

**MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY,
INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY INC.

Declaration of Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises

For the year ended December 31, 2019, pursuant to “Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises,” the entity that is required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates, is the same as the entity required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies under International Financial Reporting Standard No. 10. Additionally, if relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies, it shall not be required to prepare separate consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Hereby declare,

Microelectronics Technology Inc.

Representative:

March 17, 2020

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Microelectronics Technology Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Microelectronics Technology Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Group”) as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the “Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants” and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China (ROC GAAS). 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 in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the Republic of China (the “Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. 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 of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 are stated as follows:

Intangible assets - assessment of goodwill impairment

Description

As of December 31, 2019, goodwill amounted to NT\$ 273,741 thousand. For information on evaluation of goodwill impairment, please refer to Note 6(10), impairment of non-financial assets. The Group estimates recoverable amount utilizing the future cash flows of goodwill's cash generating unit and appropriate discount rates in order to determine whether goodwill is impaired. The estimation of future cash flows involves various assumptions, which may have significant effects on the estimation of recoverable amount. Thus, it has been identified as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Interviewed with management in order to obtain an understanding of the procedures in relation to identifying cash-generating units and estimating the future cash flows. Compared the financial forecast for the year ended December 31, 2020 with the budget approved by the Board of Directors to ensure they are consistent.
2. Interviewed with management in order to obtain an understanding of development plans and schedules of the projects.
3. Assessed the key assumption that management used to estimate future cash flows, including operating revenue growth rate and gross margin, and evaluated the parameters used in determining the discount rate, including the risk-free rate of return that was used to calculate cost of equity, industry's risk coefficient and long-term market return.

Allowance for inventory valuation losses

Description

Please refer to Note 6(6) for the details of inventories. As of December 31, 2019, the balances of inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses amounted to NT\$1,015,990 thousand and NT\$158,746 thousand, respectively. Since inventory is material to the financial statements and the determination of net realisable value of the obsolete inventory usually involves management's subjective judgement, therefore, we determined valuation of inventories that are over a certain age and individually identified as obsolete or slow-moving as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures on the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained an understanding of management policies on obsolete or slow-moving inventories, and verified the reasonableness of determining the obsolescence of inventory.
2. Tested the movements of inventories, and sampled individual inventory item numbers to check whether the classification of inventory aging is correct.
3. For obsolete or slow-moving inventories, sampled individual inventory item numbers to check progress of inventory clearance and evaluated the reasonableness of determining the allowance for inventory valuation losses

Other matter – Parent company only financial reports

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Microelectronics Technology Inc. as at and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting

Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lin, Yu-Kuan

Li, Tien-Yi

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 17, 2020

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

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

MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	Notes	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018		
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	
Current assets						
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 1,057,733	21	\$ 1,086,499	18
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	2,671	-	383	-
1136	Current financial assets at amortised cost	6(4)	28,235	1	48,913	1
1150	Notes receivable	6(5)	9,024	-	68,362	1
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(5)	1,040,925	21	1,603,870	27
1180	Accounts receivable - related parties	6(5) and 7	74,209	1	41,793	1
1200	Other receivables		126,629	3	132,576	2
1210	Other receivables - related parties	7	385	-	789	-
130X	Inventories	6(6)	857,244	17	1,324,868	23
1410	Prepayments		48,217	1	74,994	1
11XX	Total current assets		<u>3,245,272</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>4,383,047</u>	<u>74</u>
Non-current assets						
1510	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-non-current	6(2)	5,996	-	6,143	-
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-non-current	6(3)	224,207	4	242,486	4
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7)	495,226	10	540,951	9
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	335,400	7	-	-
1780	Intangible assets	6(9)(10)	302,120	6	301,060	5
1840	Deferred income tax assets		410,469	8	405,836	7
1900	Other non-current assets		5,534	-	38,665	1
15XX	Total non-current assets		<u>1,778,952</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1,535,141</u>	<u>26</u>
1XXX	Total Assets		<u>\$ 5,024,224</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 5,918,188</u>	<u>100</u>

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MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Liabilities and Equity		Notes	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Current Liabilities						
2100	Short-term borrowings	6(11)(31)	\$ 396,748	8	\$ 559,660	9
2120	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(12)	273	-	95	-
2130	Current contract liabilities	6(21)	55,824	1	7,519	-
2170	Accounts payable		919,456	18	1,811,502	31
2180	Accounts payable - related parties	7	-	-	229	-
2200	Other payables	6(13)	358,092	7	411,044	7
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6(16)	10,935	-	32,152	1
2280	Current lease liabilities	6(31)	31,712	1	-	-
2300	Other current liabilities		5,942	-	11,397	-
21XX	Total current liabilities		<u>1,778,982</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>2,833,598</u>	<u>48</u>
Non-current liabilities						
2540	Long-term loans	6(14)(31)	125	-	-	-
2550	Provisions for liabilities - non-current	6(16)	1,665	-	5,732	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities		102,055	2	106,562	2
2580	Non-current lease liabilities	6(31)	279,320	6	-	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(15)	206,622	4	212,739	3
25XX	Total non-current liabilities		<u>589,787</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>325,033</u>	<u>5</u>
2XXX	Total Liabilities		<u>2,368,769</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>3,158,631</u>	<u>53</u>
Equity						
Equity attributable to owners of parent						
Share capital						
3110	Common stock	6(17)	2,280,283	45	2,280,283	39
Capital Reserves						
3200	Capital surplus	6(18)	402,937	8	402,937	7
Retained Earnings						
3310	Legal reserve	6(19)	24,972	1	19,761	-
3320	Special reserve		193,426	4	83,446	1
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		2,413	-	166,556	3
Other Equity Interest						
3400	Other equity interest		(248,576)	(5)	(193,426)	(3)
31XX	Equity attributable to owners of the parent		<u>2,655,455</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>2,759,557</u>	<u>47</u>
3XXX	Total equity		<u>2,655,455</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>2,759,557</u>	<u>47</u>
Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments						
Significant events after the balance sheet date						
3X2X	Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>\$ 5,024,224</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 5,918,188</u>	<u>100</u>

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

MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	Notes	Year ended December 31			
		2019		2018	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000 Operating revenue	6(21)	\$ 5,798,880	100	\$ 7,969,155	100
5000 Operating costs	6(6)	(4,846,603)	(84)	(6,902,794)	(86)
5900 Gross profit		<u>952,277</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1,066,361</u>	<u>14</u>
Operating expenses	6(25)				
6100 Selling expenses		(303,175)	(5)	(272,904)	(3)
6200 General and administrative expenses		(129,067)	(2)	(122,788)	(2)
6300 Research and development expenses		(507,214)	(9)	(617,422)	(8)
6450 Gain on reversal of expected credit impairment		(40)	-	1,945	-
6000 Total operating expenses		<u>(939,496)</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>(1,011,169)</u>	<u>(13)</u>
6900 Operating profit		<u>12,781</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55,192</u>	<u>1</u>
Non-operating income and expenses					
7010 Other income	6(22)	34,464	-	38,439	-
7020 Other gains and losses	6(23)	(13,927)	-	5,839	-
7050 Finance costs	6(24)	(22,793)	-	(17,800)	-
7000 Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>(2,256)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,478</u>	<u>-</u>
7900 Profit before income tax		<u>10,525</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81,670</u>	<u>1</u>
7950 Income tax expense	6(27)	(8,841)	-	(29,561)	(1)
8200 Profit for the year		<u>\$ 1,684</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 52,109</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Components of other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311 Losses on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(15)	(\$ 7,925)	-	(\$ 13,957)	-
8316 Unrealised loss from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	(7,119)	-	(3,238)	-
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8361 Currency translation differences of foreign operations		(56,420)	(1)	139	-
8399 Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		<u>11,284</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(36)</u>	<u>-</u>
8300 Total other comprehensive loss for the year		<u>(\$ 60,180)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(\$ 17,092)</u>	<u>-</u>
8500 Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year		<u>(\$ 58,496)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>\$ 35,017</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit attributable to:					
8610 Owners of the parent		\$ 1,684	-	\$ 52,109	-
8620 Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-
		<u>\$ 1,684</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 52,109</u>	<u>-</u>
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:					
8710 Owners of the parent		(\$ 58,496)	(1)	\$ 35,073	-
8720 Non-controlling interest		-	-	(56)	-
		<u>(\$ 58,496)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>\$ 35,017</u>	<u>-</u>
Earnings per share (in dollars)	6(28)				
9750 Basic		<u>\$</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>0.23</u>
9850 Diluted		<u>\$</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>0.23</u>

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

MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Equity attributable to owners of the parent											
Notes	Share capital - common stock	Capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Retained Earnings			Other equity interest			Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
			Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unrealized gain or loss on available- for-sale financial assets			
2018											
Balance at January 1, 2018	\$ 2,280,283	\$ 402,937	\$ 5,372	\$ 21,052	\$ 143,892	(\$ 59,093)	\$ -	(\$ 24,353)	\$ 2,770,090	\$ 56	\$ 2,770,146
Effects of retrospective application	-	-	-	-	106,011	-	(130,364)	24,353	-	-	-
Balance at January 1, 2018 after adjustments	<u>2,280,283</u>	<u>402,937</u>	<u>5,372</u>	<u>21,052</u>	<u>249,903</u>	<u>(59,093)</u>	<u>(130,364)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,770,090</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>2,770,146</u>
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	52,109	-	-	-	52,109	-	52,109
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year 6(3)	-	-	-	-	(13,957)	159	(3,238)	-	(17,036)	(56)	(17,092)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,152</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>(3,238)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,073</u>	<u>(56)</u>	<u>35,017</u>
Appropriation of 2017 earnings											
Legal reserve 6(19)	-	-	14,389	-	(14,389)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve 6(19)	-	-	-	62,394	(62,394)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends 6(19)	-	-	-	-	(45,606)	-	-	-	(45,606)	-	(45,606)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) 6(3)	-	-	-	-	890	-	(890)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ 2,280,283</u>	<u>\$ 402,937</u>	<u>\$ 19,761</u>	<u>\$ 83,446</u>	<u>\$ 166,556</u>	<u>(\$ 58,934)</u>	<u>(\$ 134,492)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,759,557</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,759,557</u>
2019											
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$ 2,280,283	\$ 402,937	\$ 19,761	\$ 83,446	\$ 166,556	(\$ 58,934)	(\$ 134,492)	\$ -	\$ 2,759,557	\$ -	\$ 2,759,557
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,684	-	-	-	1,684	-	1,684
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(7,925)	(45,136)	(7,119)	-	(60,180)	-	(60,180)
Total comprehensive loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,241)</u>	<u>(45,136)</u>	<u>(7,119)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(58,496)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(58,496)</u>
Appropriation of 2018 earnings											
Legal reserve 6(19)	-	-	5,211	-	(5,211)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve 6(19)	-	-	-	109,980	(109,980)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends 6(19)	-	-	-	-	(45,606)	-	-	-	(45,606)	-	(45,606)
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) 6(3)	-	-	-	-	2,895	-	(2,895)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 2,280,283</u>	<u>\$ 402,937</u>	<u>\$ 24,972</u>	<u>\$ 193,426</u>	<u>\$ 2,413</u>	<u>(\$ 104,070)</u>	<u>(\$ 144,506)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,655,455</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,655,455</u>

