Stock Code:3060

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

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

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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10 by the Financial Supervisory Commission, "Consolidated Financial Statements." In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Company name: MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.
Chairman: CHIA KIN HENG
Date: March 17, 2022

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Min Aik Technology Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Min Aik Technology Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, 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, 2021 and 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), interpretations as well as related guidance endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in 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 of 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, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Revenue recognition

   Please refer to Note 4(n) "Revenue" of the consolidated financial statements, and note 6(q) "Revenue from contract with customers".

   Revenue recognition is one of the key judgmental areas for our audit, particularly in respect of the revenue are recognized based on the transaction terms with clients, also considering the large volume of transaction and comes from different operation sites.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our principal audit procedures included: assessing whether appropriate revenue recognition policies are applied; testing the Group's controls surrounding revenue recognition, including corroborating the orders from clients, the proof of shipment, and receipt documents by clients; sampling the sales transaction between the reported date, exam the external document to evaluate whether the sales recognition is appropriate.

2. Evaluation of inventory

Please refer to Note 4(h) "Inventory" and Note 5(a) "Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty" of the consolidated financial statements.

Evaluation of inventory is one of the key judgmental areas for our audit, the Group is primarily involved in the manufacture of hard disk drive components. As different series or models of electronic products are rapidly being replaced by trendy ones, it may affect the inventory of the outdated ones to be slow-moving, or worse yet, stagnation, thus, the fact may result the cost of inventory to be higher than the net realized value. The net realized value of evaluation of inventory is based on the judgement by management of the group. Therefore, this whole matter needed to be taken into serious consideration.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our principal audit procedures included: assessing whether appropriate inventory policies are applied through comparison with accounting standards; sampling the inventory item and comparing the aging of inventory, understanding the origin price for estimate the net realized value, evaluating either the calculation for lower of cost or net realized value is reasonable, and inspecting the inventory sales status subsequent to the reporting date.

Other Matter

The Group has additionally prepared its parent-company-only financial statement as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs, IASs, interpretation as well as related guidance endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are
Jhen-Chian Chen and Yung-Hua Huang.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 17, 2022

Notes to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

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

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Assets	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	$ 701,961	14	910,502	19
1170	Notes and trade, net (note 6(c))	1,077,514	21	815,942	18
1180	Notes and trade receivable due from related parties, net (notes 6(c) and 7)	7,569	-	19,034	-
1200	Other receivables, net (notes 7 and 8)	240,015	5	146,556	3
130X	Inventories (note 6(d))	1,122,881	22	674,827	15
1470	Other current assets (note 6(i))	84,355	1	95,934	2
		3,234,295	63	2,662,795	57
	Non-current assets:				
1510	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(b))	317,938	6	345,373	7
1517	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(e))	40,669	1	93,775	2
1550	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(f))	671,075	13	642,760	14
1600	Property, plant and equipment (note 6(g))	676,993	13	788,710	17
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(h))	116,413	2	75,443	2
1840	Deferred tax assets (note 6(n))	39,113	1	35,063	1
1900	Other non-current assets (note 6(m))	24,453	1	27,740	-
		1,886,654	37	2,008,864	43
	Total assets	**$ 5,120,949**	**100**	**4,671,659**	**100**

	Liabilities and Equity	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	December 31, 2020 Amount	%
	Current liabilities:				
2100	Short-term borrowings (note 6(j))	$ 609,984	12	543,900	12
2170	Trade payable	736,027	15	442,067	9
2180	Trade payable to related parties (note 7)	160,309	3	131,435	3
2201	Wages and salaries payable	113,943	2	91,555	2
2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(l))	37,521	1	10,257	-
2322	Long-term borrowings, current portion (note 6(k))	15,025	-	15,025	-
2399	Other current liabilities	209,484	4	226,373	5
		1,882,293	37	1,460,612	31
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2540	Long-term borrowings (note 6(k))	75,127	1	90,153	2
2570	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(n))	196,113	4	192,912	4
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(l))	43,017	1	26,260	1
2600	Other non-current liabilities	15,921	-	14,915	-
		330,178	6	324,240	7
	Total liabilities	2,212,471	43	1,784,852	38
	Equity attributable to owners of parent (note 6(o)):				
3100	Capital stock	1,375,632	27	1,375,632	29
3200	Capital surplus	1,604,287	31	1,689,415	36
	Retained earnings:				
3310	Legal reserve	-	-	163,718	4
3320	Special reserve	570,199	11	570,199	12
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	188,438	4	(248,846)	(5)
		758,637	15	485,071	11
3400	Other equity	(868,968)	(17)	(710,107)	(15)
	Equity attributable to owners of parent	2,869,588	56	2,840,011	61
36XX	**Non-controlling interests**	38,890	1	46,796	1
	Total equity	2,908,478	57	2,886,807	62
	Total liabilities and equity	**$ 5,120,949**	**100**	**4,671,659**	**100**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , except for earnings per share)

