whose industry changes rapidly, and old models may quickly be replaced with new ones, resulting in a difficulty to meet market demands, which may impact the inventory closeout sale and sales price, causing the carrying value to exceed the net realizable value. Therefore, we determined that the assessment of the valuation of inventories is one of our key audit matters.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   Our principal audit procedure included: inspecting and analyzing the aging report of the inventory; assessing the rationality of policies of allowance for inventory valuation and obsolescence losses; inspecting the estimated inventory allowance to verify the evaluation accuracy, assessing the rationality of the inventory net realizable value with the Group's selling price and subsequent market price; evaluating whether the disclosure of the key management regarding the allowance of the inventory is appropriate.

2. Timing of revenue recognition

   Please refer to Note 4(16) "Revenue recognition", and Note 6(23) "Revenue disclosures" of the consolidated financial statements.

   Description of key audit matter:

   Sales revenue is the leading indicator for investors, wherein the management assesses the Group's financial performance. The timing for the recognition of revenue is significant to the financial statements. Therefore, the test of the timing for recognition of revenue was one of our key audit matters.

   How the matter was addressed in our audit:

   Our principal audit procedure included: random sampling of material sales before and after the year-end; assessing sales policies and revenue achievement by inspecting contracts with customers and verifying buyer's documents to confirm the accuracy of the timing for recognition of revenue.

Other Matter

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of the Group as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance (including the Audit Committee or Supervisors) are responsible for overseeing the Group’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted following the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists in the consolidated financial statements. Misrepresentation may be the result of fraud or error. 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 based on these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit under the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group’s internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit.

We 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 identified during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless laws or regulations preclude 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.

KPMG

CPA

Approval No.: JIN-GUAN-ZHENG-SHEN-ZI No. 1000011652
(88) TAI-CAI-ZHENG (6) No.18311

March 18, 2022

Note to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated statement of financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the 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 consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD.AND SUBSIDIIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 **(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

		December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (Note (6)(1))	$ 8,736,700	27	9,991,196	32
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6(2))	34,384	-	52,445	-
1170	Notes and accounts receivable, net (Note 6(4))	11,612,424	36	9,519,951	30
1200	Other receivables (Note 6(5))	231,394	1	264,420	1
1310	Inventories (Note 6(6))	2,937,297	9	2,431,052	8
1470	Other current assets (Note 6(11) and 8)	265,412	1	738,277	2
	Total current assets	23,817,611	74	22,997,341	73
	Non-current assets:				
1517	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current (Note 6(3))	5,583	-	-	-
1600	Property, plant and equipment (Note 6(7) and 8)	7,460,367	23	7,524,906	24
1755	Right-of-use assets (Note 6(8))	288,196	1	261,085	1
1760	Investment property, net (Note 6(9) and 8)	-	-	182,651	1
1780	Intangible assets (Note 6(10))	376,165	1	376,586	1
1980	Other non-current financial assets (Note 6(11) and 8)	29,884	-	24,666	-
1995	Other non-current assets (Note 6(11))	203,017	1	77,751	-
	Total non-current assets	8,363,212	26	8,447,645	27
	Total assets	$ 32,180,823	100	31,444,986	100

		December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term debts (Note 6(12))	$ 5,751,137	18	2,535,372	8
2111	Short-term notes and bills payable (Note 6(13))	179,889	1	29,973	-
2120	Current financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 6(2))	197	-	1,963	-
2170	Notes and accounts payable	5,012,089	16	4,190,290	13
2200	Other payables	3,804,431	12	3,364,639	11
2230	Current tax liabilities	387,873	1	589,183	2
2250	Provisions for liabilities, current (Note 6(17))	197,628	1	287,701	1
2322	Current portion of long-term debts (Note 6(15))	463,253	1	1,745,535	6
2365	Refund liabilities, current (Note 6(14))	401,339	1	320,223	1
2280	Lease liabilities, current (Note 6(16))	33,692	-	29,756	-
2399	Other current liabilities (Note 6(19))	32,755	-	44,119	-
	Total current liabilities	16,264,283	51	13,138,754	42
	Non-current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term debts (Note 6(15))	828,389	2	4,993,865	16
2580	Lease liabilities, non-current (Note 6(16))	47,644	-	45,348	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	394,127	1	239,148	1
	Total non-current liabilities	1,270,160	3	5,278,361	17
	Total liabilities	17,534,443	54	18,417,115	59
	Equity attributable to owners of parent company: (Note 6(20))				
3110	Ordinary shares	2,712,425	9	2,712,425	9
3200	Capital reserve	3,282,591	10	3,119,032	10
	Retained earnings:				
3310	Legal reserve	1,504,059	5	1,308,160	4
3320	Special reserve	875,898	3	1,133,730	3
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings	6,868,499	21	5,463,917	17
	Others:				
3410	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(968,217)	(3)	(866,764)	(3)
3420	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6,667)	-	(9,135)	-
3500	Treasury shares	(226,026)	(1)	(328,049)	(1)
	Subtotal	14,042,562	44	12,533,316	39
36XX	Non-controlling interest	603,818	2	494,555	2
	Total equity	14,646,380	46	13,027,871	41
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 32,180,823	100	31,444,986	100

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2021		2020	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenue (Note 6(23))**	$ 27,500,178	100	22,847,267	100
5110	**Cost of sales (Note 6(6))**	23,176,187	84	19,501,266	85
	Gross Profit	4,323,991	16	3,346,001	15
	Operating expenses:				
6100	Sales and marketing expenses	883,687	3	858,392	4
6200	General and administrative expenses	1,215,627	5	903,493	4
6450	Expected credit losses (gains)	34,319	-	(73,011)	-
	Total	2,133,633	8	1,688,874	8
	Operating income	2,190,358	8	1,657,127	7
	Non-operating income and expenses: (Note 6(25))				
7100	Interest income	139,375	-	140,511	1
7010	Other income	80,458	-	112,616	-
7020	Other gains and losses	760,090	3	1,042,129	5
7050	Finance costs	(86,994)	-	(126,398)	(1)
	Total non-operating income and expenses	892,929	3	1,168,858	5
7900	**Income before income tax**	3,083,287	11	2,825,985	12
7951	**Less: Income tax expense (Note 6(19))**	758,853	3	914,251	4
	Net income	2,324,434	8	1,911,734	8
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss):**				
8310	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:**				
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	2,373	-	(1,756)	-
8316	Unrealized gains (losses) from equity instruments investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,583	-	40,910	-
8349	Less: Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified	-	-	-	-
	Total	7,956	-	39,154	-
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently into profit or loss**				
8361	Exchange differences in translation of foreign financial statements	(104,171)	-	263,936	2
8399	Less: Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently	-	-	-	-
	Total	(104,171)	-	263,936	2
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax**	(96,215)	-	303,090	2
8500	**Total comprehensive income (loss)**	**$ 2,228,219**	**8**	**2,214,824**	**10**
	Net profit attributable to:				
8610	Owners of the parent company	$ 2,258,929	8	1,918,861	8
8620	Non-controlling interests	65,505	-	(7,127)	-
		$ 2,324,434	**8**	**1,911,734**	**8**
	Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
8710	Owners of the parent company	$ 2,161,036	8	2,216,826	10
8720	Non-controlling interests	67,183	-	(2,002)	-
		$ 2,228,219	**8**	**2,214,824**	**10**
	Basic earnings per share (NTD) (Note 6(22))				
9750	**Basic earnings per share (Unit: NTD)**	**$**	**8.60**		**7.28**
9850	**Diluted earnings per share (Unit: NTD)**	**$**	**8.26**		**7.00**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent company										
						Others					
	Share capital		Reserved surplus								
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences in translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury shares	Equity attributable to owners of parent company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance on January 1, 2020	$ 2,712,425	3,119,032	1,208,728	548,401	4,854,987	(1,124,595)	(9,135)	(62,920)	11,246,923	496,557	11,743,480
Net income	-	-	-	-	1,918,861	-	-	-	1,918,861	(7,127)	1,911,734
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(776)	257,831	40,910	-	297,965	5,125	303,090
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	1,918,085	257,831	40,910	-	2,216,826	(2,002)	2,214,824
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:											
Legal capital reserve appropriated	-	-	99,432	-	(99,432)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	585,329	(585,329)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(665,301)	-	-	-	(665,301)	-	(665,301)
Repurchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(328,049)	(328,049)	-	(328,049)
Conversion of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	62,920	62,917	-	62,917
Disposal of equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	40,910	-	(40,910)	-	-	-	-
Balance on December 31, 2020	2,712,425	3,119,032	1,308,160	1,133,730	5,463,917	(866,764)	(9,135)	(328,049)	12,533,316	494,555	13,027,871
Net income	-	-	-	-	2,258,929	-	-	-	2,258,929	65,505	2,324,434
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	1,092	(101,453)	2,468	-	(97,893)	1,678	(96,215)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	2,260,021	(101,453)	2,468	-	2,161,036	67,183	2,228,219
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:											
Legal capital reserve appropriated	-	-	195,899	-	(195,899)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	(914,349)	-	-	-	(914,349)	-	(914,349)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(257,832)	257,832	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of treasury shares	-	163,559	-	-	-	-	-	102,023	265,582	-	265,582
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(3,023)	-	-	-	(3,023)	3,023	-
Increase or decrease in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,057	39,057
Balance on December 31, 2021	$ 2,712,425	3,282,591	1,504,059	875,898	6,868,499	(968,217)	(6,667)	(226,026)	14,042,562	603,818	14,646,380

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Amounts in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Income before income tax	$ 3,083,287	2,825,985
Adjustments for:		
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss)		
Depreciation expense	1,154,561	1,227,423
Amortization expense	5,417	4,314
Expected credit loss (gain)	34,319	(73,011)
Net gain from financial assets (liabilities) measured at fair value through profit or loss	(34,187)	(50,482)
Interest expense	86,994	126,398
Interest income	(139,375)	(140,511)
Share-based compensation cost	163,574	-
Losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	30,352	12,183
Gain on disposal of investment property	(804,027)	-
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	(1,147,370)
Losses on disposal of investments	36,560	-
Others	-	(208)
Total adjustments	534,188	(41,264)
Changes in assets and liabilities relating to operating activities:		
Net changes in assets relating to operating activities:		
Financial assets that are forced to be measured at fair value through profit or loss	52,445	14,173
Notes and accounts receivable	(2,126,565)	(1,332,719)
Other receivables	33,384	(85,505)
Inventories	(504,662)	(155,121)
Other current assets	(30,666)	182,990
Total net changes in assets relating to operating activities	(2,576,064)	(1,376,182)
Net changes in liabilities relating to operating activities:		
Financial liabilities held for trading	(1,963)	(16)
Notes and accounts payable	821,799	909,969
Other payables	365,832	146,062
Current refund liabilities	81,116	58,177
Other current liabilities	(11,405)	15,259
Total net changes in liabilities relating to operating activities	1,255,379	1,129,451
Total net changes in assets and liabilities relating to operating activities	(1,320,685)	(246,731)
Total adjustments	(786,497)	(287,995)
Cash provided by operations	2,296,790	2,537,990
Interest received	162,014	165,940
Interest paid	(111,935)	(168,175)
Income taxes paid	(830,306)	(466,358)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,516,563	2,069,397
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(289,952)
Disposal of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	330,862
Disposal of non-current assets held for sale	-	1,197,079
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	(1,053,351)	(834,059)
Disposal of property, plant, and equipment	9,896	46,734
Acquisition of intangible assets	(5,047)	(3,326)
Disposal of investment property	985,467	-
Other financial assets	498,313	(583,522)
Other non-current assets	(164,087)	(8,841)
Provisions for liabilities	(90,073)	(62,038)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	181,118	(207,063)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Short-term loans	3,215,765	(387,698)
Short-term notes and bills payable	149,916	29,973
Proceeds from long-term debts	1,280,000	2,700,000
Repayment of long-term loans	(6,727,758)	(1,782,061)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(37,918)	(33,701)
Other non-current liabilities	36,145	3,067
Distribution of cash dividends	(914,349)	(665,301)
Repurchase cost of treasury shares	-	(328,049)
Treasury shares purchased by employees	102,008	62,917
Changes in non-controlling interests	39,057	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,857,134)	(400,853)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(95,043)	174,503
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,254,496)	1,635,984
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	9,991,196	8,355,212
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 8,736,700	9,991,196

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020
(Amounts in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless specified otherwise)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Taiwan Printed Circuit Board Techvest Co., Ltd. (“the Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares on April 21, 1998 under the approval of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. The address of the Company’s registered office is No. 12, Gongye 2nd Rd., Pingzhen Dist., Taoyuan City. On December 25, 2009, the Company’s shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE). The Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as “the Group”) are primarily involved in the business of producing and selling electronic components and printed circuit boards.