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

MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2019	2018
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		\$ 10,525	\$ 81,670
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Loss (gain) on reversal of expected credit impairment		40	(1,945)
Depreciation	6(7)(8)(25)	108,343	66,484
Amortization (amortization for 2018 included amortization of land use right)	6(9)(25)	29,787	29,130
Net (gain) loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(2)(23)	(2,288)	1,307
Net loss (gain) on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(12)(23)	178	(3,734)
Interest income	6(22)	(8,439)	(8,168)
Dividend income		(342)	(556)
Interest expense	6(24)	22,793	17,800
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6(23)	(16,482)	(5,147)
Expenses recognized from prepayment for equipment		-	6,124
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Notes receivable		59,338	(59,082)
Accounts receivable		401,344	(84,470)
Other receivables		558	110,176
Inventories		534,127	(33,491)
Prepayments		25,821	(9,566)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Accounts payable		(875,636)	223,203
Other payables		(37,182)	37,474
Provisions for liabilities		(24,900)	(7,521)
Contract liabilities-current		48,308	4,012
Other current liabilities		(25,479)	(50,371)
Accrued pension liabilities		(14,042)	(16,779)
Cash inflow generated from operations		236,372	296,550
Interest received		8,423	8,180
Dividend received		342	556
Interest paid		(17,343)	(17,794)
Income taxes paid		(8,693)	(31,472)
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>219,101</u>	<u>256,020</u>

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MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31	
		2019	2018
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		\$ -	(\$ 6,143)
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(60,360)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	5,953	1,934
Proceeds from disposal of acquisition of financial assets at amortized cost		19,969	(47,814)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	6(30)	(41,916)	(106,414)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		60,932	16,823
Acquisition of intangible assets	6(9)	(34,270)	(22,027)
Increase in guarantee deposits paid		-	(2,109)
Decrease in guarantee deposits paid		4,964	648
Decrease in restricted financial assets		-	21,916
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities		15,632	(203,546)
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Increase in short-term borrowings		2,298,841	3,308,979
Decrease in short-term borrowings		(2,462,139)	(3,299,438)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(38,552)	-
Increase in long-term borrowings		125	-
Cash dividends paid		(45,606)	(45,606)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(247,331)	(36,065)
Effects due to changes in exchange rate		(16,168)	12,969
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(28,766)	29,378
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,086,499	1,057,121
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		\$ 1,057,733	\$ 1,086,499

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

MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

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

1. HISTORY AND ORGANISATION

Microelectronics Technology Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated as company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the “Group”) are primarily engaged in design, manufacture and sales of terrestrial microwave, satellite and photoelectric communication system products, and related customised products.

On January 1, 2011, the Company merged with the subsidiary, Global PCS Inc.. Under the merger, the Company is the surviving company while Global PCS Inc. was the dissolved company

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

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 17, 2020.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by FSC effective from 2019 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 9, ‘Prepayment features with negative compensation’	January 1, 2019
IFRS 16, ‘Leases’	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 19, ‘Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement’	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 28, ‘Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures’	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23, ‘Uncertainty over income tax treatments’	January 1, 2019
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle	January 1, 2019

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

IFRS 16, ‘Leases’

A. IFRS 16, ‘Leases’, replaces IAS 17, ‘Leases’ and related interpretations and SICs. The standard requires lessees to recognise a ‘right-of-use asset’ and a lease liability (except for those leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets). The accounting stays the same for lessors, which is to classify their leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account

for those two types of leases differently, IFRS 16 only requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors.

- B. The Group expects to recognise the lease contract of lessees in line with IFRS 16. However, the Group does not intend to restate the financial statements of prior period (collectively referred herein as the “modified retrospective approach”). On January 1, 2019, it is expected that ‘right-of-use asset’ will be increased by \$407,956, and (shown as other non-current assets) land use right will be decreased by \$29,210, and lease liability will be increased by \$378,746
- C. The Group has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard at the date of initial application of IFRS 16:
- (a) Reassessment as to whether a contract is, or contains, a lease is not required, instead, the application of IFRS 16 depends on whether or not the contracts were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.
 - (b) The use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
 - (c) The accounting for operating leases whose period will end before December 31, 2019 as short-term leases and accordingly, rent expense of \$22,315 was recognised for the year ended December 31, 2019.
- D. The Group calculated the present value of lease liabilities by using the weighted average incremental borrowing interest rate range from 2% to 5.2%.
- E. The Group recognised lease liabilities which had previously been classified as ‘operating leases’ under the principles of IAS 17, ‘Leases’. The reconciliation between operating lease commitments under IAS 17 measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’ incremental borrowing rate and lease liabilities recognised as of January 1, 2019 is as follows:

Operating lease commitments disclosed by applying IAS 17 as at December 31, 2018	\$	93,995
Less: Short-term leases	(4,367)
Add: Adjustments as a result of a different treatment of extension options		331,858
Total lease contracts amount recognised as lease liabilities by applying IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019	\$	<u>421,486</u>
Incremental borrowing interest rate at the date of initial application		<u>2%~5.2%</u>
Lease liabilities recognised as at January 1, 2019 by applying IFRS 16	\$	<u><u>378,746</u></u>

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

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

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8, ‘Disclosure Initiative-Definition of Material’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, ‘Definition of a business’	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS7 ,‘Interest rate benchmark reform’	January 1, 2020

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

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

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

<u>New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments</u>	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, ‘Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture’	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1, ‘Classification of liabilities as current or non-current’	January 1, 2022

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

- (a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
- (b) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Basis of consolidation

A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:

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

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Main business activities	Ownership (%)	
			December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	Sasson International Holding, Inc.	Note 1	100.00	100.00
Sasson International Holding, Inc.	Welltop Technology Co., Ltd.	Note 1	100.00	100.00
Sasson International Holding, Inc.	Jupiter Network Corp. (Jupiter)	Note 1	100.00	100.00
Welltop Technology Co., Ltd.	MTI Laboratory, Inc.	Note 2	100.00	100.00
Welltop Technology Co., Ltd.	RadioComp ApS	Note 2	100.00	100.00
Jupiter Network Corp. (Jupiter)	Jupiter Technology (Wuxi) Inc.	Note 3	100.00	100.00
Sasson International Holding, Inc.	Nanjing Dongda Kuandai Communication Technology Limited Company	Note 4	-	-
Jupiter Technology (Wuxi) Inc.	Nanjing Dongda Kuandai Communication Technology Limited Company	Note 4	-	-

Note 1: Main operating activity is investments in the manufacture and trade business.

Note 2: Research, development, design, manufacture and sales of personal wireless communication device, components of subsystem and system and wireless microwave communication system and equipment of electronic system.

Note 3: Main operating activities are design of satellite and microwave communication system equipment and its components, sales of self-made products and providing related technical services.

Note 4: Main operating activities are research, development, design, manufacture and sales of WCDMA technology and base station and radio frequency subsystem. The company has been liquidated in the fourth quarter of 2018.

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

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

E. Significant restrictions: None.

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

(4) Foreign currency translation

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

A. Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

B. Translation of foreign operations

- (a) The operating results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
 - i. Assets and liabilities presented in each balance sheet are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
 - ii. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
 - iii. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- (b) Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

(5) Classification of current and non-current items

- A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:
 - (a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;
 - (c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.
- B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
 - (a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
 - (b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
 - (c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(6) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at

amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.
- D. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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

- A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Group subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, the changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(9) Financial assets at amortised cost

- A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The objective of the Group's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
 - (b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.
- D. The Group's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Accounts and notes receivable

- A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Group a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.
- B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured

at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(11) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortised cost, at each reporting date, the Group recognises the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(12) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(13) Inventories

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

(14) Property, plant and equipment

- A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	3 ~ 40 years
Machinery and equipment	3 ~ 10 years
Office equipment	2 ~ 6 years
Transportation equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years

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

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments.

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

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising including the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability and any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(16) Operating leases (lessee)

Payments made under an operating lease (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(17) Intangible assets

A. Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years.