		2021		2020	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenues (notes 6(q) and 7)**	$ 4,158,812	100	3,889,506	100
5000	**Operating costs (notes 6(d), 7 and 12)**	3,473,472	84	3,630,248	93
	Gross profit from operations	685,340	16	259,258	7
	Operating expenses (notes 6(c), 7 and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	136,788	3	142,005	4
6200	Administrative expenses	221,301	6	237,696	6
6300	Research and development expenses	134,679	3	157,319	4
6450	Impairment loss determined in accordance with IFRS 9	9,920	-	1,060	-
	Total operating expenses	502,688	12	538,080	14
	Net operating income (loss)	182,652	4	(278,822)	(7)
	Non-operating income and expenses (notes 6(s) and 7):				
7010	Other income	59,725	1	38,594	1
7020	Other gains and losses, net	(29,082)	(1)	(23,641)	(1)
7050	Finance costs	(9,138)	-	(10,127)	-
7060	Share of profit of associates accounted for using equity method, net	34,940	1	12,010	-
	Total non-operating income and expenses	56,445	1	16,836	-
	Profit (loss) before tax	239,097	5	(261,986)	(7)
7950	Less: Tax expenses (note 6(n))	57,593	1	19,645	-
	Profit (loss)	181,504	4	(281,631)	(7)
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss):**				
8310	**Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:**				
8311	Gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,596	-	5,464	-
8316	Unrealized losses from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(53,106)	(1)	(8,338)	-
8320	Share of other comprehensive loss of associates accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified	(64)	-	(97)	-
	Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(51,574)	(1)	(2,971)	-
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation	(128,332)	(3)	(75,057)	(2)
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss (note 6(n))	20,073	1	12,273	-
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(108,259)	(2)	(62,784)	(2)
8300	**Other comprehensive loss**	(159,833)	(3)	(65,755)	(2)
	Total comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 21,671**	**1**	**(347,386)**	**(9)**
	Profit (loss), attributable to:				
	Profit (loss), attributable to owners of parent	$ 186,906	4	(254,213)	(6)
	Loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(5,402)	-	(27,418)	(1)
		$ 181,504	**4**	**(281,631)**	**(7)**
	Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
	Comprehensive income (loss), attributable to owners of parent	$ 29,577	1	(317,225)	(8)
	Comprehensive loss⊓, attributable to non-controlling interests	(7,906)	-	(30,161)	(1)
		$ 21,671	**1**	**(347,386)**	**(9)**
	Basic earnings (loss) per share (NT dollars) (note 6(p))	**$**	**1.36**		**(1.85)**
	Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(p))	**$**	**1.35**		