2. APPROVAL DATE AND PROCEDURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 18, 2022.

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

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

Effective January 1, 2021, the Group adopted the following newly revised International Financial Reporting Standards, which had no significant effect on its consolidated financial statements.

·Amendments to IFRS 4 “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”

·Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform—Phase 2”

·Amendment to IFRS 16 “Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions after June 30, 2021”

(2) Effect of new standards and amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC

The Group has assessed the application of the following new amendments which are effective since January 1, 2022, would not have a significant effect on its consolidated financial statements.

·Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use”

·Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”

·Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020

·Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”

(Continued)

(3) IFRSs issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The new standards, interpretations issued and amended by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC, and which may have relevance to the Group are as below:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	**Major Amendments**	**Effective Date of Introduction by IASB**
Amendment to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	The amendment is intended to improve consistency in the application of the standard to assist companies in determining whether debt or other liabilities with uncertain settlement dates should be classified as current (due or likely to be due within one year) or non-current on the Balance Sheet. The amendment also clarifies the classification of debt that may be converted to equity for settlement purposes.	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IAS 12 "Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction"	The amendment restricts the scope of the recognition exemption, which is no longer applicable when the original recognition of the transaction results in an equal amount of taxable and deductible temporary differences.	January 1, 2023

The Group is continuously evaluating the impact of the above standards and interpretations on the Group's financial condition and results of operations, and the related impact will be disclosed upon completion of the evaluation.

The Group does not expect the following other newly issued and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

·Amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures"

·IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

·Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"

·Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"

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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized below. Except for those specifically indicated, the following accounting policies were applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated statements have been prepared following the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter referred to as the "Preparation Guidelines") The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), as endorsed by the FSC, as referred to in Article 3 of the Regulations.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

(a) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;

(c) The net interest on the net defined benefit obligation (or asset) is measured as the fair value of the pension fund assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the effect of the cap as described in Note 4(18).

B. Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Group is determined based on the primary economic environment. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar (NTD), which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information is presented in thousands of NTD.

(3) Basis of Consolidation

A. Preparation principle of consolidated financial statements

The entities for which consolidated financial statements are prepared include the Company and entities controlled by the Company (i.e., subsidiaries). The Company controls an investee when it is exposed to or has rights to variable compensation from its participation in the investee and can affect such compensation through its power over the

(Continued)

investee.

The financial statements of a subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control is acquired until the date control is lost. Inter-company transactions, balances and any unrealized gains and losses have been eliminated upon the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. The total consolidated income or loss of the subsidiaries is attributed to the Company's owners and non-controlling interests, respectively, even if the noncontrolling interests become deficit balances as a result.

The financial statements of subsidiaries have been appropriately adjusted to conform to the accounting policies used by the Group.

The changes in ownership of the subsidiaries are recognized as an equity transaction.

The difference between the adjustment to non-controlling interests and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and is attributable to the owners of the Company.

B. Subsidiaries Included in Consolidated Financial Statements

			Shareholding Percentage	
Investors	**Subsidiary**	**Business Nature**	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
The Company and Chi Yang	Chi Chau International Co., Ltd. (Chi Chau)	General investment	100%	100%
The Company and tht	Chi Chen Investment Co., Ltd. (Chi Chen)	General investment	89%	89%
The Company	Chi Yang Investment Ltd. (Chi Yang)	General investment	100%	100%
The Company	Brilliant Star Holdings Ltd. (Brilliant Star)	General investment	97%	97%
The Company	Sinact (Hong Kong) International Company Limited (Sinact HK)	General investment	- %	100%
The Company	TPT International Co., Ltd. (TPT)	General investment	100%	100%
The Company	T-Flex Techvest PCB Co., Ltd. (tht)	General investment and selling of circuit boards	44%	44%
The Company and tht	tgt Techvest Co., Ltd. (tgt)	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	46%	44%

(Continued)

			Shareholding Percentage	
Investors	**Subsidiary**	**Business Nature**	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
The Company	T-Mac Techvest PCB Co., Ltd. (T-Mac)	General investment	100%	100%
Chi Chau	Chi Yao Ltd. (Chi Yao)	General investment and international trading	100%	100%
Chi Yao	Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. (tpts)	Selling of circuit boards	100%	100%
T-Mac	Chang Tai International Ltd. (Chang Ta)	General investment	100%	100%
Chang Tai	Yang An International (Samoa) Co., Ltd. (Yang An)	General investment	100%	100%
Yang An	T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd. (tmt)	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	100%	100%
Brilliant Star	CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd. (tft)	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	100%	100%
Chi Chen, tpts and tft	Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suining) Co., Ltd. (twt)	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	100%	100%
Sinact HK	Sinact Electronics Co., Ltd. (Sinact)	Selling of circuit boards	- %	100%
TPT	Sin Siang (Xiamen) Technology Co., Ltd. (Sin Siang)	Selling of circuit boards	100%	100%
The Company, T-Mac and Chi Yang	Chi Chau (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (CCT)	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	100%	100%

Although the Company holds less than 50% of the voting rights of T-Flex Techvest PCB Co., Ltd., it is included in the consolidated financial statements because the Company has obtained the majority of the voting rights of the Board of Directors of T-Flex Techvest PCB Co., Ltd. and can direct its finance, operations and personnel.

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To adjust the capital structure of its subsidiaries, the Group carried out a withdrawal of share capital of US$55,000,000 for Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suzhou) Ltd. in July 2020, which was completed in February 2021. Chi Yao Ltd. and Chi Chau International Co., Ltd., in conjunction with the capital restructuring of their subsidiaries underwent a capital reduction of US$50,440,000, which was completed in March and May 2021, respectively.

On May 27, 2021, the Board of Directors of tgt Techvest Co., Ltd. resolved to increase the capital by cash and the Group did not subscribe in proportion to its shareholding, resulting in an increase in the percentage of ownership from 44% to 46%.

In line with the restructuring of the Group's development structure, Sinact Electronics Co., Ltd. and Sinact (Hong Kong) International Company Limited were liquidated in June 2021 and December 2021, respectively. As of December 31, 2021, the liquidation process of Sinact Electronics Co., Ltd. has been completed, while the liquidation process of Sinact (Hong Kong) International Company Limite is still in progress, and the related investment shares have been remitted to the Company according to the investment path.

C. Subsidiary company not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

(4) Foreign currency

A. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Group at the exchange rates on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for the difference relating to investments in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(Continued)

B. Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into the presentation currency at the average rate. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive incomes.

When a foreign operation is disposed of as such that control, significant influence, or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, Exchange differences arising from such items are considered to form part of a net investment in the foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

An asset is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other assets are classified as non-current:

A. The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
B. The Group holds the asset primarily for trading;
C. The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period;
D. The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current under one of the following criteria, and all other liabilities are classified as non-current:

A. The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
B. The Group holds the liability primarily for trading;
C. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;

(Continued)

D. The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the above definition and are held to meet short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes should be recognized as cash equivalents.

(7) Financial instruments

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they originate. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

A. Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost; Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

·It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

·Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(Continued)

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

·It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

·Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payment is established.

(c) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

(d) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, notes and bills receivables, other receivables, guarantee deposits paid and other financial assets), debt investments measured at FVOCI, and contract assets.

(Continued)

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL), except for the following which is measured as 12 month ECL:

·Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and

·Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

Lifetime ECL is the ECL that results from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECL is the portion of ECL that results from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e the difference between the cash flows due to the Group under the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECL is discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

·Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

·A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;

(Continued)

·The lender of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider;

·The borrower will probably enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or

·The disappearance of an active market for financial assets because of financial difficulties.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group individually assesses respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities to comply with the Group’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(e) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters transactions whereby it transfers its assets recognized in the balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In this case, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

(a) Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument following the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

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(b) Equity transaction

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognized as the amount of consideration received, less the direct cost of issuing.

(c) Treasury shares

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is recognized in capital surplus or retained earnings (if the capital surplus is not sufficient to be written offset).

(d) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

(e) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

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(f) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

C. Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. After initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

(8) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value in the financial statements. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weight average method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(9) Assets held for sale (non-current) and discontinued operations

Non-current assets or disposal groups consisting of assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale when it is highly probable that their book values will be recovered through sale rather than through continuing use. Components of assets or disposal groups are remeasured per the Group's accounting policies between the original classification and the date of sale. After classification as held for sale, the asset is measured at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. The impairment loss of any disposal group is first allocated to goodwill and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro-rata basis, except that the loss is not allocated to assets not covered by IAS 36, Impairment of Assets, which continue to be measured following the accounting policies of the Group. Gains and losses arising from the recognition of impairment losses and subsequent remeasurement of assets and liabilities originally classified as held for sale are recognized in profit or loss, provided that the reversal of such gains and losses does not exceed the cumulative impairment losses already

(Continued)

recognized.

Intangible assets, right-of-use assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer depreciated or amortized when they are classified as held for sale.

(10) Investment Property

Investment property is real estate held for rental income or asset appreciation or both and is not held for sale in the ordinary course of business, for production, provision of goods or services, or for administrative purposes. Investment property is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The depreciation method, useful life and residual value of investment property are treated following the regulations for property, plant and equipment.

Gain or loss on disposal of the investment property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal price and the book value of the item) is recognized in profit or loss.

Rental income from investment properties is recognized as nonoperating income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives granted are recognized as part of lease income over the lease term.

(11) Property, plant, and equipment

A. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

B. Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

C. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment, except for land.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

(Continued)

(a)	Buildings and structures	2 years~50 years
(b)	Machinery and equipment	1 year~15 years
(c)	Office and other equipment	1 year~20 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values, are reviewed at each reporting date, and adjusted if appropriate.

(12) Lease

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a 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 some time in exchange for consideration.

A. As a lessee

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Group’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

(a) Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
(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 under a residual value guarantee; and
(d) Payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

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(a) There is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

(b) There is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or(c) Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;

(c) There is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or

(d) There is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise an extension or termination option; or

(e) There is any lease modification.

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the Balance Sheets.

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of staff dormitories, plant, warehouse, parts of the transportation, and other equipment that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group has elected to use the practical expedient approach for all rent concessions that meet all of the following conditions, without evaluating whether they are lease modifications:

(a) Rent concessions that occurred as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic;

(b) The change in lease payments results in the revised consideration for the lease being substantially the same as or less than the consideration for the lease prior to such change;

(c) Any reduction in lease payments affects only those payments originally due prior to June 30, 2022; and

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(d) There were no substantial changes to the other terms and conditions of the lease.

Under the practical expedient method, when a rent concession results in a change in lease payments, the change is recognized in profit or loss upon the occurrence of the event or circumstance that triggers the rent concession.

B. As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

(13) Intangible assets

1. Recognition and measurement

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Intangible assets, including computer software, that are acquired by the Group are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

2. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

3. Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, less its residual value, and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, contract assets, and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis.

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For impairment testing, assets are grouped into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units (CGUs). Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the combined effect.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. Where the carrying amount of an asset Cost CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its 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 groups of assets.

An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss and reduces the carrying amount of goodwill in the cash-generating unit first, and then reduces the carrying amount of each asset in the unit in proportion to the book value of the other assets in the unit.

Goodwill impairment losses are not reversed. For non-financial assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(15) Provisions for liabilities

Provisions for liabilities are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation in the future, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Plant site restoration

The provision for liabilities is evaluated in accordance with the environmental policies and applicable regulatory requirements announced by the Group.