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

C. Acquired special technologies are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 5 years.

(18) Impairment of non-financial assets

A. The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Except for goodwill, when the

circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

- B. The recoverable amount of goodwill will be assessed periodically. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment loss of goodwill previously recognised in profit or loss shall not be reversed in the following years.
- C. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that is/are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

(19) Borrowings

Borrowings comprise long-term and short-term bank borrowings. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

(20) Accounts payable

- A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services.
- B. The short-term notes without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

- A. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.
- B. At initial recognition, the Group measures the financial liabilities at fair value. All related transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss. The Group subsequently measures these financial liabilities at fair value with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(22) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

(23) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(24) Provisions

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

(25) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

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

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

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

(b) Defined benefit plans

- i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.
- ii. Remeasurements arising on the defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as other equity.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Group calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(26) Employee share-based payment

For the equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, the employee services received are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date, and are recognised as compensation cost over the vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The fair value of the equity instruments granted shall reflect the impact of market vesting conditions and non-vesting conditions. Compensation cost is subject to adjustment based on the service conditions that are expected to be satisfied and the estimates of the number of equity instruments that are expected to vest under the non-market vesting conditions at each balance sheet date. Ultimately, the amount of compensation cost recognised is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(27) Income tax

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(28) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(29) Dividends

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

(30) Revenue recognition

A. Sales of goods

- (a) The Group manufactures and sells terrestrial microwave, satellite, and related customized products. Sales are recognised 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 the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.
- (b) Revenue from these sales is recognised based on the price specified in the contract. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The estimation is subject to an assessment at each reporting date. The sales usually are made with a credit term of 30 to 90 days, which is consistent with market practice. As the time interval between the transfer of committed goods or service and the payment of customer does not exceed one year, the Group does not adjust the transaction price to reflect the time value of money.
- (c) The Group's obligation to provide a refund for faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision.
- (d) A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

B. Technical services on product development

- (a) The Group provides technical services on product development. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. This is

determined based on the actual costs spent relative to the total expected cost. The customer pays at the time specified in the payment schedule. If the services rendered exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

- (b) The Group's estimate about revenue, costs and progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation is subject to a revision whenever there is a change in circumstances. Any increase or decrease in revenue or costs due to an estimate revision is reflected in profit or loss during the period when the management become aware of the changes in circumstances.

C. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract

Given that the contractual period lasts less than one year, the Group recognises the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense (mainly arisen from sales commissions) when incurred although the Group expects to recover those costs.

(31) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group's chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

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

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

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

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Impairment assessment of tangible and intangible assets (including goodwill)

The Group assesses impairment based on its subjective judgement and determines the separate cash flows of a specific group of assets, useful lives of assets and the future possible income and expenses arising from the assets depending on how assets are utilised and industrial characteristics. Any changes of economic circumstances or estimates due to the change of Group strategy might cause material impairment on assets in the future.

The impairment assessment of goodwill relies on the Group's subjective judgement, including identifying cash-generating units, allocating assets and liabilities as well as goodwill to related cash-generating units, and determining the recoverable amounts of related cash-generating units. Please refer to Note 6(9) (10) for the information on goodwill impairment.

As of December 31, 2019, the Group's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including goodwill) amounted to \$495,226 and \$302,120, respectively.

B. Realisability of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Assessment of the realisability of deferred tax assets involves critical accounting judgements and estimates of the management, including the assumptions of expected future sales revenue growth rate and profit rate, available tax credits, tax planning, etc. Any variations in global economic environment, industrial environment, and laws and regulations might cause material adjustments to deferred tax assets.

As of December 31, 2019, the Group recognised deferred tax assets amounting to \$410,469.

C. Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Group must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Group evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value.

As of December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of inventories was \$857,244.

D. Calculation of net defined benefit liabilities

When calculating the present value of defined pension obligations, the Group must apply judgements and estimates to determine the actuarial assumptions on balance sheet date, including discount rates and future salary growth rate. Any changes in these assumptions could significantly impact the carrying amount of defined pension obligations.

As of December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of net defined benefit liabilities was \$206,622.

E. Financial assets-fair value measurement of unlisted stocks without active market

The fair value of unlisted stocks held by the Group that are not traded in an active market is determined considering those companies' recent funding raising activities and technical development status, fair value assessment of other companies of the same type, market conditions and other economic indicators existing on balance sheet date. Any changes in these judgements and estimates will impact the fair value measurement of these unlisted stocks. Please refer to Note 12(3) for the financial instruments fair value information.

As of December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of unlisted stocks without active market was \$224,207.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Cash on hand and revolving funds	\$ 299	\$ 245
Deposits in transit	-	36,816
Checking accounts and demand deposits	518,946	653,284
Time deposits	538,488	396,154
	<u>\$ 1,057,733</u>	<u>\$ 1,086,499</u>

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

B. Information on restricted cash is reclassified as 'Financial assets at amortised cost' is provide in Note 8.

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

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Current items:		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative instruments	\$ 2,671	\$ 383
Unlisted stocks	111,072	113,795
Valuation adjustments	(111,072)	(113,795)
	<u>\$ 2,671</u>	<u>\$ 383</u>

Non-current items :

Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

Convertible bonds	\$ 5,996	\$ 6,143
Valuation adjustments	-	-
	<u>\$ 5,996</u>	<u>\$ 6,143</u>

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

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative instruments	<u>\$ 2,288</u>	<u>(\$ 1,307)</u>

B. The Group entered into contracts relating to derivative financial assets which were not accounted for under hedge accounting. The information is listed below:

<u>Derivative instruments</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>		<u>December 31, 2018</u>	
	<u>Contract amount</u> <u>(Notional principal)</u>	<u>Contract</u> <u>period</u>	<u>Contract amount</u> <u>(Notional principal)</u>	<u>Contract</u> <u>period</u>
Current items:				
Foreign exchange swap transactions	USD 5,000	2019.12.11~ 2020.01.15	USD 5,000	2018.12.12~ 2019.02.15
Forward foreign exchange contracts	USD 2,000	2019.12.13~ 2020.01.22		

The Group entered into foreign exchange swap contracts and forward foreign exchange contracts to sell forward contracts to hedge exchange rate risk of export proceeds. However, these forward contracts are not accounted for under hedge accounting.

C. Information on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 12(2).

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

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Non-current items :		
Equity instruments		
Emerging stocks	\$ -	\$ 3,060
Unlisted stocks	357,057	365,198
Valuation adjustments	(144,505)	(134,491)
Net exchange differences	11,655	8,719
	<u>\$ 224,207</u>	<u>\$ 242,486</u>

A. The Group has elected to classify equity instrument investments that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to \$224,207 and \$242,486 as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 respectively.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company sold emerging stocks with carrying amounts of \$3,058 and \$1,044, respectively, and the accumulated gain on disposal of investments amounted to \$2,895 and \$890, respectively.

C. Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive (loss) income	<u>(\$ 7,119)</u>	<u>(\$ 3,238)</u>
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	<u>\$ 2,895</u>	<u>\$ 890</u>

(4) Financial assets at amortised cost

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Current items:		
Time deposits	\$ 28,235	\$ 48,913

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortised cost are listed below:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Interest income	\$ 816	\$ 814

B. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, without taking into account other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortised cost held by the Group was \$28,235 and \$48,913, respectively.

C. Details of the Group's financial assets at amortised cost pledged to others as collateral are provided in Note 8.

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortised cost is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Notes and accounts receivable

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Notes receivable	\$ 9,024	\$ 68,362
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	-
	<u>\$ 9,024</u>	<u>\$ 68,362</u>
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,116,387	\$ 1,646,905
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(1,253)	(1,242)
	<u>\$ 1,115,134</u>	<u>\$ 1,645,663</u>

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>		<u>December 31, 2018</u>	
	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>	<u>Accounts receivable</u>	<u>Notes receivable</u>
Not past due	\$ 898,114	\$ 9,024	\$ 1,490,908	\$ 68,362
Up to 90 days	145,858	-	151,387	-
91 to 180 days	20,937	-	125	-
Over 180 days	51,478	-	4,485	-
	<u>\$ 1,116,387</u>	<u>\$ 9,024</u>	<u>\$ 1,646,905</u>	<u>\$ 68,362</u>

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date, overdue receivable of \$197,447 in 2019 has been recovered after the end of December 31, 2019.

B. As of December 2019 and 2018, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all from contracts with customers. And as of January 1, 2018, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to \$1,581,365.

C. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, without taking into account other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Group's notes

receivable were \$9,024 and \$68,362, respectively. As of December 31, 2019, and 2018, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Group's accounts receivable were \$1,115,134 and \$1,645,663, respectively.

D. Information relating to credit risk of accounts and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(6) Inventories

December 31, 2019			
	Cost	Allowance for inventory valuation losses and loss for obsolete and slow- moving inventories	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 647,184	(\$ 89,204)	\$ 557,980
Work in progress	213,054	(48,702)	164,352
Finished goods	155,752	(20,840)	134,912
	<u>\$ 1,015,990</u>	<u>(\$ 158,746)</u>	<u>\$ 857,244</u>
December 31, 2018			
	Cost	Allowance for inventory valuation losses and loss for obsolete and slow- moving inventories	Book value
Raw materials	\$ 742,104	(\$ 55,734)	\$ 686,370
Work in progress	319,870	(42,915)	276,955
Finished goods	414,407	(53,162)	361,245
Inventory in transit	298	-	298
	<u>\$ 1,476,679</u>	<u>(\$ 151,811)</u>	<u>\$ 1,324,868</u>

The cost of inventories recognised expense for the year:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Cost of goods sold	\$ 4,830,380	\$ 6,844,622
Loss on decline in market value	16,223	58,172
Recognised as selling and R&D expenses	12,322	17,818
	<u>\$ 4,858,925</u>	<u>\$ 6,920,612</u>

(7) Property, plant and equipment

The real estate, plant and equipment for self-use of the Group are as follows:

	2019						
	<u>Buildings and structures</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Office equipment</u>	<u>Transportation equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1							
Cost	\$ 433,064	\$ 1,288,116	\$ 92,094	\$ 2,299	\$ 8,382	\$ 8,072	\$ 1,832,027
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(67,045)	(1,140,999)	(74,846)	(2,299)	(5,887)	-	(1,291,076)
	<u>\$ 366,019</u>	<u>\$ 147,117</u>	<u>\$ 17,248</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,495</u>	<u>\$ 8,072</u>	<u>\$ 540,951</u>
At January 1	\$ 366,019	\$ 147,117	\$ 17,248	\$ -	\$ 2,495	\$ 8,072	\$ 540,951
Additions	3,016	19,876	5,458	-	6,908	918	36,176
Reclassifications	-	30,539	9	-	-	(8,078)	22,470
Disposals	-	(16,246)	(208)	-	-	-	(16,454)
Depreciation expense	(19,047)	(39,035)	(8,926)	-	(3,459)	-	(70,467)
Net exchange differences	(13,857)	(3,359)	(232)	-	(8)	6	(17,450)
At December 31	<u>\$ 336,131</u>	<u>\$ 138,892</u>	<u>\$ 13,349</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,936</u>	<u>\$ 918</u>	<u>\$ 495,226</u>
At December 31							
Cost	\$ 418,552	\$ 962,616	\$ 91,449	\$ 2,250	\$ 15,159	\$ 918	\$ 1,490,944
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(82,421)	(823,724)	(78,100)	(2,250)	(9,223)	-	(995,718)
	<u>\$ 336,131</u>	<u>\$ 138,892</u>	<u>\$ 13,349</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,936</u>	<u>\$ 918</u>	<u>\$ 495,226</u>

2018

	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Leasehold improvements	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
At January 1							
Cost	\$ 519,876	\$ 1,459,426	\$ 123,322	\$ 2,235	\$ 6,641	\$ 15,633	\$ 2,127,133
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(152,326)	(1,328,962)	(90,791)	(2,235)	(4,932)	-	(1,579,246)
	<u>\$ 367,550</u>	<u>\$ 130,464</u>	<u>\$ 32,531</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,709</u>	<u>\$ 15,633</u>	<u>\$ 547,887</u>
At January 1	\$ 367,550	\$ 130,464	\$ 32,531	\$ -	\$ 1,709	\$ 15,633	\$ 547,887
Additions	16,705	51,797	14,327	-	1,571	8,808	93,208
Reclassifications	6,148	16,600	(12,519)	-	-	(16,353)	(6,124)
Disposals	-	(15,971)	(5)	-	-	-	(15,976)
Depreciation expense	(17,907)	(30,949)	(16,823)	-	(805)	-	(66,484)
Net exchange differences	(6,477)	(4,824)	(263)	-	20	(16)	(11,560)
At December 31	<u>\$ 366,019</u>	<u>\$ 147,117</u>	<u>\$ 17,248</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,495</u>	<u>\$ 8,072</u>	<u>\$ 540,951</u>
At December 31							
Cost	\$ 433,064	\$ 1,288,116	\$ 92,094	\$ 2,299	\$ 8,382	\$ 8,072	\$ 1,832,027
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(67,045)	(1,140,999)	(74,846)	(2,299)	(5,887)	-	(1,291,076)
	<u>\$ 366,019</u>	<u>\$ 147,117</u>	<u>\$ 17,248</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,495</u>	<u>\$ 8,072</u>	<u>\$ 540,951</u>

(8) Leasing arrangements – lessee

Effective 2019

- A. The Group leases various assets including land, buildings, machinery and equipment. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 1 to 10 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.
- B. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Depreciation charge</u>
Land	\$ 27,344	\$ 736
Buildings	308,056	34,629
Machinery and equipment	-	2,511
	<u>\$ 335,400</u>	<u>\$ 37,876</u>

- C. The information on profit and loss accounts relating to lease contracts is as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31, 2019</u>
<u>Items affecting profit or loss</u>	
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 6,926
Expense on short-term lease contracts	22,315
Expense on leases of low-value assets	5,193

- D. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Group's total cash outflow for leases was \$72,986.

(9) Intangible assets

	2019			
	<u>Goodwill</u>	<u>Acquired special technology</u>	<u>Computer software</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1				
Cost	\$ 383,503	\$ 404,895	\$ 461,291	\$ 1,249,689
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(106,573)	(404,895)	(437,161)	(948,629)
	<u>\$ 276,930</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 24,130</u>	<u>\$ 301,060</u>
At January 1	\$ 276,930	\$ -	\$ 24,130	\$ 301,060
Additions	-	-	34,270	34,270
Amortisation charge	-	-	(29,787)	(29,787)
Net exchange differences	(3,189)	-	(234)	(3,423)
At December 31	<u>\$ 273,741</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 28,379</u>	<u>\$ 302,120</u>
At December 31				
Cost	\$ 383,503	\$ 404,895	\$ 489,740	\$ 1,278,138
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(109,762)	(404,895)	(461,361)	(976,018)
	<u>\$ 273,741</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 28,379</u>	<u>\$ 302,120</u>
	2018			
	<u>Goodwill</u>	<u>Acquired special technology</u>	<u>Computer software</u>	<u>Total</u>
At January 1				
Cost	\$ 383,503	\$ 404,895	\$ 437,661	\$ 1,226,059
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(110,717)	(404,895)	(407,374)	(922,986)
	<u>\$ 272,786</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 30,287</u>	<u>\$ 303,073</u>
At January 1	\$ 272,786	\$ -	\$ 30,287	\$ 303,073
Additions	-	-	22,027	22,027
Amortisation charge	-	-	(28,383)	(28,383)
Net exchange differences	4,144	-	199	4,343
At December 31	<u>\$ 276,930</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 24,130</u>	<u>\$ 301,060</u>
At December 31				
Cost	\$ 383,503	\$ 404,895	\$ 461,291	\$ 1,249,689
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(106,573)	(404,895)	(437,161)	(948,629)
	<u>\$ 276,930</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 24,130</u>	<u>\$ 301,060</u>

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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Operating costs	\$ 5,004	\$ 4,464
General and administrative expenses	668	701
Research and development expenses	24,115	23,218
	<u>\$ 29,787</u>	<u>\$ 28,383</u>

B. Impairment information about the intangible assets is provided in Note 6(10).

(10) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units identified according to operating segment. The recoverable amount of all cash-generating units has been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. The recoverable amount of all cash-generating units calculated using the value-in-use exceeded their carrying amount, so goodwill was not impaired. The key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,					
	2019			2018		
	Up to 1 year	2 ~ 5 years	Over 6 years	Up to 1 year	2 ~ 5 years	Over 6 years
Operating revenue growth rate	14%	15%	0%	9%	9%	0%
Gross margin	15%	15%	15%	14%	14%	14%
Discount rate	14.41%	14.41%	14.41%	15.71%	15.71%	15.71%

A. Operating revenue growth rate: taking into consideration the estimated operation and sales plans.

B. Gross margin: calculated based on the historical data and taking into consideration the estimated operation and sales plans.

C. Discount rate: the discount rates used were pre-tax and reflected specific risks relating to the relevant operating segments.

(11) Short-term borrowings

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank borrowings			
Borrowings for material purchase	<u>\$ 396,748</u>	2.39%~2.74%	None
<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>
Bank borrowings			
Borrowings for material purchase	<u>\$ 559,660</u>	3.22%~3.60%	None

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognised interest expense in profit or loss amounting to \$15,867 and \$17,800, respectively.

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

<u>Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Current items:		
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Non-hedging derivatives	\$ 273	\$ 95
Valuation adjustments	-	-
	<u>\$ 273</u>	<u>\$ 95</u>

A. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group recognised net gain on financial liabilities held for trading amounting to (\$178) and \$3,734, respectively.

B. Explanations of the transactions and contract information in respect of derivative financial liabilities that the Group does not adopt hedge accounting are as follows:

Unit: In thousands

<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities for hedging</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>		<u>December 31, 2018</u>	
	<u>Contract amount (Notional principal)</u>	<u>Contract period</u>	<u>Contract amount (Notional principal)</u>	<u>Contract period</u>
Current items:				
Foreign exchange swap transactions	USD 800	2019.12.11~ 2020.01.15	USD 2,500	2018.12.13~ 2019.01.17

C. The Group entered into foreign exchange swap contracts to sell forward contracts to hedge exchange rate risk of export proceeds. However, these forward contracts are not accounted for under hedge accounting.

(13) Other payables

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Employee bonus payable	\$ 151,759	\$ 167,101
Payable on miscellaneous purchases	35,935	37,864
Accrued export expenses	30,750	78,861
Payables for machinery and equipment	24,037	28,881
Accrued repairs and maintenance expense	13,617	14,476
Payables for consulting service fees	10,372	7,397
Accrued commission	8,920	14,413
Others	82,702	62,051
	<u>\$ 358,092</u>	<u>\$ 411,044</u>

(14) Long-term borrowings

<u>Type of borrowings</u>	<u>Borrowing period and repayment term</u>	<u>Interest rate range</u>	<u>Collateral</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Long-term bank borrowings				
Mega Bank	Borrowing period is from December 23, 2019 to December 25, 2025; interest is repayable monthly.	1.2%	None	\$ 125
Less: Current portion				-
				<u>\$ 125</u>

On December 31, 2018: None.

(15) Pensions

A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount equal to 2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method; to the employees expected to be qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Present value of defined benefit obligations	\$ 295,022	\$ 304,736
Fair value of plan assets	(88,400)	(91,997)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>\$ 206,622</u>	<u>\$ 212,739</u>

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	<u>Present value of define benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liability</u>
2019			
At January 1	(\$ 304,736)	\$ 91,997	(\$ 212,739)
Current service cost	(1,279)	-	(1,279)
Interest (expense) income	(2,743)	828	(1,915)
	<u>(308,758)</u>	<u>92,825</u>	<u>(215,933)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	3,440	3,440
Change in financial assumptions	(5,623)	-	(5,623)
Experience adjustments	(5,742)	-	(5,742)
	<u>(11,365)</u>	<u>3,440</u>	<u>(7,925)</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	8,899	8,899
Paid pension	25,101	(16,764)	8,337
At December 31	<u><u>(\$ 295,022)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 88,400</u></u>	<u><u>(\$ 206,622)</u></u>
	<u>Present value of define benefit obligations</u>	<u>Fair value of plan assets</u>	<u>Net defined benefit liability</u>
2018			
At January 1	(\$ 305,349)	\$ 89,788	(\$ 215,561)
Current service cost	(1,530)	-	(1,530)
Interest (expense) income	(3,359)	988	(2,371)
	<u>(310,238)</u>	<u>90,776</u>	<u>(219,462)</u>
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	2,580	2,580
Change in financial assumptions	(5,931)	-	(5,931)
Experience adjustments	(10,606)	-	(10,606)
	<u>(16,537)</u>	<u>2,580</u>	<u>(13,957)</u>
Pension fund contribution	-	3,677	3,677
Paid pension	22,039	(5,036)	17,003
At December 31	<u><u>(\$ 304,736)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 91,997</u></u>	<u><u>(\$ 212,739)</u></u>

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and domestic subsidiaries' defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or

foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Company and domestic subsidiaries have no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company and domestic subsidiaries are unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Discount rate	<u>0.70%</u>	<u>0.90%</u>
Future salary increases	<u>2.00%</u>	<u>2.00%</u>

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

Sensitivity analysis of the effect on present value of defined benefit obligation due from the changes of main actuarial assumptions was as follows:

	<u>Discount rate</u>		<u>Future salary increases</u>	
	<u>Increase 1%</u>	<u>Decrease 1%</u>	<u>Increase 1%</u>	<u>Decrease 1%</u>
December 31, 2019				
Effect on present value of defined benefit	<u>(\$ 28,024)</u>	<u>\$ 29,000</u>	<u>\$ 25,736</u>	<u>(\$ 25,044)</u>
December 31, 2018				
Effect on present value of defined benefit	<u>(\$ 29,548)</u>	<u>\$ 30,616</u>	<u>\$ 27,380</u>	<u>(\$ 26,612)</u>

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis were consistent with previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the year ending December 31, 2020 amount to \$3,516.