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(16) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The Group recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a good or service to a customer. The accounting policies for the Group's main types of revenue are explained below.

A. Sale of goods - Electronic components

The Group manufactures and sells electronic components to customers. The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to a specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products under the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The Group often recognizes revenue based on the total amount if the sale according to aggregate sales of electronic components is over 6 months and had a discount agreement previously or its highly possible to have sales discounts in marketing experience. The Group evaluates the amount of discounts on the day of the occurrence of that fact or the date of the balance sheet, offsets sales revenue or recognizes sales allowance, and recognizes the revenue only to the extent that, probably, a significant reversal will not occur. As of the reporting date, the expecting amount paid to customers relating to the unit price discounts and defects of the product is recognized as refund liabilities.

Trade receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in the time the Group has the right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

B. Financing components

The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

(Continued)

(17) Government subsidy

The Group recognizes deferred revenue as a reduction of the carrying value of machinery and equipment over the useful life of the asset on a systematic basis against depreciation expense when it can be reasonably assured that the conditions attached to the government subsidy will be followed and the grant will be received. The deferred revenue is recognized as a reduction of the carrying amount of the equipment at fair value over the useful life of the asset on a systematic basis.

(18) Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

B. Defined benefits plan

The Group's net obligation for the defined benefit plan is calculated by discounting the present value of future benefit amounts earned by employees for each plan, either currently or through prior service, less the fair value of any plan assets.

The defined benefit obligation is actuarially determined annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit benefit method. When the result of the calculation is likely to be favorable to the Group, the asset is recognized to the extent of the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds of contributions from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The present value of economic benefits is calculated by taking into account any minimum funding requirements.

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation, which includes actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets (excluding interest), and any change in the asset ceiling effect (excluding interest) is recognized immediately in other comprehensive income and accumulated in retained earnings. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) using the net defined benefit liability (asset) and discount rate determined at the beginning of the annual reporting period. The net interest expense and other expenses of the defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When a plan is amended or curtailed, the change in benefits related to prior service cost or curtailment benefit or loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes a gain or loss on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(Continued)

C. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(19) Share-based payment transaction

The equity-settled share-based payment agreement recognizes an expense and increases the relative equity over the vesting period of the award based on the fair value of the award on the vesting date. The expense recognized is adjusted for the number of awards that are expected to meet the service condition and the non-market vesting condition. The final amount recognized is based on the number of awards that meet the service conditions and non-marketable vesting conditions on the vesting date.

Non-vested conditions relating to share-based benefit awards are reflected in the measurement of the fair value of the share-based benefit awards at the vesting date and no adjustment is required to be made to verify the difference between the expected and actual results.

The amount of the fair value of the share appreciation rights payable to employees in cash settlements is recognized as an expense and an increase in the corresponding liability in the period in which the employees reach the point where they can receive unconditional compensation. The liability is remeasured at the fair value of the share appreciation rights at each reporting date and settlement date, and any change is recognized as profit or loss.

The share-based vesting date of the Group, such as the date of transfer of treasury shares to employees, is the date on which the Board of Directors approves the transfer of treasury shares to employees.

(20) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

The Group has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatment, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under IAS37.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes if any.

It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

A. Temporary differences in the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;
B. Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and, probably, they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
C. Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that future taxable profits will probably be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflect uncertainty related to income taxes if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

A. The Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
B. The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
   (a) The same taxable entity; or

(Continued)

(b) Different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(21) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share are calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share are calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares.

The Group's potentially dilutive ordinary shares include employee compensation.

(22) Segment information

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in operating activities that may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses related to transactions with other components of the Group. The operating results of all operating divisions are reviewed regularly by the Group's chief operating decision-maker to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the division and to evaluate its performance. Separate financial information is available for each operating segment.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continues to monitor the accounting estimates and assumptions. The management recognizes any changes in accounting estimates during the period and the impact of those changes in accounting estimates in the future period.

(Continued)

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Valuation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Group estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions as to future demand within a specific time horizon. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories. Refer to note 6(6) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

6. STATEMENTS OF MAJOR ACCOUNTING ITEMS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash in hand	$	654	949
Cash in banks			
Demand deposits		7,647,926	8,027,414
Time deposits		1,088,120	1,962,833
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated statement of cash flows	**$**	**8,736,700**	**9,991,196**

Please refer to Note 6(26) for the disclosure of credit, interest, currency risks and sensitivity analysis of the financial instruments of the Group.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents have not been pledged as collateral. Cash and cash equivalents are expressed not pledged.

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

A. Details were as follows:

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:			
Derivative instruments not used for hedging	**$**	**34,384**	**52,445**
Financial liability measured at fair value through profit or loss:			
Derivative instruments not used for hedging	**$**	**197**	**1,963**

(Continued)

Please refer to Note 6(26) for the disclosure of the Group's fair value of financial instruments, credit and currency risks related to financial instruments.

B. Derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge the certain foreign exchange risk the Group is exposed to, arising from its operating, financing and investing activities. The following derivative instruments, without the application of hedge accounting, were classified as held for trading financial instruments:

Forward exchange contracts:

	December 31, 2021				
	Book value	Notional amount (in thousands)		Currency	Maturity dates
Derivative financial assets					
Forward exchange sold	$ 515	USD	6,000	USD to NTD	January 07, 2022
Forward exchange sold	$ 33,869	USD	96,500	USD to CNY	January 10, 2022~ April 28, 2022
Derivative financial liabilities					
Forward exchange sold	$ 40	USD	2,000	USD to NTD	January 07, 2022
Forward exchange sold	$ 157	USD	7,000	USD to CNY	March 14, 2022~ April 29, 2022

	December 31, 2020				
	Book value	Notional amount (in thousands)		Currency	Maturity dates
Derivative financial assets					
Forward exchange sold	$ 1,409	USD	7,000	USD to NTD	January 8, 2021~ March 10, 2021
Forward exchange sold	$ 51,036	USD	83,900	USD to CNY	January 8, 2021~ April 26, 2021
Derivative financial liabilities					
Forward exchange sold	$ 1,589	USD	8,000	USD to NTD	January 8, 2021~ March 10, 2021
Forward exchange sold	$ 374	USD	7,600	USD to CNY	January 18, 2021~ April 25, 2021

(Continued)

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

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Listed companies' stocks	$	5,583	-

A. Investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss

The Group held these investments in equity instruments as long-term strategic investments and were not held for trading purposes, and therefore had been designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or loss.

The Group did not dispose of any strategic investments in 2021, and the accumulated gains and losses during that period were not transferred to equity.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Group sold shares of domestic-listed (over-the-counter) companies designated as fair value through other comprehensive income or loss due to its investment strategy, and the fair value at the time of disposal was NTD330,862,000. The accumulated gain on disposal amounted to NTD40,910,000 and therefore, the aforementioned accumulated gain on disposal was transferred from other equity to retained earnings.

B. Please refer to Note 6(26) for credit and market risks information.

C. None of the above financial assets were pledged as collateral.

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Notes receivable	$	756,782	648,064
Accounts receivable		11,034,322	9,020,392
Less: Loss allowance		(178,680)	(148,505)
Total	$	11,612,424	9,519,951

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as the incorporated forward-looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The Group's expected credit losses for notes and accounts receivable were determined as follows:

(Continued)

	December 31, 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted average loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Not yet due	$ 11,620,181	0.00%~17.53%	105,311
Overdue within 30 days	128,128	0.00%~100.00%	30,667
Overdue 31-90 days	33,368	0.00%~100.00%	33,275
Overdue 91 days above	9,427	100.00%	9,427
	$ 11,791,104		178,680

	December 31, 2020		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted average loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Not yet due	$ 9,606,291	0.00%~15.72%	115,397
Overdue within 30 days	32,961	0.00%~100.00%	4,539
Overdue 31-90 days	3,326	0.00%~100.00%	2,691
Overdue above 91 days	25,878	100.00%	25,878
	$ 9,668,456		148,505

The movement in the loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable was as follows:

	2021	**2020**
Opening balance	$ 148,505	398,201
Impairment losses (reversed) recognized	34,319	(73,011)
Amounts written off	(3,917)	(176,647)
Translation of foreign currency gains and losses	(227)	(38)
Ending balance	$ 178,680	148,505

Please refer to 6(26) for the credit and the currency risks of the Group's accounts receivables.

The Group's notes and accounts receivable have not been pledged as collateral.

(5) Other receivables

	December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Other receivables	$ 236,068	269,094
Less: Loss allowance	(4,674)	(4,674)
Total	$ 231,394	264,420

The movement in the loss allowance for notes and accounts receivable was as follows:

(Continued)

		2021	2020
Opening balance	$	4,674	5,247
Amounts written off		-	(570)
Translation of foreign currency gains and losses		-	(3)
Ending balance	**$**	**4,674**	**4,674**

Please refer to Note 6(26) for information on the credit and currency rate risks of the Group's other receivables.

The Group’s other receivables have not been pledged as collateral.

(6) Inventories

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Finished goods	$	954,029	792,380
Work in progress		1,442,307	1,092,680
Raw materials and supplies		540,961	545,992
Total	**$**	**2,937,297**	**2,431,052**

The details of the cost of sales of the Group were as follows:

		2021	2020
Cost of goods sold	$	24,205,459	20,088,660
Inventory scrap loss		63,343	26,051
Write down of inventories		102,076	76,621
Revenue from sale of scraps		(1,194,691)	(690,066)
Total	**$**	**23,176,187**	**19,501,266**

The Group’s inventories have not been pledged as collateral.

(7) Property, plant, and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Group were as follows:

(Continued)

		Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress and equipment to be inspected	Total
Cost or deemed cost:							
Balance on January 1, 2021	$	202,597	5,035,836	11,518,002	1,321,116	161,104	18,238,655
Additions		-	175,578	582,344	53,823	326,905	1,138,650
Disposals		-	(18,316)	(379,151)	(78,422)	-	(475,889)
Transfer (out) in		-	29,553	78,442	13,024	(127,349)	(6,330)
Effect of exchange rate changes		-	(31,903)	(65,816)	(8,803)	(50)	(106,572)
Balance on December 31, 2021	$	202,597	5,190,748	11,733,821	1,300,738	360,610	18,788,514
Balance on January 1, 2020	$	202,597	4,821,870	11,263,411	1,218,808	191,850	17,698,536
Additions		-	142,552	180,838	66,101	118,305	507,796
Disposals		-	(4,196)	(107,731)	(79,902)	-	(191,829)
Transfer (out) in		-	5,344	39,003	97,302	(151,737)	(10,088)
Effect of exchange rate changes		-	70,266	142,481	18,807	2,686	234,240
Balance on December 31, 2020	$	202,597	5,035,836	11,518,002	1,321,116	161,104	18,238,655
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:							
Balance on January 1, 2021	$	-	2,077,551	7,711,320	924,878	-	10,713,749
Depreciation		-	238,503	770,943	98,837	-	1,108,283
Disposals		-	(18,296)	(339,595)	(77,750)	-	(435,641)
Transfer (out) in		-	(5)	842	(837)	-	-
Effect of exchange rate changes		-	(11,744)	(40,640)	(5,860)	-	(58,244)
Balance on December 31, 2021	$	-	2,286,009	8,102,870	939,268	-	11,328,147
Balance on January 1, 2020	$	-	1,821,092	6,871,340	833,727	-	9,526,159
Depreciation		-	233,681	817,289	136,685	-	1,187,655
Disposals		-	(4,196)	(68,069)	(60,647)	-	(132,912)
Transfer (out) in		-	-	(1,951)	1,951	-	-
Effect of exchange rate changes		-	26,974	92,711	13,162	-	132,847
Balance on December 31, 2020	$	-	2,077,551	7,711,320	924,878	-	10,713,749
Book value							
December 31, 2021	$	202,597	2,904,739	3,630,951	361,470	360,610	7,460,367
January 1, 2020	$	202,597	3,000,778	4,392,071	385,081	191,850	8,172,377
December 31, 2020	$	202,597	2,958,285	3,806,682	396,238	161,104	7,524,906

(Continued)

T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, deferred the equipment subsidy received in 2020, reduced the subsidy to calculate the book value of the related equipment, and recognized the subsidy in profit or loss over the useful life of the equipment through the reduced depreciation expense.