(g) As of December 31, 2019, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 10 years.

- B. (a) Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the “New Plan”) under the Labor Pension Act (the “Act”), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees’ monthly salaries and wages to the employees’ individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.
- (b) The Company’s mainland China subsidiary, Jupiter Technology (Wuxi) Inc, has a defined contribution plan. Monthly contributions to an independent fund administered by the government in accordance with the pension regulations in the People’s Republic of China (PRC) are based on certain percentage of employees’ monthly salaries and wages. The contribution percentage was 19%. Other than the monthly contributions, the Company has no further obligations
- (c) The Subsidiary, RadioComp ApS, accrued pension costs based on a certain appropriate rate of total salaries.
- (d) The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, were \$49,868 and \$57,084 respectively.

(16) Provisions

	2019	2018
Balance at January 1	\$ 37,884	\$ 45,756
Additional provisions	6,933	20,456
Used during the year	(19,212)	(27,916)
Unused amounts reversed	(11,347)	-
Exchange difference	(1,658)	(412)
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 12,600</u>	<u>\$ 37,884</u>

Analysis of total provisions:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current	<u>\$ 10,935</u>	<u>\$ 32,152</u>
Non-current	<u>\$ 1,665</u>	<u>\$ 5,732</u>

The Group gives warranties on sales-related products. Provision for warranty is estimated based on historical warranty data of uninterruptible power supply and solar energy products.

(17) Share capital

As of December 31, 2018, the Company’s authorised capital was \$7,000,000, consisting of 0.7 billion shares of ordinary stock (including 50 million shares reserved for employee stock options and convertible bonds issued by the Company), and the paid-in capital was \$2,280,283 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. All proceeds from shares issued have been collected.

Movements in the number of the Company’s ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

(Unit: In thousand shares)

	2019	2018
At January 1 (At December 31)	<u>228,028</u>	<u>228,028</u>

(18) Capital surplus

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

(19) Retained earnings

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior year's operating losses, then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve until the legal reserve equals the total capital stock balance. After setting aside or reversal of a special reserve in accordance with related laws, the Company shall appropriate dividends to preferred stock. The Board of Directors should present the distribution of the remaining earnings along with accumulated unappropriated earnings for the approval of the shareholders to distribute dividends to shareholders.
- B. As the Company is in the growth stage, considered entire environment and nature of industry as well as future capital needs and long-term financial plans in order to subsequent operation and stable development. Based on the Company's future budget of capital expenditure and demand of capital, the Company appropriated no less than 30% of distributable earnings to shareholders' dividends, but if the distributable earnings is lower than 5% of paid-in capital, no dividends will be distributed. Cash dividend has a first priority when distributing shareholders' dividends, and the ratio is 30~100% of current total dividends. Remaining dividend can be distributed in the form of stocks. The appropriation of retained earnings will be proposed by the Board of Directors every year, and will be approved by the shareholders.
- C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.
- D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.
- E. The appropriations of earnings of years 2018 and 2017 as resolved by the shareholders at their

meetings on June 19, 2019 and June 21, 2018 are as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2018		2017	
	amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 5,211	\$ -	\$ 14,389	\$ -
Special reserve	109,980	-	62,394	-
Cash Dividends	45,606	0.20	45,606	0.20
	<u>\$ 160,797</u>	<u>\$ 0.20</u>	<u>\$ 122,389</u>	<u>\$ 0.20</u>

F. On March 17, 2020, the Board of Directors during their meeting had not proposed for the distribution of dividends from 2019 earnings, which is still pending for approval from the shareholders.

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

(20) Other equity items

	2019		
	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Total
	At January 1	(\$ 134,492)	(\$ 58,934)
The Company's effect	1,477	-	1,477
Revaluation transferred to retained earnings	(2,895)	-	(2,895)
Effects of associate accounted for under equity method	(8,596)	(56,420)	(65,016)
Tax effects of associate accounted for under equity method	-	11,284	11,284
At December 31	<u>(\$ 144,506)</u>	<u>(\$ 104,070)</u>	<u>(\$ 248,576)</u>

	2018			
	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial statements translation differences of foreign operations	Currency translation	Total
At January 1	\$ -	(\$ 24,353)	(\$ 59,093)	(\$ 83,446)
Effects of retrospective application	(130,364)	24,353	-	(106,011)
At January 1, after adjustments	(130,364)	-	(59,093)	(189,457)
The Company's effect	(1,685)	-	-	(1,685)
Revaluation transferred to retained earnings	(890)	-	-	(890)
Effects of associate accounted for under equity method	(1,553)	-	195	(1,358)
Effects of associate accounted for under equity method	-	-	(36)	(36)
At December 31	<u>(\$ 134,492)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 58,934)</u>	<u>(\$ 193,426)</u>

(21) Operating revenue

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 5,798,880</u>	<u>\$ 7,969,155</u>

A. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue in the following major product lines and geographical regions:

	Year ended December 31, 2019			
	USA	Mainland China	Other	Total
Total segment revenue	\$ 3,210,720	\$ 1,295,086	\$ 4,424,835	\$ 8,930,641
Inter-segment revenue	(882)	(50,266)	(3,080,613)	(3,131,761)
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 3,209,838</u>	<u>\$ 1,244,820</u>	<u>\$ 1,344,222</u>	<u>\$ 5,798,880</u>

Year ended December 31, 2018

	Year ended December 31, 2018			
	USA	Mainland China	Other	Total
Total segment revenue	\$ 5,225,971	\$ 1,494,182	\$ 5,864,002	\$ 12,584,155
Inter-segment revenue	(1,290)	-	(4,613,710)	(4,615,000)
Revenue from external customer contracts	<u>\$ 5,224,681</u>	<u>\$ 1,494,182</u>	<u>\$ 1,250,292</u>	<u>\$ 7,969,155</u>

B. Contract liabilities from customers

(a) The Group has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>	<u>January 1, 2018</u>
Contract liabilities:			
Contract liabilities-			
Products sales contracts	\$ <u>55,824</u>	\$ <u>7,519</u>	\$ <u>3,603</u>

(b) Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	\$ <u>4,053</u>	\$ <u>1,839</u>

(22) Other income

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Interest income:		
Interest income from bank deposits	\$ 8,439	\$ 8,168
Dividend income	342	556
Other income, others	<u>25,683</u>	<u>29,715</u>
	<u>\$ 34,464</u>	<u>\$ 38,439</u>

(23) Other gains and losses

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Gains on disposals of property, plant and equipment	\$ 16,482	\$ 5,147
Currency exchange gains (losses)	(10,494)	171
Gains on financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss	2,110	2,427
Gains on disposals of investments	-	-
Miscellaneous disbursements	(<u>22,025</u>)	(<u>1,906</u>)
	<u>(\$ 13,927)</u>	<u>\$ 5,839</u>

(24) Finance costs

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Interest expense	\$ 15,867	\$ 17,800
Interest expense of lease liability	6,926	-
	<u>\$ 22,793</u>	<u>\$ 17,800</u>

(25) Expenses by nature

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Employee benefit expense	\$ 900,350	\$ 961,046
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment	108,343	66,484
Amortisation (including amortisation on the land use right)	29,787	29,130
	<u>\$ 1,038,480</u>	<u>\$ 1,056,660</u>

(26) Employee benefit expense

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Salary expenses	\$ 760,828	\$ 800,587
Labour and health insurance fees	54,975	55,598
Pension costs	53,062	60,985
Other personnel expenses	31,485	43,876
	<u>\$ 900,350</u>	<u>\$ 961,046</u>

A. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the ratio of distributable profit of the current year shall not be lower than 7% for employees' compensation in the form of stocks/cash, and employees must be working for the Company. The current year's earnings, if any, shall not be higher than 1% for directors' remuneration. Appropriation of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration shall be submitted to the shareholders' meeting. If the Company has accumulated deficit, earnings should be reserved to cover losses and then be appropriated to employees' compensation and directors' remuneration based on the abovementioned ratios.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, employees' compensation was accrued at \$128 and \$4,619, respectively; while directors' remuneration was accrued at \$18 and \$660, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 7% and 1% of distributable profit for the year ended December 31, 2019. The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration resolved by the Board of Directors were \$128 and \$0, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.

For 2018, the employees' compensation and directors' remuneration resolved by the Board of

Directors amounted to \$4,619 and \$658, respectively. The difference of \$2 between the amounts resolved by the Board of Directors and the amounts recognised in the 2018 financial statements, mainly resulting from estimation, had been adjusted in the profit or loss of 2019.

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

(27) Tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 2,601	\$ 6,604
Tax of foreign source income withheld at source	4,217	6,040
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	1,211	-
Prior year income tax overestimation	-	(1,220)
Total current tax	<u>8,029</u>	<u>11,424</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	8,034	37,336
Impact of tax losses	(7,222)	26,646
Impact of change in tax rate	-	(45,845)
Total deferred tax	<u>812</u>	<u>18,137</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 8,841</u>	<u>\$ 29,561</u>

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

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Currency translation differences	(\$ 11,284)	\$ 36

(c) The income tax charged/(credited) to equity during the year: None.

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	\$ 518	\$ 28,122
Effects from items disallowed by tax regulation	(1,242)	304
Prior year income tax overestimation	-	(1,220)
Change in assessment of realization of deferred tax assets	4,137	42,160
Tax on undistributed earnings	1,211	-
Impact of change in tax rate	-	(45,845)
Tax of foreign source income withheld at source	4,217	6,040
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 8,841</u>	<u>\$ 29,561</u>

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

	2019				At December 31
	At January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Net exchange differences	
Deferred tax assets:					
-Temporary differences:					
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	\$ 31,479	\$ 6,293	\$ -	(\$ 1,096)	\$ 36,676
Unrealised warranty cost of after-sale service	8,583	(5,463)	-	(95)	3,025
Unrealised pension	42,548	(1,224)	-	-	41,324
Exchange differences on foreign financial statements	-	-	5,420	-	5,420
Others	19,329	(6,283)	-	(14)	13,032
-Tax losses	303,897	7,222	-	(127)	310,992
Subtotal	<u>\$ 405,836</u>	<u>\$ 545</u>	<u>\$ 5,420</u>	<u>(\$ 1,332)</u>	<u>\$ 410,469</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:					
Unrealised gain on long-term investments	(\$ 87,582)	(\$ 4,307)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 91,889)
Unrealised exchange gain	(12,049)	2,019	-	-	(10,030)
Exchange differences on foreign financial statements	(5,864)	-	5,864	-	-
Others	(1,067)	931	-	-	(136)
Subtotal	<u>(\$ 106,562)</u>	<u>(\$ 1,357)</u>	<u>\$ 5,864</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 102,055)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 299,274</u>	<u>(\$ 812)</u>	<u>\$ 11,284</u>	<u>(\$ 1,332)</u>	<u>\$ 308,414</u>

	2018				
	At January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income		At December 31
			Net exchange differences		
Deferred tax assets:					
-Temporary differences:					
Allowance for inventory valuation losses	\$ 26,963	\$ 4,605	\$ -	(\$ 89)	\$ 31,479
Unrealised warranty cost of after-sale service	9,672	(1,002)	-	(87)	8,583
Unrealised pension	36,645	5,903	-	-	42,548
Unrealised impairment loss on long-term investments	18,166	(18,202)	-	36	-
Others	24,067	(4,404)	-	(334)	19,329
-Tax losses	281,265	22,989	-	(357)	303,897
Subtotal	<u>\$ 396,778</u>	<u>\$ 9,889</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 831)</u>	<u>\$ 405,836</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:					
Unrealised gain on long-term investments	(\$ 66,154)	(\$ 21,428)	\$ -	\$ -	(\$ 87,582)
Unrealised exchange gain	(6,518)	(5,531)	-	-	(12,049)
Exchange differences on foreign financial statements	(5,828)	-	(36)	-	(5,864)
Others	-	(1,067)	-	-	(1,067)
Subtotal	<u>(\$ 78,500)</u>	<u>(\$ 28,026)</u>	<u>(\$ 36)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 106,562)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 318,278</u>	<u>(\$ 18,137)</u>	<u>(\$ 36)</u>	<u>(\$ 831)</u>	<u>\$ 299,274</u>

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

December 31, 2019					
Year incurred	Amount filed/ Assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets		Expiry year
2011 (Microelectronics)	\$ 1,121,209	\$ 802,269	\$ 802,269		2021
2012 (Microelectronics)	1,356,066	1,356,066	1,356,066		2022
2013 (Microelectronics)	1,086,632	1,086,632	273,761		2023
2014 (Microelectronics)	407,486	407,486	-		2024
2015 (Microelectronics)	240,322	210,609	-		2025
2018 (Microelectronics)	17,211	17,211	-		2023
2019 (Microelectronics)	102,489	102,489	-		2029
		<u>\$ 3,982,762</u>	<u>\$ 2,432,096</u>		

December 31, 2018

Year incurred	Amount filed/ Assessed	Unused amount	Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Expiry year
2011 (Microelectronics)	\$ 1,121,209	\$ 838,246	\$ -	2021
2012 (Microelectronics)	1,356,066	1,356,066	765,030	2022
2013 (Microelectronics)	1,086,632	1,086,632	1,086,632	2023
2014 (Microelectronics)	407,616	407,616	407,616	2024
2015 (Microelectronics)	240,322	240,322	240,322	2025
2018 (Microelectronics)	72,164	72,164	-	2023
		<u>\$ 4,001,046</u>	<u>\$ 2,499,600</u>	

E. The Company's income tax returns through 2017 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

F. Under the amendments to the Income Tax Act which was promulgated by the President of the Republic of China on February 7, 2018, the Company's applicable income tax rate was raised from 17% to 20% effective from January 1, 2018. The Group has assessed the impact of the change in income tax rate.

(28) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2019		
	<u>Amount after tax</u>	<u>Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)</u>	<u>Earnings per share (in dollars)</u>
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	<u>\$ 1,684</u>	<u>228,028</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	1,684	228,028	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	7	
	<u>\$ 1,684</u>	<u>228,035</u>	<u>\$ 0.01</u>

	Year ended December 31, 2018		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (share in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	\$ 52,109	228,028	\$ 0.23
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>			
Profit attributable to the parent	52,109	228,028	
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	226	
	<u>\$ 52,109</u>	<u>228,254</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>

(29) Operating leases

The Group leases plant and production line located in Innovation Road II, Hsinchu Science Park, Hsinchu from Cybertan Technology Inc. with a term of 5 years under operating lease agreements in July 2015. These leases have terms expiring between 2018 and 2021, and all these lease agreements are renewable at the end of the lease period based on the market price. The Company recognised rental expense of \$53,982 for these leases in profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2018. The future aggregate minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	December 31, 2018
Not later than one year	\$ 46,306
Later than one year but not later than five years	47,689
	<u>\$ 93,995</u>

(30) Supplemental cash flow information

A. Investing activities with partial cash payments:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ 36,176	\$ 93,208
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	28,881	41,860
Ending balance of prepayment for equipment	1,123	227
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment (24,037)	(28,881)
Opening balance of prepayment for equipment	(227)	-
Cash paid during the year	<u>\$ 41,916</u>	<u>\$ 106,414</u>

(31) Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	Payments of lease liabilities	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Total
January 1, 2019	\$ 378,746	\$ 559,660	\$ -	\$ 938,406
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	(38,552)	(163,298)	125	(201,725)
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	(2,126)	386	-	(1,740)
Changes in other non-cash items	(33,962)	-	-	(33,962)
Interest expense	6,926	-	-	6,926
December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 311,032</u>	<u>\$ 396,748</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ 707,905</u>

	Payments of lease liabilities	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Total
January 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 552,221	\$ -	\$ 552,221
Changes in cash flow from financing activities	-	9,541	-	9,541
Impact of changes in foreign exchange rate	-	(2,102)	-	(2,102)
December 31, 2019	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 559,660</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 559,660</u>

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

<u>Names of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Cybertan Technology Inc.	Entities with significant influence to the Group

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Sales of goods:		
Cybertan Technology Inc.	<u>\$ 396,054</u>	<u>\$ 402,076</u>

The sales prices are based on mutual agreement, and no similar transactions can be compared with. The credit terms are 30 days from invoice date for the related parties. For third parties, credit terms are 30~90 days from invoice date or after monthly billings.

B. Purchases

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Purchases of goods:		
Entities with significant influence to the Group	\$ 1,828	\$ 263

C. Receivables from related parties

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Accounts receivable:		
Entities with significant influence to the Group	\$ 74,209	\$ 41,793
Other receivables:		
Entities with significant influence to the Group	385	789
	<u>\$ 74,594</u>	<u>\$ 42,582</u>

D. Payables to related parties

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Accounts payable:		
Entities with significant influence to the Group	\$ -	\$ 229

E. Lease transactions – lessee

(a) The Group leases buildings from Cybertan Technology Inc.. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 10 years. Rents are paid at the end of year.

(b) Acquisition of right-of-use assets:

	Year ended December 31, 2019
Cybertan Technology Inc.	<u>\$ 219,392</u>

On 1 January 2019 (the date of initial application of IFRS 16), the Group increased right-of-use assets by \$248,243.

(c) Lease liabilities

(i) Outstanding balance:

	December 31, 2019
Cybertan Technology Inc.	<u>\$ 221,507</u>

(ii) Interest expense

	Year ended December 31, 2019
Cybertan Technology Inc.	<u>\$ 4,875</u>

(d) For the year ended December 31, 2018, rent expense to entities with significant influence to the Group amounted to \$25,856.

(e) As of December 31, 2018, prepaid rents to entities with significant influence to the Group amounted to \$1,904.

(f) As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, guarantee deposits paid (shown as ‘Other non-current assets’) to entities with significant influence to the Group both amounted to \$1,972.

(3) Key management compensation

	Years ended December 31,	
	2019	2018
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 46,408	\$ 50,111
Post-employment benefits	1,905	2,201
	<u>\$ 48,313</u>	<u>\$ 52,312</u>

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

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

Pledged asset	Book value		Purpose
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	
Time deposits (shown as ‘Financial assets at amortised cost-current’)	\$ 537	\$ 559	Guarantee for business card

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACT COMMITMENTS

None.

10. SIGNIFICANT DISASTER LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

(1) Information on the appropriation of 2019 earnings approved by the Board of Directors is provided in Note 6(19).

(2) The Company reallocated Group resources to minimize the effects of the shortage of raw materials and supplies from Mainland China suppliers as a result of the spread of COVID-19 virus in 2020.