In accordance with the local government's plan to dispose of the right-to-use assets, plant and equipment, Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suzhou) Ltd. transferred these assets to non-current assets held for sale on December 31, 2019. The disposal was completed in the first quarter of 2020 and the related gain or loss is shown in Note 6(25).

Please refer to Note 8 for information on the Group's loans guarantees.

(8) Right-of-use assets

The cost and depreciation of the leasing transportation equipment of the Group were as follows:

		Land	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Others	Total
Cost:						
Balance on January 1, 2021	$	243,716	2,565	86,694	797	333,772
Additions		-	2,544	43,394	-	45,938
Disposal		-	(5,088)	(27,521)	-	(32,609)
Transfer (out) in		28,849	-	-	-	28,849
Effect of exchange rate changes		(1,037)	(21)	(216)	(6)	(1,280)
Balance on December 31, 2021	$	271,528	-	102,351	791	374,670
Balance on January 1, 2020	$	241,455	-	59,580	3,482	304,517
Additions		-	2,509	39,548	-	42,057
Disposal		-	-	(12,914)	(2,695)	(15,609)
Effect of exchange rate changes		2,261	56	480	10	2,807
Balance on December 31, 2020	$	243,716	2,565	86,694	797	333,772

(Continued)

		Land	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Others	Total
Accumulated depreciation:						
Balance on January 1, 2021	$	31,020	1,069	40,222	376	72,687
Depreciation		8,936	3,393	32,474	264	45,067
Disposal		-	(4,453)	(26,500)	-	(30,953)
Effect of exchange rate changes		(172)	(9)	(143)	(3)	(327)
Balance on December 31, 2021	$	39,784	-	46,053	637	86,474
Balance on January 1, 2020	$	24,771	-	22,339	1,664	48,774
Depreciation		5,855	1,046	29,648	1,403	37,952
Disposal		-	-	(12,111)	(2,695)	(14,806)
Effect of exchange rate changes		394	23	346	4	767
Balance on December 31, 2020	$	31,020	1,069	40,222	376	72,687
Book value						
December 31, 2021	$	231,744	-	56,298	154	288,196
December 31, 2020	$	212,696	1,496	46,472	421	261,085

(9) Investment Property

The changes in the Group's investment property were as follows:

		Proprietary Assets		
		Land and Improvements	Buildings and Structures	Total
Cost or deemed cost:				
Balance on January 1, 2021	$	178,533	63,233	241,766
Disposals		(178,533)	(63,233)	(241,766)
Balance on December 31, 2021	$	-	-	-
Balance on January 1, 2020	$	178,533	63,233	241,766
Balance on December 31, 2020	$	178,533	63,233	241,766

(Continued)

		Proprietary Assets		
		Land and Improvements	**Buildings and Structures**	**Total**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:				
Balance on January 1, 2021	$	-	59,115	59,115
Depreciation		-	1,211	1,211
Disposals		-	(60,326)	(60,326)
Balance on December 31, 2021	$	-	-	-
Balance on January 1, 2020	$	-	57,299	57,299
Depreciation		-	1,816	1,816
Balance on December 31, 2020	$	-	59,115	59,115
Book value				
December 31, 2021	$	-	-	-
January 1, 2020	$	178,533	5,934	184,467
December 31, 2020	$	178,533	4,118	182,651
Fair Value				
December 31, 2020				$ 752,600

T-Mac Techvest PCB Co., Ltd., a subsidiary company, no longer used the Zhongli plant and decided to lease the plant to others, therefore, the property, plant and equipment were transferred to investment property. On September 17, 2021, the Board of Directors resolved to dispose of the investment property at a total sale price (including tax) of NTD1,000,000,000, and completed the sale and recovered the full amount in the fourth quarter of 2021, with a gain on disposal of NTD733,301,000.

The fair value of investment properties is determined by considering the total estimated cash flow statement expected to be received from leasing the property and discounting it using a yield rate that reflects the specific risks inherent in the net cash flows. The interval rate of return used for the year ended December 31, 2020 was as follows:

Region	**2020**
Zhonggong Section, Zhongli City	2.35%

For information on the Group's investment property pledged as collateral for loans, please refer to Note 8.

(Continued)

(10) Intangible assets

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Book value			
Goodwill	$	368,709	368,709
Computer software		7,456	7,877
Total	**$**	**376,165**	**376,586**

(11) Other current assets, financial assets - non-current and other non-current assets

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Other financial assets, current	$	77,382	580,913
Other financial assets, non-current		29,884	24,666
Other current assets		188,030	157,364
Other non-current assets		203,017	77,751
Total	**$**	**498,313**	**840,694**

Other financial assets are refundable deposits and restricted bank deposits.

Other current and non-current assets are prepayments and others.

Other non-current assets consist of deferred tax assets, prepayments for equipment and others.

(12) Short-term debts

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unsecured bank loans	**$**	**5,751,137**	**2,535,372**
Unused short-term credit lines	**$**	**9,172,919**	**8,362,916**
Interest Rates (%)		**0.32%~1.14%**	**0.52%~1.60%**

The Group did not provide any asset as collateral for its short-term debts.

(Continued)

(13) Short-term notes and bills payable

	December 31, 2021			
	Guarantors	**Interest Rates**		**Amount**
Commercial promissory notes payable	China Bills Finance Corporation and Dah Chung Bills Finance Corporation	0.93%~0.94%	$	180,000
Less: Short-term notes and bills payable discount				(111)
Total			$	179,889

	December 31, 2020			
	Guarantors	**Interest Rates**		**Amount**
Commercial promissory notes payable	Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	1.29%	$	30,000
Less: Short-term notes and bills payable discount				(27)
Total			$	29,973

The Group did not provide any asset as collateral for its short-term notes and bills payable.

(14) Refund liabilities, current

		December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Refund liabilities, current	$	401,339	320,223

Refund liability is mainly due to the characteristics of the industry in which the sales of electronic components may generate a sales discount due to product defects or price drops, which are expected to be paid to customers.

(Continued)

(15) Long-term debts

	December 31, 2021			
	Currency	**Interest Rates**	**Period**	**Amount**
Unsecured bank loans	New Taiwan Dollars	1.11%~1.63%	April 24, 2023~ October 20, 2025	$ 1,226,602
Secured bank loans	New Taiwan Dollars	1.29%~1.39%	April 08, 2022~ October 30, 2023	65,040
				1,291,642
Less: Current portion				(463,253)
Total				$ 828,389
Unused long-term credit lines				$ 230,000

	December 31, 2020			
	Currency	**Interest Rates**	**Period**	**Amount**
Unsecured bank loans	New Taiwan Dollars	1.11%~1.70%	January 08, 2021~ December 25, 2025	$ 6,387,440
Secured bank loans	New Taiwan Dollars	1.19%~1.39%	February 16, 2021~ September 25, 2025	351,960
				6,739,400
Less: Current portion				(1,745,535)
Total				$ 4,993,865
Unused long-term credit lines				$ 600,000

The Group provide asset as collateral for its bank borrowings, please refer to Note 8.

For information on the risk of exposure to interest rates and liquidity risks of the Company, please see Note 6(26).

(16) Lease liabilities

The Group lease liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current	$ 33,692	29,756
Non-current	$ 47,644	45,348

(Continued)

For the maturity analysis, please refer to Note 6(26).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

		2021	2020
Interest on lease liabilities	$	1,937	1,525
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$	13,316	11,145
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short term leases of low-value assets	$	1,370	969
Rental concession related to COVID-19 pandemic (recognized as other income)	$	-	208

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows for the Group were as follows:

		2021	2020
Total cash outflow for leases	$	54,541	47,340

A. Lease of land

The Group usually leases land for its production and office premises for a period of 10 years.

B. Machinery, equipment and other leases

The Group leases machinery and equipment, transportation equipment and other equipment for a period of three to five years.

In addition, the lease period of the employee dormitory, warehouse, and parts of the transportation equipment and other equipment of the Group is one to three years. These leases are short-term or low-value leases. The Group chooses to apply the exemption requirements and not recognize its related right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

(17) Provisions for liabilities

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Factory site restoration	$	197,628	287,701

As the Group assumed the responsibility for the factory site restoration, the amount received was recorded as a provision for liabilities.

(Continued)

(18) Employee benefits

A. Defined benefits plan

Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	$	27,287	29,621
Plan assets at fair value		(14,086)	(14,047)
Increase in net defined benefit liability	$	13,201	15,574

The Group's defined benefit plan is transferred to the custodian account for the Bank of Taiwan's Labor Retirement Reserve Fund. The retirement payment for each employee under the Labor Standards Act is calculated based on the base figure obtained from years of service and the average salary for the six months before retirement.

(a) Components of plan assets

The Group's retirement fund under the Labor Standards Act is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (hereinafter referred to as the BLF). According to the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund", the minimum annual earnings to be distributed from the fund shall not be less than the earnings calculated based on the two-year time deposit rate of the local bank.

As of the reporting date, the balance of the Group's custodian account for the Bank of Taiwan's Labor Retirement Reserve Fund account was NTD14,086,000. For information on the use of the Labor Pension Fund assets, including the dividend yield and fund asset allocation, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

(b) Present value of the defined benefit obligation

Changes in the present value of the Group's defined benefit obligation are as follows:

		2021	2020
Defined benefit obligation on January 1	$	29,621	31,460
Current period service costs		566	666
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability			
－Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions		(523)	1,180

(Continued)

		2021	2020
－Actuarial gains and losses resulting from changes in experience adjustments		(1,633)	1,013
Benefits paid		(744)	(4,698)
Defined benefit obligation on December 31	$	27,287	29,621

(c) Fair value of plan assets

The changes in the fair value of the Group's defined benefit obligation assets were as follows:

		2021	2020
Plan assets at fair value	$	14,047	13,257
Interest income		42	93
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability			
－Actuarial gains and losses		217	437
Amount contributed to plan		524	4,958
Benefits paid		(744)	(4,698)
Plan assets at fair value at 31 December	$	14,086	14,047

(d) Expenses recognized as profit and loss

Breakdown of expenses disbursed by the Group is as follows:

		2021	2020
Current period service costs	$	480	449
Net interest on net defined benefit liabilities (assets)		44	124
Operating costs	$	524	573

(e) Actuarial assumptions

The significant actual assumptions used by the Group to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Discount rate	0.49%	0.29%
Future salary increase rate	1.00%	1.00%

The Group expects to make a contribution of NT$529,000 to defined benefit plans within one year after the reporting date in the fiscal year 2021.

The weighted-average duration of the defined benefit plans is 9.85 years.

(Continued)

(f) Sensitivity analysis

The effect of changes in key actuarial assumptions on the present value of the defined benefit obligation when used is as follows:

		Effect on defined benefit obligation	
		Add 0.25%	**Less 0.25%**
December 31, 2021			
Discount rate (Change 0.25%)	$	(649)	674
Future salary increase rate (Change 0.25%)		659	(637)

		Effect on defined benefit obligation	
		Add 0.25%	**Less 0.25%**
December 31, 2020			
Discount rate (Change 0.25%)	$	(726)	758
Future salary increase rate (Change 0.25%)		740	(713)

The sensitivity analysis above analyzes the effect of changes in a single assumption with other assumptions held constant. In practice, changes in many assumptions may be linked. The sensitivity analysis is consistent with the methodology used to calculate the net defined benefit liability in the Balance Sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

B. Defined contribution plans

The Group allocates 6% of each employee’s monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance under the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under these defined contribution plans, the Group allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The Group’s pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to NTD17,348,000 and NTD19,022,000 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2010, respectively.