12. OTHERS

(1) Capital management

The Group’s objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 8,667	\$ 6,526
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
Designation of equity instrument	224,207	242,486
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,057,733	1,086,499
Financial assets at amortised cost	28,235	48,913
Notes receivable	9,024	68,362
Accounts receivable (including related party transactions)	1,115,134	1,645,663
Other receivables (including related party transactions)	127,014	133,365
Guarantee deposits paid	4,441	9,455
	<u>\$ 2,574,455</u>	<u>\$ 3,241,269</u>
	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial liabilities held for trading	\$ 273	\$ 95
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Short-term borrowings	396,748	559,660
Accounts payable (including related party transactions)	919,456	1,811,731
Other payables	358,092	411,044
Long-term borrowings	125	-
	<u>\$ 1,674,694</u>	<u>\$ 2,782,530</u>
Lease liability	<u>\$ 311,032</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

B. Financial risk management policies

- (a) The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial position and financial performance. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures (see Notes 6(2) and 6(12)).
- (b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

- i. The Group operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from the transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries used in various functional currency, primarily with respect to the USD, EUR and RMB. Exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.
- ii. Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The group companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Company treasury. To manage their foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities, entities in the Group uses forward foreign exchange contracts, transacted with Company treasury.
- iii. The Group hedges foreign exchange rate by using forward exchange and cross currency swap contracts. However, the Group does not adopt hedging accounting. Details of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are provided in Notes 6(2) and (12).
- iv. The Group's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: RMB). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	December 31, 2019		
	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency : functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 55,834	29.98	\$ 1,673,903
RMB:NTD	44	4.30	189
EUR:NTD	1,070	33.59	35,941
USD:RMB	25,058	6.98	751,239
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 49,578	29.98	\$ 1,486,348
RMB:NTD	5,200	4.30	22,360
EUR:NTD	1,125	33.59	37,789
USD:RMB	20,623	6.98	618,278

December 31, 2018

	Foreign currency amount (In thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value (NTD)
(Foreign currency : functional currency)			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 56,936	30.72	\$ 1,749,074
RMB:NTD	14,235	4.48	63,773
EUR:NTD	1,025	35.20	36,080
USD:RMB	22,786	6.86	699,986
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD:NTD	\$ 48,217	30.72	\$ 1,481,226
RMB:NTD	18,921	4.48	84,766
EUR:NTD	1,183	35.20	41,642
USD:RMB	29,544	6.86	907,592

- v. The total exchange gain (loss), including realised and unrealised arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to (\$10,494) and \$171, respectively.
- vi. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

Year ended December 31, 2019

Sensitivity analysis

<u>Degree of variation</u>	<u>Effect on profit or loss</u>	<u>Effect on other comprehensive income</u>
(Foreign currency : functional currency)		
<u>Financial assets</u>		
<u>Monetary items</u>		
USD:NTD	1% \$ 16,739	\$ -
RMB:NTD	1% 2	-
EUR:NTD	1% 359	-
USD:RMB	1% 7,512	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
<u>Monetary items</u>		
USD:NTD	1% (\$ 14,863)	\$ -
RMB:NTD	1% (224)	-
EUR:NTD	1% (378)	-
USD:RMB	1% (6,183)	-

Year ended December 31, 2018

Sensitivity analysis

<u>Degree of variation</u>	<u>Effect on profit or loss</u>	<u>Effect on other comprehensive income</u>
(Foreign currency : functional currency)		
<u>Financial assets</u>		
<u>Monetary items</u>		
USD:NTD	1% \$ 17,491	\$ -
RMB:NTD	1% 638	-
EUR:NTD	1% 361	-
USD:RMB	1% 7,000	-
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
<u>Monetary items</u>		
USD:NTD	1% (\$ 14,812)	\$ -
RMB:NTD	1% (848)	-
EUR:NTD	1% (416)	-
USD:RMB	1% (9,076)	-

Price risk

- i. The Group's equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and available-for-sale financial assets. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group.
- ii. The Group's investments in equity securities comprise shares issued by the overseas and domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 would have increased/decreased by \$60 and \$61, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other components of equity would have increased/decreased by \$2,242 and \$2,425, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as available-for-sale equity investment and equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(b) Credit risk

- i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms, and the contract cash flows of debt instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value through profit or loss.
- ii. The Group manages their credit risk taking into consideration the entire group's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a optimised credit rating are accepted. According to the Group's credit policy, each local entity in the Group is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by management. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.
- iii. Impairment assessment of credit risk on financial assets at amortised cost is as follows:
 - (i) The Group adopts following assumptions under IFRS 9, if the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.
 - (ii) The Group adopts the assumptions under IFRS 9, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 90 days.

- (iii) The Group used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information and considered credit rating of issue banks to assess the default possibility of accounts and notes receivable.
- (iv) The Group's financial assets at amortised cost are including time deposits deposited in banks and restricted time deposits. Such banks all have optimised credit rating, no past due has occurred, and no significant changes in the entire economic environment, therefore no credit loss is expected and the impact to the financial statement is remote.
- iv. Impairment assessment of credit risk on accounts and notes receivable is as follows:
- (i) The Group classifies customers' accounts and notes receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer. The Group applies the simplified approach using provision matrix to estimate expected credit loss under the provision matrix basis.
- (ii) The Group used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts and notes receivable. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the provision matrix is as follows:

	<u>Not past due</u>	<u>90 days past due</u>	<u>90-180 days past due</u>	<u>Over 180 days past due</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>					
Expected loss rate	0%-1%	0%-1%	0%-1%	0%-1%	
Total book value	\$ 907,138	\$ 145,858	\$ 20,937	\$ 51,478	\$ 1,125,411
Loss allowance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,253	\$ 1,253

	<u>Not past due</u>	<u>90 days past due</u>	<u>90-180 days past due</u>	<u>Over 180 days past due</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2018</u>					
Expected loss rate	0%-1%	0%-1%	0%-1%	0%-1%	
Total book value	\$ 1,559,270	\$ 151,387	\$ 125	\$ 4,485	\$ 1,715,267
Loss allowance	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 1,236	\$ 1,242

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

	<u>2019</u>
At January 1	\$ 1,242
Provision for impairment loss	40
Effect of exchange rate changes	(29)
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,253</u>

	2018
At January 1_IAS 39	\$ 8,659
Adjustments under new standards	-
At January 1_IFRS 9	8,659
Reversal of impairment loss	(1,945)
Write-offs	(5,437)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(35)
At December 31	<u>\$ 1,242</u>

vi. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:

- (i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization due to their financial difficulties;
- (ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- (iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;
- (iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.

vii. The Group used the forecastability to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of other receivables. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the provision matrix is as follows:

	<u>Not past due</u>	<u>90 days past due</u>	<u>90-180 days past due</u>	<u>Over 180 days past due</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2019</u>					
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total book value	\$ 126,650	\$ 364	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 127,014
Loss allowance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

	<u>Not past due</u>	<u>90 days past due</u>	<u>90-180 days past due</u>	<u>Over 180 days past due</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>December 31, 2018</u>					
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total book value	\$ 133,365	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133,365
Loss allowance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

(c) Liquidity risk

- i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Group and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.
- ii. Company treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits, money market deposits and marketable securities, choosing instruments with appropriate

maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient head-room as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts.

iii. The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities and to the expected maturity date for derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
December 31, 2019						
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>						
Short-term borrowings	\$ 397,282	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 397,282
Accounts payable (including related parties)	859,017	60,439	-	-	-	919,456
Other payables	358,092	-	-	-	-	358,092
Long-term borrowings	-	2	2	127	-	131
Lease liability	9,529	28,586	38,115	114,344	155,202	345,776
<u>Derivative financial liabilities</u>						
Cross currency swap contracts	\$ 273	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 273
December 31, 2018						
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>						
Short-term borrowings	\$ 561,682	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 561,682
Accounts payable (including related parties)	1,801,725	10,006	-	-	-	1,811,731
Other payables	411,044	-	-	-	-	411,044
<u>Derivative financial liabilities</u>						
Cross currency swap contracts	\$ 95	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95

(3) Fair value information

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

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

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

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

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, financial assets at amortised cost, other financial assets, short-term borrowings, accounts payable and other payables are approximate to their fair values.

C. The related information of financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities are as follows:

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

December 31, 2019	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign exchange swap contracts	\$ -	\$ 2,671	\$ -	\$ 2,671
Convertible bonds	-	-	5,996	5,996
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	-	224,207	224,207
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,671</u>	<u>\$ 230,203</u>	<u>\$ 232,874</u>
Liabilities				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward exchange contracts	\$ -	\$ 273	\$ -	\$ 273
December 31, 2018				
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign exchange swap contracts	\$ -	\$ 383	\$ -	\$ 383
Convertible bonds	-	-	6,143	6,143
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	-	5,352	237,134	242,486
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,735</u>	<u>\$ 243,277</u>	<u>\$ 249,012</u>
Liabilities				
<u>Recurring fair value measurements</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward exchange contracts	\$ -	\$ 95	\$ -	\$ 95

(b) The methods and assumptions the Group used to measure fair value are as follows:

- i. When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, interest rate swap contracts and foreign exchange swap contracts, the Group adopts

valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

- ii. The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Group's financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk and etc. In accordance with the Group's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial and non-financial instruments at the consolidated balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

D. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

E. The following chart is the movement of Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019		
	Derivative		
	Equity securities	instruments	Total
At January 1	\$ 237,134	\$ 6,143	\$ 243,277
Gain recognised in other comprehensive income	(2,407)	-	(2,407)
Net exchange differences	(10,520)	(147)	(10,667)
At December 31	<u>\$ 224,207</u>	<u>\$ 5,996</u>	<u>\$ 230,203</u>
	2018		
	Derivative		
	Equity securities	instruments	Total
At January 1	\$ 173,820	\$ -	\$ 173,820
Gains recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-
Acquired in the year	60,360	6,143	66,503
Losses recognised in other comprehensive income	(3,336)	-	(3,336)
Net exchange differences	6,290	-	6,290
At December 31	<u>\$ 237,134</u>	<u>\$ 6,143</u>	<u>\$ 243,277</u>

F. Treasury department are in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of

information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price.