The amount of pension costs contributed by the International Group following local laws and regulations is NTD125,430,000 and NTD90,633,000 in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(Continued)

(19) Income taxes

A. Income tax expense

The following is a breakdown of the Group's income tax expense

	2021	2020
Current income tax expense		
Arising during the period	$ 622,242	766,494
Adjustments for prior periods	(28,495)	657
Land Value Increment Tax	27,220	-
	620,967	767,151
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	149,691	134,190
Recognition of prior period unrecognized tax loss	(11,805)	-
Others	-	12,910
	137,886	147,100
Income tax expense	**$ 758,853**	**914,251**

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax were as follows:

	2021	2020
Income before income tax	$ 3,083,287	2,825,985
Income tax using the Group's domestic tax rate	$ 1,265,091	1,177,588
Non-deductible expenses	(32,159)	57,022
Tax-exempt income	(427,798)	(94,369)
Change in unrecognized temporary differences	(128,643)	(335,439)
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognized	533	50,129
Recognition of prior period unrecognized tax loss	(11,805)	-
Underestimation of the previous period	(28,495)	657
Undistributed earnings additional tax	73,386	27,383
Land Value Increment Tax	27,220	-
Others	21,523	29,456
Income Basic Tax	-	1,824
Total	**$ 758,853**	**914,251**

(Continued)

B. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(a) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

The Company entity can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. Also, Management considers it probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Hence, such temporary differences were not recognized under deferred tax liabilities. Details were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Aggregate amount of temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries	$ 1,832,919	1,942,142

(b) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following items:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Tax effect of deductible Temporary Differences	$ 242,064	191,794
The carryforward of unused tax losses	149,822	165,226
	$ 391,886	357,020

Under the Income Tax Act, tax losses incurred in the ten years, prior to the approval of the tax authorities, may be deducted from the net profit for the current year and then audited for income tax purposes. These items are not recognized as deferred tax assets because it is not probable that the Group will have sufficient tax assets in the future to provide for the temporary differences.

As of December 31, 2021, the Group has not used the tax loss on deferred tax assets, which is deducted over the following periods:

Year of loss	Loss not yet deducted	Last year for which the deduction was made
2015	$ 147,614	2025
2016	183,675	2026
2017	6,430	2027
2018	64,139	2028
2019	195,630	2029
2020	187,945	2030
2021	5,161	2031
	$ 790,594	

(Continued)

(c) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax liabilities were as follows:

		Others
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Balance on January 1, 2021	$	132,601
Recognized in profit or loss		119,927
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$**	**252,528**
Balance on January 1, 2020	$	235
Recognized in profit or loss		132,366
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$**	**132,601**

		Others
Deferred tax assets		
Balance on January 1, 2021	$	20,449
Recognized in profit or loss		(5,494)
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$**	**14,955**
Balance on January 1, 2020	$	20,449
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$**	**20,449**

C. Assessment of tax

The Company, Chi Yang Investment Ltd., T-Flex Techvest PCB Co., Ltd., T-Mac Techvest PCB Co., Ltd., and tgt Techvest Co., Ltd.s' tax returns through 2019 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(20) Capital and other equity

A. Ordinary shares

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the authorized shares of 300,000,000, with a par value of $10 per share, amounted to $3,000,000,000, of which, 271,242,000 ordinary shares were issued. All issued shares were paid up upon issuance.

(Continued)

B. Capital reserve

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Additional paid-in capital	$	2,384,724	2,384,724
Differences between acquisition price and carrying amount arising from the acquisition of subsidiaries		612,761	612,761
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries		114,641	114,641
Conversion of treasury shares		163,559	-
Others		6,906	6,906
	$	**3,282,591**	**3,119,032**

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, the capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on the issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus above par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

C. Retained earnings

The Company's article of incorporation stipulates that Company's net earnings should first be used to offset the prior years' deficits, if any, before paying any income taxes. Of the remaining balance, 10% is to be appropriated as a legal reserve, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be distributed as new stacks according to the distribution plan or shares newly issued proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholders' meeting for approval. If there is any surplus, the Board of Directors may prepare a proposal for the distribution of such surplus together with the previous year's earnings, and if the distribution is made by issuing new shares, a resolution shall be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting for distribution.

If the Company distributes dividend bonus, legal reserve, special reserve, or part/whole of the capital surplus by cash payment, two of the three authorized board members must be present during the meeting, and half of the attendees' approval must be obtained before reporting the agreed appropriation at the shareholders' meeting.

To consider stable development and complete financial structure, the Company's surplus distribution shall be no less than 10% of the distributable surplus, minus the previous year's surplus. However, if the distributable surplus, minus the previous year's surplus, is less than the percentage of paid-in capital, the Group may decide to transfer all of the retained surplus to unappropriated retained earnings.

When distributing surplus, cash dividend shall not be less than 10% of the total dividend.

(a) Legal reserve

When a company incurs no loss, it may, pursuant to a resolution by a shareholders' meeting, distribute its legal reserve by issuing new shares or by distributing cash, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of capital may be distributed.

(b) Special reserve

When the Company distributes the distributable surplus, the net deduction of other shareholders' equity in the current year is reported, and the special surplus reserve is made up of the current profit and loss and the undistributed surplus in the previous period; it is the deduction of other shareholders' equity accumulated in the previous period Amount, from the undistributed surplus of the previous period, the special surplus reserve shall not be distributed. When the deduction amount of other shareholders' equity is reversed thereafter, the surplus may be distributed on the reversed part.

(c) Earnings Distribution

The earnings distribution for 2020 and 2019 had been approved during the board's meeting and shareholder's meeting on April 20, 2021 and April 23, 2020, respectively. The relevant dividend distributions to shareholders were as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Dividend per share (NTD)	**Amount**	**Dividend per share (NTD)**	**Amount**
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders				
Cash	$ 3.50	**914,349**	2.55	**665,301**

(Continued)

D. Treasury shares

A resolution was approved during the board meeting held on May 7, 2018 for the issuance of employee stock options between May 8 and July 7, 2018, following the requirements of section 28(2) of the Securities and Exchange Act, resulting in the Company to buy back 2,100,000 of its treasury shares. All related conversion procedures had been completed on May 19, 2020.

A resolution was approved during the board meeting held on March 23, 2020 for the issuance of employee stock options between March 25 and May 13, 2020, following the requirements of section 28(2) of the Securities and Exchange Act, resulting in the Company to buy back 10,000,000 of its treasury shares. On April 20, 2021, the Board of Directors resolved to transfer 3,110,000 shares to employees, and the transfer was completed on July 16, 2021, please refer to Note 6(21). The remaining 6,890,000 shares were transferred to employees on December 29, 2021 by resolution of the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2021, the total number of non-cancelled shares was 6,890,000.

Following the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the proportion of shares purchased by the Company shall not exceed 10% of its total issued shares, and the total amount of shares purchased shall not exceed the Company’s retained earnings, plus the premium on the issued shares and the realized amount of capital reserve. As of December 31, 2021, the number of stocks bought back by the Company and the amount of repurchased shares met all the requirements.

Treasury shares held by the Company shall not be pledged under the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act and shall not enjoy shareholder rights before being transferred.

(Continued)

E. Other equity

	Exchange differences in translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Non-controlling interests
January 1, 2020	$ (866,764)	(9,135)	494,555
Add: Current Year's Profits After Tax	-	-	65,505
Exchange differences arising from the translation of net assets of foreign operating entities	(101,453)	-	(2,718)
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	2,468	3,115
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	3,023
Non-controlling interest participation in the capital increase of subsidiaries	-	-	39,057
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	1,281
Balance on December 31, 2021	$ (968,217)	(6,667)	603,818
January 1, 2020	$ (1,124,595)	(9,135)	496,557
Add: Current Year's Profits After Tax	-	-	(7,127)
Exchange differences arising from the translation of net assets of foreign operating entities	257,831	-	6,105
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	40,910	-
Disposal of equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(40,910)	-
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-	(980)
Balance on December 31, 2020	$ (866,764)	(9,135)	494,555

(Continued)

(21) Share-based payment

As of December 31, 2021, the Group had the following three share-based payment transactions:

	Equity-Settlement		
	Transfer of treasury stocks to employees		**Issuance of common stocks for cash subscription by employees of the company**
Vesting date	April 20, 2021	December 29, 2021	May 27, 2021
Quantity made available	3,110,000 shares	6,890,000 shares	3,000,000 shares
Vesting condition	Instantly vested	Instantly vested	Instantly vested

A. Fair value measurement parameters on the vesting date

The Company used the Black Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of share-based payment on the vesting date, and the input value of this model was as follows:

	2021		
	Transfer of treasury stocks to employees		**The cash capital increase is reserved for staff subscription**
Fair value on vesting date	18.70	15.30	-
Stock value on vesting date	52.70	48.40	3.43
Striking price	32.80	32.80	10
Volatility forecasting (%)	28.25%	23.56%	41.72%
Share option lifetime (days)	87 days	29 days	62 days
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.12%	0.27%	0.13%

B. Related information on the transfer of treasury stocks to employees

(Continued)

	2021	
	Weighted-average exercise price (NTD)	**Share option quantity (000's shares)**
Number of shares waiting to be transferred on January 1	$ 32.80	10,000
Number of current period executions	32.80	(3,110)
Number of shares waiting to be transferred on December 31	-	**6,890**

Employee benefits

	2021
Expenses arising from the transfer of treasury stocks to employees	**$ 163,574**

(22) Earnings per share

	2021	2020
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	**$ 2,258,929**	**1,918,861**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousands)	**262,682**	**263,562**
Basic earnings per share (NTD)	**$ 8.60**	**7.28**
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	**$ 2,258,929**	**1,918,861**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (in thousands)	262,682	263,562
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares		
－Effect of employee share bonus	10,961	10,382
Effect of conversion of convertible bonds (in Thousands) (diluted)	**273,643**	**273,944**
Diluted earnings per share (NTD)	**$ 8.26**	**7.00**

(Continued)

(23) Revenue from contracts with customers

A. Details of revenue

		2021	2020
Primary geographical markets:			
China	$	17,614,597	15,441,141
Taiwan		3,641,429	2,721,860
Singapore		3,235,676	2,102,657
Others		3,008,476	2,581,609
	$	27,500,178	22,847,267
Major products/services lines			
Printed circuit boards	$	27,336,696	22,821,161
Processing fees revenue and others		163,482	26,106
	$	27,500,178	22,847,267

B. Contract balances

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	January. 1, 2020
Notes and accounts receivable	$	11,791,104	9,668,456	8,512,384
Less: Loss allowance		(178,680)	(148,505)	(398,201)
Total	$	11,612,424	9,519,951	8,114,183

For details on notes and accounts receivable and allowance for impairment, please refer to Note 6(14).

For refund liabilities disclosure please refer to Note 6(14).

(24) Employee compensation and directors’ remuneration

Under the Articles of Incorporation, the Company should contribute 5% to 15% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 3% as directors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Group has accumulated deficits (including adjustments to the amount of undistributed surplus), the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. The amount of remuneration of each director and of compensation for employees entitled to receive the abovementioned employee compensation is approved by the Board of Directors. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Group’s affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

(Continued)

The estimated amount of remuneration for the Company's employees and directors is as follows:

		2021	2020
Employee remuneration	$	458,768	378,794
Directors' remuneration		91,754	75,759
	$	550,522	454,553

The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the income before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees and directors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees and directors and as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses during 2021 and 2020. Related information would be available on the Market Observation Post System website.

The amounts, as stated in the parent company only financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2021 and 2020.

(25) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

The details of interest income were as follows:

		2021	2020
Interest income	$	139,313	132,412
Others		62	8,099
	$	139,375	140,511

B. Other income

The details of other income were as follows:

		2021	2020
Rent received	$	14,758	13,126
Government subsidies		46,175	35,896
Others		19,525	63,594
	$	80,458	112,616

(Continued)

C. Other gains and losses

The details of other gains and losses were as follows:

		2021	2020
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	$	(104,109)	(321,764)
Net gain on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss		136,526	243,957
Net loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment		(30,352)	(12,183)
Gain on disposal of non-current assets held for sale		-	1,147,370
Gain on disposal of investment property		804,027	-
Loss from disposal of investments		(36,560)	-
Others		(9,442)	(15,251)
	$	**760,090**	**1,042,129**

For non-current assets held for sale information, please refer to Note 6(7).

The difference between the disposal of investment property's income and the amount in Note 6(9) is the amortization of the difference between the cost of the Company's investment in T-Mac Techvest PCB Co., Ltd. and the fair value of its identifiable net assets.

D. Finance costs

The details of consolidated finance costs were as follows:

		2021	2020
Interest on bank loans	$	85,057	124,873
Interest on lease liabilities		1,937	1,525
	$	**86,994**	**126,398**

(26) Financial instruments

A. Credit risk

(a) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk.

(Continued)

(b) Concentration of credit risk

The customers of the Group are concentrated in a broad customer base, and there is no significant concentration of transactions with a single customer, and the sales area is dispersed, so the credit risk of accounts receivable is not likely to be significantly concentrated. To reduce credit risk, the Group also regularly and continuously assesses the financial status of its customers, but usually does not require customers to provide collateral.

(c) Credit risk of receivables and debt securities

For credit risk exposure of notes and accounts receivables, please refer to Note 6(4).

Other financial assets at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables, please refer to Notes 6(1) and 6(5).

All these financial assets are considered to have low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months of expected credit losses. The fixed deposit certificates held by the Group, the transaction counterparty, and the performing party are financial institutions with investment grades and above, so the credit risk is deemed to be low.

B. Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Net carrying amount as of:	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1~2 years	2~5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2021							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Secured bank loans	$ 65,040	65,990	15,413	15,308	35,269	-	-
Unsecured bank loans	6,977,739	7,009,040	5,985,232	221,833	421,025	380,950	-
Short-term notes and bills payable	179,889	180,000	180,000	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts payable	5,012,089	5,012,089	5,012,089	-	-	-	-
Other payables	3,804,431	3,804,431	3,789,197	7,961	7,273	-	-
Lease liabilities	81,336	85,072	17,932	16,177	22,727	13,820	14,416
Derivative financial liabilities							

(Continued)

	Net carrying amount as of:	Contractual cash flows	Within 6 months	6-12 months	1~2 years	2~5 years	Over 5 years
Others forward exchange contracts:							
Outflow	34,187	3,094,454	3,094,454	-	-	-	-
Inflow	-	(3,128,641)	(3,128,641)	-	-	-	-
	$ 16,154,711	16,122,435	14,965,676	261,279	486,294	394,770	14,416
December 31, 2020							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Secured bank loans	$ 351,960	364,820	30,973	17,092	54,705	262,050	-
Unsecured bank loans	8,922,812	9,061,893	3,401,041	906,009	1,996,660	2,758,183	-
Short-term notes and bills payable	29,973	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts payable	4,190,290	4,190,290	4,190,290	-	-	-	-
Other payables	3,364,639	3,364,639	3,363,270	1,369	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	75,104	78,794	16,879	13,210	19,472	12,414	16,819
Derivative financial liabilities							
Others forward exchange contracts:							
Outflow	(50,482)	3,050,174	3,050,174	-	-	-	-
Inflow	-	(3,100,656)	(3,100,656)	-	-	-	-
	$ 16,884,296	17,039,954	10,981,971	937,680	2,070,837	3,032,647	16,819

The Group does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(Continued)

C. Currency risks

(a) Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Group's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Foreign Currency	**Exchange Rate**	**New Taiwan Dollars**	**Foreign Currency**	**Exchange Rate**	**New Taiwan Dollars**
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 586,373	27.68	16,230,811	470,147	28.48	13,389,779
CNY	7,937	4.34	34,480	14,167	4.38	62,010
JPY	20,236	0.24	4,867	8,275	0.28	2,286
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	449,182	27.68	12,433,347	339,178	28.48	9,659,766
JPY	1,490	0.24	358	1,990	0.28	550

(b) Sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, loans and borrowings; and notes and accounts payable and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A strengthening (weakening) of 5% of the NTD against each transaction currencies currency on December 31, 2021 and 2020 would have increased (decreased) the net income by $149,392,000 and $144,418,000. The analysis in 2021 is performed on the same basis for 2020.

(c) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

Since the Group has many kinds of functional currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) (including realized and unrealized portions) on monetary items is disclosed as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Exchange gains (losses)	**Average Rate**	**Exchange gains (losses)**	**Average Rate**
New Taiwan Dollars	$ (104,109)	-	(321,764)	-

D. Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management about the interest rate exposure of the Group's financial assets and liabilities.

(Continued)

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding assets with variable interest rates, the analysis assumes that the value of assets outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate increases or decreases by 1% when reporting to Management internally, which also represents the Group management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate change.

If the interest rate had increased /decreased by 1 %, the Group’s net income would have increased/decreased or decreased /increased by NTD3,605,000 in 2021 and NTD13,080,000 in 2020 with all other variable factors remaining constant. Mainly due to group variable interest rate deposits and loans.

E. Fair value of financial instruments

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The Group's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through income and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value repeatedly. The book value and fair values of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities (including fair value hierarchy information, except for financial instruments not carried at fair value whose book value is a reasonable approximation of fair value and lease obligations for which disclosure of fair value information is not required by regulation) are presented below:

	December 31, 2021				
		Fair Value			
	Net carrying amount as of:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 34,384	-	34,384	-	34,384
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,583			5,583	5,583
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	8,736,700	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable	11,612,424	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	231,394	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

	December 31, 2021				
		Fair Value			
	Net carrying amount as of:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Restricted assets	78,091	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	29,175	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	20,687,784	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 20,727,751	-	34,384	5,583	39,967
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	$ 197	-	197	-	197
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Bank loan	7,042,779	-	-	-	-
Short-term notes and bills payable	179,889	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts payable	5,012,089	-	-	-	-
Other payables	3,804,431	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	81,336	-	-	-	-
Deposits received	128,342	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	16,248,866	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 16,249,063	-	197	-	197

	December 31, 2020				
		Fair Value			
	Net carrying amount as of:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 52,445	-	52,445	-	52,445
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	9,991,196	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts receivable	9,519,951	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	264,420	-	-	-	-
Restricted Assets	138,664	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	29,212	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	19,943,443	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 19,995,888	-	52,445	-	52,445

(Continued)

	December 31, 2020				
		Fair Value			
	Net carrying amount as of:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	$ 1,963	-	1,963	-	1,963
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Bank loan	9,274,772	-	-	-	-
Short-term notes and bills payable	29,973	-	-	-	-
Notes and accounts payable	4,190,290	-	-	-	-
Other payables	3,364,639	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	75,104	-	-	-	-
Deposits received	90,916	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	17,025,694	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 17,027,657**	**-**	**1,963**	**-**	**1,963**

(b) Fair value through profit or loss financial instrument-fair value evaluation technique

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

A financial instrument is regarded as being quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

The fair value of financial instruments is measured by using the market method and net asset value method if there is no public quotation in an active market. The market method refers to the recent fund-raising activities of the investment target, or target with similar market transaction price and conditions; while the net asset value method's main assumption is based on the net value per share of the investee.

b. Derivative financial instruments

Measurement of the fair value of derivative instruments is based on the valuation techniques generally accepted by market participants such as the discounted cash flow or option pricing models. The fair value of forwarding currency is usually determined by the forward currency exchange rate.

(c) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

There were no transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 in 2021 and no transfers in either direction in 2020.

(Continued)

(d) Fair value measurements in Level 3 – sensitivity analysis of reasonably possible alternative assumptions:

	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
	Equity instruments without public quotations
January 1, 2021	$ -
Total gains or losses	
Recognized in other comprehensive income	5,583
December 31, 2021	**$ 5,583**

The above total gains or losses are reported in series as unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The related assets still held in 2021 are as follows:

	2021
Total gains or losses	
Amount recognized in OCI:	$ 5,583
(presented in "Unrealized gains from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income)	

(e) Quantitative information on fair value measurements of material unobservable inputs value (Level 3)

The fair value measurements of the Group are classified as Level 3, mainly financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - investments in equity securities.

The Group's investments in equity instruments with no active market have multiple significant unobservable inputs. The quantitative information of material unobservable inputs is listed below:

(Continued)

Items	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Significant unobservable Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Equity instrument investment without active market	Comparable to listed companies	·Price-to-book ratio multiplier (1.34 as of December 31, 2021) ·Lack of marketability discount (30% as of December 31, 2021)	·The higher the multiplier, the higher the fair value ·The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value

(f) For Level 3 fair value measurements, the sensitivity of fair value to reasonably possible alternative assumptions is analyzed

The Group's fair value measurement of financial instruments is reasonable, but the use of different valuation models or valuation parameters may result in different valuation results. For financial instruments classified as Level 3, the effect on the current profit or loss or other comprehensive income if the valuation parameters are changed is as follows:

			Fair value changes reflected in other comprehensive income	
	Input value	Upward or downward change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
December 31, 2021				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instrument investment without active market	Price-to-book Ratio Multiplier	3%	$ 167	(167)
	Liquidity Discount Ratio	3%	239	(239)
			$ 406	(406)

(Continued)

Favorable and unfavorable changes in the Group represent fluctuations in fair value, which is calculated using valuation techniques based on varying degrees of unobservable input parameters. If the fair value of a financial instrument is affected by more than one input, the above table reflects only the effect of changes in a single input value and does not take into account the correlation and variability among the input values.

(27) Financial risk management

A. Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its financial instruments:

(a) Credit risk

(b) Liquidity risk

(c) Market risk

The following likewise discusses the Group’s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the abovementioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risk exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the consolidated financial statements.

B. Structure of risk management

The Group’s financial management department provides services for each business, coordinates the operation of entering domestic and international financial markets, as well as supervises and manages the financial risks related to the Group’s operations through internal risk reports that analyze the level and range of risks that may occur. The use of derivative financial instruments is regulated by the policies adopted by the Board of Directors. Those policies are written principles for the exchange rate, interest rate, credit risk, the use of derivative financial instruments and nonderivative financial instruments, and the investment of remaining liquid funds. The audit committee and the internal audit will regularly review the policies to limit risk exposures. The financial management department will regularly report to the audit committee and the board. In addition, the Group does not trade financial instruments (including derivative financial instruments) for speculative purposes.

C. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments and the Group’s receivables from customers.

(Continued)

(a) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Group credit risk is affected by individual client circumstances.

The Risk Management Committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, when available, and, in some cases, bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer and represent the maximum open amount without requiring approval from the board; these limits are reviewed regularly. Customers that fail to meet the Group's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group only on a prepayment basis.

The Group does not require any collateral for accounts receivable and other receivables.

(b) Investments

The credit risk of bank deposits and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Group's finance department. Since the Group's counterparties and burden of contract parties are creditworthy banks, financial institutions and corporate organizations with investment grades, there are no materiality concerns, so there is no materiality credit risk.

(c) Guarantees

The Group's policy is to provide financial guarantees only to Companies with business dealings, companies that directly and indirectly hold or hold more than 50% of the voting shares. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, no other guarantees were outstanding.

D. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group uses activity-based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments. The Group aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount above expected cash flows on financial

(Continued)

liabilities (other than trade payables) over the succeeding 60 days. The Group also monitors the level of expected cash outflows on trade and other payables. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group's unused credit lines amounted to NTD9,662,919,000 and NTD9,172,916,000 respectively.

E. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return.

The Group buys and sells derivatives, and also incurs financial liabilities, in order to manage market risk. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Board of Directors.

Currency risks

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases, and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group's entities. Therefore, the Group engages in derivative transactions to avoid exchange rate risks. The gains and losses of foreign currency assets and liabilities due to exchange rate changes will roughly offset the valuation gains and losses of derivatives. However, derivative transactions can help reduce the number of merged companies but still cannot completely rule out the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Group regularly reviews the risky positions of individual foreign currency assets and liabilities and hedges the risky positions. The main hedging tool used is forward foreign exchange contracts. The maturity dates of the forward foreign exchange contracts undertaken by the Group are all shorter than six months and do not meet the requirements of hedging accounting.

(28) Capital management

The Group's objectives for managing capital are to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate, to continue to provide a return on shareholders, to maintain the interest of other related parties, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders, reduce the capital for redistribution to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to settle any liabilities.