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

	Fair value at <u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 9,276	Market comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability P/B ratio	30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value
Unlisted shares	54,811	Discounted cash flow	Long-term pre-tax operating margin	Not applicable	The higher the long-term pre-tax operating margin, the higher the fair value
Venture capital shares	160,120	Net asset value	Not applicable	Not applicable	The higher the net assets value, the higher the fair value

	Fair value at <u>December 31, 2018</u>	<u>Valuation technique</u>	<u>Significant unobservable input</u>	<u>Range (weighted average)</u>	<u>Relationship of inputs to fair value</u>
Non-derivative equity instrument:					
Unlisted shares	\$ 8,401	Market comparable companies	Discount for lack of marketability P/B ratio	30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value
Unlisted shares	61,430	Discounted cash flow	Long-term pre-tax operating margin	Not applicable	The higher the long-term pre-tax operating margin, the higher the fair value
Venture capital shares	167,303	Net asset value	Not applicable	Not applicable	The higher the net assets value, the higher the fair value

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

		December 31, 2019					
				Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
		Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets							
Equity instruments	Discount for lack of marketability		±10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 398	(\$ 398)
	P/B ratio		±10%	-	-	928	(928)
	Profit before income tax		±1%	-	-	6,127	(6,127)
				\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,453	(\$ 7,453)
		December 31, 2018					
				Recognised in profit or loss		Recognised in other comprehensive income	
		Input	Change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets							
Equity instruments	Discount for lack of marketability		±10%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 360	(\$ 360)
	P/B ratio		±10%	-	-	840	(840)
	Profit before income tax		±1%	-	-	41,133	(41,133)
				\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,333	(\$ 42,333)

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Significant transactions information

- A. Loans to others: None.
- B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: None.
- C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period: Please refer to table 1.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- F. Disposal of real estate reaching \$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.
- G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 2.
- H. Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to table 3.
- I. Trading in derivative financial instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Please refer to Note 6(2) (12).
- J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Please refer to table 4.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China): Please refer to table 5.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. Basic information: Please refer to table 6.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third areas, with investee companies in the Mainland China: Please refer to table 7.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information

Management has determined the reportable operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker, general manager, that are used to make strategic decisions., and the Group was identified as a single reportable segment

(2) Measurement of segment information

The Group's General Manager assesses the performance of the operating segments based on the pre-tax net income (loss).

(3) Information about segment profit or loss, assets and liabilities

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
Revenue from external customers	\$ 5,798,880	\$ 7,969,155
Inter-segment revenue	\$ 3,131,761	\$ 4,615,000
Total segment revenue	\$ 8,930,641	\$ 12,584,155
Segment income	\$ 10,525	\$ 81,670
Segment assets	\$ 5,024,224	\$ 5,918,188
Segment liabilities	\$ 2,368,769	\$ 3,158,631

The adoption of IFRS 16, 'Leases', had the following impact on the segment information in 2019.

	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Depreciation expense increased	\$ 37,876
Segment assets increased	\$ 335,400
Segment liabilities increased	\$ 311,032

(4) Reconciliation for segment income (loss)

Total measurement of segment income is consistent with the operating income recorded in the Group's financial statements, therefore, no reconciliation was needed.

(5) Information on products and services

Please refer to Note 6 (21) for the related information.

(6) Geographical information

Geographical information for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,			
	2019		2018	
	Revenue	Non-current assets	Revenue	Non-current assets
USA	\$ 3,209,838	\$ 98,013	\$ 5,219,864	\$ 11,526
Mainland China	1,244,820	422,014	1,494,182	483,901
Others	1,344,222	338,979	1,255,109	98,864
	<u>\$ 5,798,880</u>	<u>\$ 859,006</u>	<u>\$ 7,969,155</u>	<u>\$ 594,291</u>

(7) Major customer information

Major customer information of the Group for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2019			Year ended December 31, 2018	
	Revenue	Segment		Revenue	Segment
E customer	\$ 1,115,949	Whole Group	F customer	\$ 2,427,167	Whole Group
B customer	1,087,284	Whole Group	E customer	1,699,991	Whole Group
F customer	756,906	Whole Group	B customer	1,036,494	Whole Group
H customer	764,006	Whole Group	H customer	967,097	Whole Group

Microelectronics Technology, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2019				Note
				Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	
Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	Stocks - TAIWAN AEROSPACE CORPORATION	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	648,576	\$ 9,276	0.48	\$ 9,276	
SASSON INTERNATIONAL HOLDING, INC.	Stocks - Optical Scientific, Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,023	-	5.02	-	
SASSON INTERNATIONAL HOLDING, INC.	Stocks - Firetide, Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,333,360	-	2.24	-	
SASSON INTERNATIONAL HOLDING, INC.	Stocks - Taicom Capital Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	20,000	160,120	Note	160,120	
SASSON INTERNATIONAL HOLDING, INC.	Stocks - New Edge Signal Solutions LCC	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,355,663	54,811	12.5	54,811	
SASSON INTERNATIONAL HOLDING, INC.	Conversion of convertible bonds - Kymeta Corporation	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	5,996	-	5,996	

Note: Holding of 10,000 ordinary shares and 10,000 preference shares for 11.43% and 16.67% ownweship, respectively.

Microelectronics Technology, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Transaction		Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Differences in transaction terms compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchases (sales)	Amount			Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	JUPITER TECHNOLOGY (WUXI) INC	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Purchases	\$ 2,269,877	60%	90 days	Not applicable	Not applicable	(\$ 289,740)	(40%)	
JUPITER TECHNOLOGY (WUXI) INC	Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	Indirect subsidiary of the Company	Sales	(2,269,877)	(62%)	90 days	Not applicable	Not applicable	289,740	33%	
Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	Cybertan Technology Inc.	Entities with significant influence to the Group	Sales	(68,127)	(1%)	30 days	Not applicable	Not applicable	6,483	1%	
JUPITER TECHNOLOGY (WUXI) INC	Cybertan Technology Inc.	Entities with significant influence to the Group	Sales	(327,837)	(6%)	30 days	Not applicable	Not applicable	67,726	6%	

Microelectronics Technology, Inc. and Subsidiaries
 Receivables from related parties reaching \$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
 Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD
 (Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2019	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
JUPITER TECHNOLOGY (WUXI) INC	Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	Parent company	\$ 289,740	4.87	\$ -		\$ 289,740	\$ -

Microelectronics Technology, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods
Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	
0	Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	JUPITER TECHNOLOGY (WUXI) INC.	1	Purchases and processing overhead	\$ 2,269,877	Same as those to the third parties	39.14%
0	Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	JUPITER TECHNOLOGY (WUXI) INC.	1	Accounts payable	289,740	Payment term is 60 days from receipt of goods	5.77%
0	Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	JUPITER TECHNOLOGY (WUXI) INC.	1	Other current liabilities	27,374	Based on the mutual agreement	0.54%
0	Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	MTI Laboratory, INC.	1	Research and development expenses	136,022	Same as those to the third parties	2.35%
0	Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	MTI Laboratory, INC.	1	Other receivables	38,096	Based on the mutual agreement	0.76%
0	Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	Radiocomp ApS	1	Research and development expenses	76,063	Same as those to the third parties	1.31%
0	Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	Radiocomp ApS	1	Other receivables	29,526	Based on the mutual agreement	0.59%

Note 1: The information of transactions between the Company and the subsidiaries should be noted in "Number" column.

- (1) Number 0 represents the Company.
- (2) The consolidated subsidiaries are numbered in order from number 1.

Note 2: The transaction relationship with counterparties are as follows:

- (1) The Company to the consolidated subsidiary.
- (2) The consolidated subsidiaries to the Company.
- (3) The consolidated subsidiaries to other consolidated subsidiaries.

Note 3: In calculating the ratio, the transaction amount is divided by consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and is divided by consolidated total revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: Only transaction amounts over 10 million were disclosed and if transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it was not required to be disclosed separately.

Microelectronics Technology, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Information on investees
Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at December 31, 2019			Net profit (loss) of the investee for the year ended December 31, 2019	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019	Note
				Balance as at December 31, 2019	Balance as at December 31, 2018	Number of shares	Ownership (%)	Book value			
Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	SASSON INTERNATIONAL HOLDING, INC.	British Virgin IS.	Investment management	\$ 908,778	\$ 908,778	3,920	100	\$ 1,662,226	\$ 10,992	\$ 21,536	Note 1
SASSON INTERNATIONAL HOLDING, INC.	Welltop Technology Co.,Ltd.	British Virgin IS.	Investment management	234,863	240,621	7,834,000	100	317,459	9,231	9,231	Note 2
SASSON INTERNATIONAL HOLDING, INC.	Jupiter Network Corp.	British Virgin IS.	Investment management	931,533	954,370	31,071,800	100	978,520	(1,006)	(1,006)	Note 2
Welltop Technology Co.,Ltd.	MTI Laboratory, Inc.	U.S.A	Communications	44,970	46,073	1,500,000	100	122,200	6,337	6,337	Note 2
Welltop Technology Co.,Ltd.	Radiocomp ApS	DENMARK	Communications	140,966	144,422	1,527,944	100	174,374	2,521	2,521	Note 2

Note 1: Subsidiary of the Company.

Note 2: Indirect subsidiary of the Company.

Microelectronics Technology, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Information on investees in Mainland China
Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated	Amount remitted from Taiwan		amount	Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2019	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010 (Note 3)	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	Accumulated amount	Note
				of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2019	remitted back to Taiwan for the year ended December 31, 2019	remitted from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2019	of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2019						
JUPITER TECHNOLOGY (WUXI) INC (Note 1)	The manufactures and sales of satellite and microwave communication system and related technical and consultation services	\$ 929,380	Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.	\$ 929,380	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 929,380	(\$ 1,006)	100	(\$ 1,006)	\$ 978,479	\$ -	-
<u>Company name</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>				<u>December 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>	
Microelectronics Technology, Inc.	\$ 1,048,401	\$ 1,169,460	\$ 1,593,273										

Note 1: It was indirectly invested through Jupiter Network Corp.

Note 2: Investment profit or loss was recognised based on the financial statements that were audited by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.

Microelectronics Technology, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Significant transactions conducted with investees in Mainland China directly or indirectly through other companies in the third areas

Year ended December 31, 2019

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Sale (purchase)		Property transaction		Accounts receivable (payable)		Provision of endorsements/guarantees or collaterals		Financing			Interest during the year ended		Others (Note)
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Balance	%	Balance at December 31, 2018	Purpose	Maximum balance during the year ended December 31, 2019	Balance at December 31, 2019	Interest rate	December 31, 2019		
JUPITER TECHNOLOGY (WUXI) INC	(\$ 2,269,877)	-	(\$ 10,406)	-	(\$ 289,740)	32	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	(\$ 23,056)

Note: It consisted of other receivables amounting to \$4,318 and other current liabilities amounting to \$27,374.