(Continued)

The Group and other entities in the same industry use the debt to equity ratio to manage capital. This ratio is the total net debt divided by the total capital. The net debt from the balance sheet is derived from the total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. The total capital and equity include share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity plus net debt.

The Group's capital management strategy in 2021 is consistent with the strategy in 2020. The Group's debt to capital ratios are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Total liabilities	$ 17,534,443	18,417,115
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(8,736,700)	(9,991,196)
Net debt	8,797,743	8,425,919
Total equity	14,646,380	13,027,871
Total capital	$ 23,444,123	21,453,790
Debt to equity ratio	37.53%	39.27%

(29) Investing and financing activities not affecting current cash flow

The Group's financing activities which did not affect the current cash flow in the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

For obtaining the right of use asset by lease, please refer to Note 6(8).

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities was as follows:

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2021	Cash flows	The change of lease payment	Others	December 31, 2021
Long-term debts	$ 6,739,400	(5,447,758)	-	-	1,291,642
Short-term debts	2,535,372	3,215,765	-	-	5,751,137
Short-term notes and bills payable	29,973	149,916	-	-	179,889
Lease liabilities	75,104	(37,918)	-	44,150	81,336
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 9,379,849	(2,119,995)	-	44,150	7,304,004

(Continued)

			Non-cash changes		
	Jan. 1, 2020	**Cash flows**	**The change of lease payment**	**Others**	**December 31, 2020**
Long-term debts	$ 5,821,461	917,939	-	-	6,739,400
Short-term debts	2,923,070	(387,698)	-	-	2,535,372
Short-term notes and bills payable	-	29,973	-	-	29,973
Lease liabilities	67,602	(33,701)	(208)	41,411	75,104
Total liabilities from financing activities	$ 8,812,133	526,513	(208)	41,411	9,379,849

7. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Key management personnel transactions

Key management personnel comprised:

	2021	**2020**
Short-term employee benefits	$ 583,236	437,556
Post-employment benefits	1,174	1,181
	$ 584,410	438,737

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	**Objects**	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
Property, plant, and equipment	Long-term debts	$ 375,613	443,135
Investment Property	Long-term debts	-	182,651
Restricted Assets (classified under other current assets and other non-current financial assetst)	Remittance to the earnings according to the special law and customs guarantee	78,091	138,664
Refundable deposits (classified under other current assets and other non-current financial assets)	Lease plant and official vehicle deposit etc.	29,175	29,212
Total		$ 482,879	793,662

(Continued)

9. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(1) The amount of guarantee notes deposited by the Group for bank loans and bank performance guarantees was as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
NTD	$ -	1,900,000

(2) Significant commitments and contingencies

The Group's unrecognized contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
USD	$ 5,460	-
CNY	208,428	-

(3) Already issued L/C’s unused balance:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
JPY	$ 23,165	-
USD	750	79

10. LOSSES DUE TO MAJOR DISASTERS: None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS: None.

12. OTHERS

A summary of current period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function / By nature	2021 Cost of sales	2021 Operating expenses	2021 Total	2020 Cost of sales	2020 Operating expenses	2020 Total
Employee benefits						
Salaries	2,394,564	861,672	3,256,236	2,001,700	556,663	2,558,363
Labor and health insurance	151,991	19,470	171,461	115,597	18,785	134,382
Pension	131,588	11,714	143,302	99,455	10,773	110,228
Remuneration of directors	-	94,516	94,516	-	77,449	77,449
Other employee benefits	225,706	34,563	260,269	198,017	31,286	229,303
Depreciation	1,081,510	73,051	1,154,561	1,158,448	68,975	1,227,423
Amortization	3,015	2,402	5,417	2,218	2,096	4,314

(Continued)

13. OTHER DISCLOSURES

(1) Information on significant transactions

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Group for the year ended December 31, 2021:

A. Lending to other parties:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name Subject	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance (Note 3)	Actual usage amount during the period	Interest rate (%)	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower (Note 1)	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short term financing	Loss allowance Amount	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
													Item	Value		
0	The Company	tgt	Other receivables - related parties	Y	200,000	-	-	-	2	-	Working capital	-	None.	-	5,617,025	5,617,025
1	tpts	tmt	Other receivables - related parties	Y	2,411,208	-	-	-	2	-	Working capital	-	None.	-	3,876,545	3,876,545
2	tft	twt	Other receivables - related parties	Y	1,308,010	1,303,202	1,194,601	4.75	2	-	Working capital	-	None.	-	4,095,890	4,095,890

Note 1: 2 Represents companies that have short-term financing needs.
Note 2: According to the regulations of the Company's Fund Loan to Others Operating Procedures, if the Company's funds are loaned to a company or bank that is necessary for short term financing, the total amount of the loan shall and the individual loans not exceed 40% of the Group's net worth Limit. According to the article "Fund Loans to Others Operating Procedures" of Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board Suzhou Co., Ltd and CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd, the parent company, directly and indirectly, holds 100% of the voting shares of its foreign companies who engaged in fund loans, wherein the total amounts for financing and individual loans shall not exceed the Group's net value in the most recent financial statements.
Note 3: Fund loan and quota approved by the Board of Directors.

B. Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: None.

C. Securities held at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Per share)

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with the Group / Relationship with marketable securities Issuer	Account title	Ending balance				Highest shareholding or capital contribution	Notes
				Shares	during the year	Shareholding Ratio	Fair Value		
T-Flex Techvest PCB Co., Ltd.	EVA Technologies Co., Ltd. (Ordinary share)	Non-related party	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, non-current	560,000	5,583	2.71%	5,583	2.71%	None

D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NTD300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

(Continued)

E. Acquisition of individual real estate with an amount exceeding the lower of NTD300 million or 20% of the capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Type of property	Transaction date	Transaction amount	Payment details	Transaction Counterparty	Relationship	If the counterparty is a related party, information about the previous transfer				Price Determination Reference	Objectives and Use	Other contractual matters
							Holder	Relationship with the Issuer	Transfer Date	Amount			
twt	Buildings and structures	July 15, 2021	340,413	179,387	Jiangsu Changlun Construction Engineering Co., Ltd.	None	-	-	-	-	Not applicable (Note)	Operating	None

Note: For leasehold construction projects, it is not necessary to obtain an appraisal report.

F. Disposal of real estate in the amount exceeding the lower of NTD300 million or 20% of capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of Company	Type of Property	Transaction Date	Acquisition Date	Book Value	Transaction Amount	Amount actually receivable	Gain from Disposal	Counter-party	Nature of relationship	Purpose of disposal	Price reference	Other contractual matters
T-Mac	Investment Property	September 17, 2021	November 01, 2006~ March 31, 2014	252,166	1,000,000	1,000,000	733,30	Shengming Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.	None	To activate assets, reduce liabilities and improve the financial structure	Refer to the real estate appraisal report of China Property Appraising Center Co., Ltd. and Chia Chu Real Estate Joint Appraisers Agency	None

G. Related-party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding the lower of NTD100 million or 20% of capital stock:

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Reasons why and description of how the transaction conditions differ from general transactions		Notes/ accounts receivable (payable)		Notes
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/ sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
The Company	Chi Yao	Subsidiary	Purchase	567,208	3%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(190,696)	(3)%	None
The Company	tft	Subsidiary	Purchase	2,571,373	14%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(887,581)	(13)%	None
The Company	twt	Subsidiary	Purchase	3,957,988	22%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(1,542,723)	(23)%	None
The Company	tmt	Subsidiary	Purchase	9,302,901	52%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(3,210,216)	(47)%	None

(Continued)

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Reasons why and description of how the transaction conditions differ from general transactions		Notes/ accounts receivable (payable)		Notes
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/ sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
tht	tmt	Affiliated company	Purchase	180,479	81%	Net 150 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(101,538)	(100)%	None
tgt	The Company	Parent company	(Sale)	(1,086,718)	(79)%	Net 30 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	226,983	70%	None
Chi Yao	The Company	Parent company	(Sale)	(568,940)	(100)%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	190,696	100%	None
Chi Yao	twt	Affiliated company	Purchase	567,696	100%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(190,260)	(100)%	None
tpts	twt	Affiliated company	Purchase	1,106,708	42%	Net 60 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(116,616)	(27)%	None
tpts	tmt	Affiliated company	Purchase	1,345,713	51%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(267,416)	(62)%	None
tpts	tft	Affiliated company	Purchase	189,700	7%	Net 90 days from the end of the month when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	(45,175)	(11)%	None
tft	The Company	Parent company	(Sale)	(2,580,675)	(55)%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	888,096	46%	None
tft	tpts.	Affiliated company	(Sale)	(189,700)	(4)%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	45,175	2%	None
twt	The Company	Parent company	(Sale)	(3,981,366)	(69)%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	1,543,619	82%	None
twt	Chi Yao	Affiliated company	(Sale)	(568,123)	(10)%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	190,370	10%	None
twt	tpts	Affiliated company	(Sale)	(1,106,708)	(19)%	Net 60 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	116,616	6%	None
tmt	The Company	Parent company	(Sale)	(9,339,760)	(84)%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	3,212,080	86%	None

(Continued)

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Reasons why and description of how the transaction conditions differ from general transactions		Notes/ accounts receivable (payable)		Notes
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/ sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
tmt	tht	Affiliated company	(Sale)	(180,804)	(2)%	Net 150 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	101,597	3%	None
tmt	tpts	Affiliated company	(Sale)	(1,345,713)	(12)%	Net 90 days from the end of the month of when invoice is issued	-	Not applicable	267,416	7%	None

Note 1: Purchasing goods belonging to an agency relationship have been eliminated.
Note 2: The above transactions have been written off in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

H. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NTD100 million or 20% of capital stock:

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Name of related party	Related-party	Nature of relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue Receivables from Related Parties		Amount received in subsequent period	Loss allowance Amount
					Amount	Action taken		
tgt (Note 2)	The Company	Parent company	226,983	5.59 times	-	Not applicable	226,983	-
tgt (Note 3)	The Company	Parent company	6,746	-times	-	Not applicable	6,633	-
Chi Yao (Note 2)	The Company	Parent company	190,696	3.42 times	-	Not applicable	129,185	-
tft (Note 2)	The Company	Parent company	888,096	2.98 times	-	Not applicable	674,715	-
tft (Note 3)	twt.	Affiliated company	1,196,335	-times	-	Not applicable	108,600	-
twt (Note 2)	The Company	Parent company	1,543,619	3.12 times	-	Not applicable	751,965	-
tpts (Note 2)	Chi Yao	Affiliated company	190,370	3.43 times	-	Not applicable	128,968	-
twt (Note 2)	tpts	Affiliated company	116,616	10.13 times	-	Not applicable	209,583	-
tmt (Note 2)	The Company	Parent company	3,212,080	3.03 times	-	Not applicable	2,445,865	-
tmt (Note 2)	tht	Affiliated company	101,597	3.56 times	-	Not applicable	52,952	-
tmt (Note 2)	tpts	Affiliated company	267,416	5.77 times	-	Not applicable	267,416	-
tmt (Note 3)	tpts	Affiliated company	4,474	-times	-	Not applicable	-	-

Note 1: The main sales volume has been eliminated when the purchase and sale are repeated.
Note 2: Accounts receivable.
Note 3: Other receivable.
Note 4: The above transactions have been written off in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

I. Trading in derivative instruments:

Please refer to Note 6(2).

J. Business relationships and significant transactions between parent and subsidiary companies

Number	Name of Trader	Object of Transaction	Relationship with Trader	Circumstance of the Transaction			
				Accounting Heading	Amount	Transaction Condition	Ratio of Current Assets to Total Assets
0	The Company	tgt	1	Sales revenue	26,583	Net 150 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.10%
0	The Company	tgt	1	Accounts receivable	11,813	Net 150 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.04%

(Continued)

TAIWAN PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD TECHVEST CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Number	Name of Trader	Object of Transaction	Relationship with Trader	Circumstance of the Transaction			
				Accounting Heading	Amount	Transaction Condition	Ratio of Current Assets to Total Assets
0	The Company	tft	1	Sales revenue	66,471	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.24%
0	The Company	tft	1	Accounts receivable	33,837	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.11%
0	The Company	tmt	1	Other receivables	27,680	Negotiated	0.09%
1	tgt	The Company	2	Sales revenue	1,086,718	Net 30 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	3.95%
1	tgt	The Company	2	Accounts receivable	226,983	Net 30 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.71%
1	tgt	The Company	2	Management fees deduction	61,937	Net 15 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.23%
2	Chi Yao	The Company	2	Sales revenue	568,940	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	2.07%
2	Chi Yao	The Company	2	Accounts receivable	190,696	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.59%
3	twt	The Company	2	Sales revenue	3,981,366	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	14.48%
3	twt	The Company	2	Accounts receivable	1,543,619	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	4.80%
3	twt	Chi Yao	3	Sales revenue	568,123	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	2.07%
3	twt	Chi Yao	3	Accounts receivable	190,370	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.59%
3	twt	tpts	3	Sales revenue	1,106,708	Net 60 days from the end of the month of when the invoice is issued	4.02%
3	twt	tpts	3	Accounts receivable	116,616	Net 60 days from the end of the month of when the invoice is issued	0.36%
3	twt	tmt	3	Non-operating income	10,191	Net 120 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.04%
4	tft	The Company	2	Sales revenue	2,580,675	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	9.38%
4	tft	The Company	2	Accounts receivable	888,096	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	2.76%
4	tft	twt	3	Interest income	18,981	Negotiated	0.07%
4	tft	twt	3	Other receivables	1,196,335	Negotiated	3.72%
4	tft	tpts	3	Sales revenue	189,700	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.69%
4	tft	tpts	3	Accounts receivable	45,175	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.14%
4	tft	tmt	3	Sales revenue	58,299	Net 120 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.21%
4	tft	tmt	3	Accounts receivable	65,919	Net 120 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.20%
5	tmt	The Company	2	Sales revenue	9,339,760	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	33.96%
5	tmt	The Company	2	Accounts receivable	3,212,080	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	9.98%
5	tmt	tht	3	Sales revenue	180,804	Net 150 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.66%
5	tmt	tht	3	Accounts receivable	101,597	Net 150 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.32%
5	tmt	tpts	3	Sales revenue	1,345,713	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	4.89%
5	tmt	tpts	3	Accounts receivable	267,416	Net 90 days from the end of the month when the invoice is issued	0.83%

Note 1: The numbers are filled in as follows:
(1)0 represents the parent company
(2) The subsidiary company is numbered according to the Group category in order starting with number 1.
Note 2: The types of relationships with the counterparty are indicated as follows.
(1)Parent company to subsidiary company.
(2) Subsidiary to the parent company.
(3) Subsidiary to the subsidiary company.
Note 3: Transaction amounts less than NT$10,000,000 are not disclosed. Only sales transactions, accounts receivable and other receivables that are written off are disclosed.

(Continued)

(2) Information on investees：

The following is the information on investees for the year 2021 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Per share)

Investors	Investees	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2021			Highest balance during the year	Net income (losses) of the investee	Share of profits/losses of the investee	
Name of Company			ITEM	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	No. of Shares	Ratio	Net carrying amount as of:				Notes
The Company	Chi Yang.	Taiwan	General investment	85,000	85,000	-	100.00%	187,453	100.00%	(3,819)	(3,819)	None
The Company	T-Mac	Taiwan	General investment	2,065,497	2,065,497	170,957,200	100.00%	5,537,404	100.00%	1,195,248	1,264,795	Note 1 and 2
The Company	tht	Taiwan	General investment and selling of circuit boards	385,357	385,357	30,821,897	44.21%	331,478	44.21%	82,177	36,333	None.
The Company	TPT	Samoa	General investment	19,207	19,207	500,000	100.00%	33,285	100.00%	580	580	None.
The Company	Chi Chau	Samoa	General investment	273,300	1,627,043	1,153,524	96.13%	3,782,844	96.13%	182,148	175,093	None.
The Company	Brilliant Star	Cayman	General investment	2,125,349	2,125,349	68,126,618	97.28%	4,486,482	97.28%	556,010	538,752	Note 1 and 2
The Company	Chi Chen	Samoa	General investment	1,079,519	1,079,519	35,600,000	80.73%	2,247,174	80.73%	372,483	300,128	Note 1
The Company	Sinact HK	Hong Kong	General investment	-	74,383	-	- %	-	100.00%	1,348	1,348	Note 5
The Company	tgt	Taiwan	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	134,057	88,114	9,680,606	20.70%	58,975	20.70%	20,875	2,058	Note 1 and 2
The Company	CCT	Thailand	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	37,645	37,645	14,850,000	99.00%	31,020	99.00%	26	25	None.
Chi Yang	Chi Chau	Samoa	General investment	11,252	65,794	46,476	3.87%	150,797	3.87%	182,418	7,055	None.
Chi Yang	CCT	Thailand	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	131	131	50,000	0.33%	104	0.33%	26	-	None.
T-Mac	Chang Tai	Samoa	General investment	2,292,370	2,292,370	73,580,000	100.00%	5,486,537	100.00%	533,112	533,112	None.
T-Mac	CCT	Thailand	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	261	261	100,000	0.67%	209	0.67%	26	-	None.
Chang Tai	Yang An	Samoa	General investment	2,105,341	2,105,341	76,060,000	100.00%	5,484,090	100.00%	533,150	533,150	None.
tht	Chi Chen	Samoa	General investment	252,297	252,297	8,500,000	19.27%	538,223	19.27%	372,483	71,794	None.
tht	tgt	Taiwan	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	405,977	290,977	26,757,000	57.21%	186,191	57.21%	20,874	12,074	Note 2
Chi Chau	Chi Yao	Hong Kong	General investment and international trading	32,894	1,429,074	1,188,379	100.00%	3,879,816	100.00%	181,750	181,750	None.

Note 1: The difference is due to the unrealized gain/loss.
Note 2: The difference is due to the amortization between the investment cost and the fair value of the identifiable net assets.
Note 3: If the relevant figures in this table involve foreign currencies, except for the amount remitted from Taiwan at the historical exchange rate, the profit and loss are calculated at the average exchange rate, and the rest are listed in Taiwan dollars at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.
Note 4: The above transactions have been written off in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
Note 5: Referring to Sinact's liquidation in December 2021, as of December 31, 2021, the liquidation process is still in progress, and the related investment shares have been remitted to the Company per the investment path.

(Continued)

(3) Information on investment in mainland China:

A. The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information：

(In thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investees Name of Company	Main businesses and products Items	Paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note 1)	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2021	Investment flows for the period		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2021	Net profits (losses) of the investee for the period	The Company percentage of shareholding ratio of direct or indirect investment	Highest shareholding or capital contribution during the year	Investment income (losses) (Note 2.2)	Book value of investments at the end	Accumulated remittance of earnings for the period
					Outflow	Inflow							
tpts (Note 7)	Selling of circuit boards	138,400	(2)	1,429,395	-	1,396,179	33,216	181,954	100.00%	100.00%	181,954	3,876,545	127,720
tft (Note 8)	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	1,882,240	(2)	1,835,867	-	-	1,835,867	556,317	97.28%	97.28%	541,197	3,984,565	-
twt (Note 9)	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	1,530,938	(2)	1,217,920	-	-	1,217,920	468,214	91.26%	91.26%	427,295	3,201,577	-
Sinact (Note 11)	Selling of circuit boards	-	(2)	11,072	-	11,072	-	4,536	- %	100.00%	4,536	-	-
tmt (Note 5 and 10)	Manufacturing, selling of circuit boards	2,380,480	(2)	2,020,640	-	-	2,020,640	533,189	100.00%	100.00%	533,189	5,479,352	-
Sin Siang (Note 12)	Selling of circuit boards	13,840	(2)	-	-	-	-	570	100.00%	100.00%	570	21,172	-

2. Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Company Name	Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2021	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment (Note 3)
The Company	2,851,723	3,136,827	8,787,828
T-Mac	2,020,640	2,380,480	3,351,382
tht	235,280	235,280	534,061

Note 1: The investment method is divided into three types:
(1) Direct investments in mainland China.
(2) Investment in mainland China through third region companies.
(3) Other methods.
Note 2: The investment profit and loss column recognized in this period:
(1) If it is in preparation and there is no investment gain or loss, it should be indicated.
(2) The recognition basis of investment gains and losses is divided into the following three types, which should be specified.
(1) Financial statements verified by international accounting firms in partnership with the Republic of China Accounting Firm.
(2) The financial statements have been reviewed by the Taiwanese parent company's certified accountant.
(3) Others.
Note 3: According to the "Principles of Investing or Technical Cooperation Review in Mainland China", the limit is calculated based on 60% of the group net value.
Note 4: If the relevant figures in this table involve foreign currencies, profit and loss are calculated at the average exchange rate, and others are listed in Taiwan dollars at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.
Note 5: Yang An International (Samoa) Co., Ltd. used its retained earnings amounting to USD 10,000,000 to participate in the capital increase of T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd.
Note 6: The above transactions have been written off in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
Note 7: The parent company indirectly invested in Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. through Chi Yao Ltd., the difference between the amount of paid-in capital and the amount of accumulated investment transferred was USD3,800,000, in form of common stock dividends.
Note 8: The parent company indirectly invested in CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) CO., Ltd through Brilliant Star Holdings Ltd.
Note 9: The parent company indirectly invested in Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suining) Co., Ltd. through Chi Chen Investment Co., Ltd., Chi Chau Printed Circuit Board (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. and CATAC Electronic (Zhongshan) CO., Ltd.
Note 10: The parent company indirectly invested in T-Mac Techvest (Wuxi) PCB Co., Ltd. through Yang An International (Samoa) Co., Ltd.
Note 11: The parent company indirectly invested in Sinact Electronics Co., Ltd. through Sinact (Hong Kong) International Company Limited. Sinact Electronics Co., Ltd. was liquidated in June 2021. As of December 31, 2021, the liquidation procedures have been completed and the related investment shares have been remitted to the Company under the investment path.
Note 12: The parent company indirectly invested in Sin Siang (Xiamen) Technology Co., Ltd. through TPT International Co., Ltd.

3. Significant transactions

The significant intercompany transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in "Information on significant transactions".

(Continued)

(4) Major shareholder information

Unit: Share

Shareholding Name of Major Shareholder	Shares	Shareholding ratio
Macquarie Bank Limited - MAIN	15,428,000	5.68%

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

The Group is mainly engaged in the manufacturing, processing and selling of electronic components and printed circuit boards, and its overall manufacturing process and sales model are similar. In addition, the operating decision-maker also manages and allocates the resources of the Group as a whole, so the Group is a single operating division.

(2) Product and service categories information

The Group's revenue information from external customers is as follows:

Name of Products and Services	2021	2020
Printed circuit boards	$ 27,336,696	22,821,161
Processing fees revenue and others	163,482	26,106
Total	**$ 27,500,178**	**22,847,267**

(3) Geographical information

Information by territorial location of the Group is shown below, where revenues are categorized based on the geographical location of customers and non-current assets are categorized based on the geographical location of assets.

(Continued)

By region		2021	2020
Revenue from external customers:			
China	$	17,614,597	15,441,141
Taiwan		3,641,429	2,721,860
Singapore		3,235,676	2,102,657
Others		3,008,476	2,581,609
Total	$	27,500,178	22,847,267

By region		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Non-current assets:			
Taiwan	$	1,533,408	1,452,555
China		6,222,611	6,523,964
Total	$	7,756,019	7,976,519

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets (excluding goodwill) and investment property, but exclude financial instruments, deferred income tax assets, assets for post-employment benefits and non-current assets arising from the rights of insurance contracts.

(4) Information on major clients

A breakdown of the Group's clients whose operating revenues accounted for 10% or more of the net operating revenues on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income is as follows:

		2021	2020
Dell Global BV (Singapore Branch)	$	3,177,952	2,034,852
Tech Front (Chongqing) Computer Co., Ltd.		2,948,717	2,367,010
Total	$	6,126,669	4,401,862