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent												
	Share capital		Retained earnings				Other equity						
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	Total retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized loss from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total other equity interest	Treasury shares	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 1,393,616	1,748,231	821,041	570,199	(657,323)	733,917	(606,028)	(35,700)	(641,728)	(76,800)	3,157,236	76,957	3,234,193
Loss	-	-	-	-	(254,213)	(254,213)	-	-	-	-	(254,213)	(27,418)	(281,631)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	5,367	5,367	(60,041)	(8,338)	(68,379)	-	(63,012)	(2,743)	(65,755)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(248,846)	(248,846)	(60,041)	(8,338)	(68,379)	-	(317,225)	(30,161)	(347,386)
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:													
Legal reserve used to offset accumulated deficits	-	-	(657,323)	-	657,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement of treasury share	(17,984)	(58,816)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,800	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	1,375,632	1,689,415	163,718	570,199	(248,846)	485,071	(666,069)	(44,038)	(710,107)	-	2,840,011	46,796	2,886,807
Profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	186,906	186,906	-	-	-	-	186,906	(5,402)	181,504
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	1,532	1,532	(105,755)	(53,106)	(158,861)	-	(157,329)	(2,504)	(159,833)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	188,438	188,438	(105,755)	(53,106)	(158,861)	-	29,577	(7,906)	21,671
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:													
Legal reserve used to offset accumulated deficits	-	-	(163,718)	-	163,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital surplus used to offset accumulated deficits	-	(85,128)	-	-	85,128	85,128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 1,375,632**	**1,604,287**	**-**	**570,199**	**188,438**	**758,637**	**(771,824)**	**(97,144)**	**(868,968)**	**-**	**2,869,588**	**38,890**	**2,908,478**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit (loss) before tax	$ 239,097	(261,986)
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile (profit) loss:		
Depreciation expense	156,665	209,290
Amortization expense	9,375	5,683
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	27,435	(108,854)
Interest expense	9,138	10,127
Interest income	(2,159)	(4,372)
Dividend income	(21,768)	-
Share of loss of associates accounted for using equity method	(34,940)	(12,010)
Gain on disposal of property, plan and equipment	(4,194)	(39,617)
Impairment on property, plan and equipment	30,877	111,297
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	-	19,000
Others	6,484	9,462
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	176,913	200,006
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Changes in operating assets:		
Notes and trade receivable (including related parties), net	(260,025)	466,467
Other receivable	(19,708)	9,483
Inventories	(444,618)	412,998
Other current assets	(27,061)	(3,578)
Other non-current assets	(2,540)	(2,120)
Total changes in operating assets	(753,952)	883,250
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Notes and trade payable (including related parties)	322,834	(300,047)
Other financial liabilities	25,107	(27,875)
Other current liabilities	1,723	26,496
Other non-current liabilities	1,006	(36)
Total changes in operating liabilities	350,670	(301,462)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(403,282)	581,788
Total adjustments	(226,369)	781,794
Cash inflow generated from operations	12,728	519,808
Interest received	2,159	4,364
Dividends received	67,247	12,108
Interest paid	(9,119)	(10,328)
Income taxes received (paid)	(29,019)	27,930
Net cash flows from operating activities	43,996	553,882
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(1,000)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,008
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(23,138)	(25,689)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(78,900)	(63,369)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	25,791	90,360
Increase in other receivables	(73,751)	(87,094)
Other investing activities	(3,547)	11,238
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(153,545)	(74,546)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	66,084	(46,573)
Repayments of long-term debt	(15,026)	(15,026)
Payment of lease liabilities	(68,328)	(60,806)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(17,270)	(122,405)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(81,722)	(45,274)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(208,541)	311,657
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	910,502	598,845
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ 701,961**	**910,502**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) Company history

Min Aik Technology Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated on October 3, 1979, as a company limited by shares and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, ROC. The address of the Company's registered office is 10F. 1, No. 492 1, Sec. 1, Wanshou Rd., Guishan District, Taoyuan City. The Company and subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities") primarily is involved in the design, manufacture, and sale of hard disk drive components, plastic camera components, CD ROM drive components, and mechanical components for optical devices.

(2) Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements:

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the board of directors on March 17, 2022.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The Group has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, from January 1, 2021:

- Amendments to IFRS 4 "Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9"
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39, IFRS7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform— Phase 2"

(b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Group assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2022, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment－Proceeds before Intended Use"
- Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts－Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"

(Continued)

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The Group does not expect the following new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”
- IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts” and amendments to IFRS 17 “ Insurance Contracts”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”
- Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”
- Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”

(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies presented in the consolidated financial statements are summarized as follows. The following accounting policies were applied consistently to the periods presented in the financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers (hereinafter, referred to as “the Regulations”) and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, ROC.

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

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

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

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

3) The defined benefit liabilities (assets) are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each Group entity is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(Continued)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group ‘controls’ an entity when it is exposed to, 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.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income 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.

The Group prepares consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. Changes in the Group’s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received will be recognized directly in equity, and the Group will attribute it to the owners of the parent.

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

			Shareholding	
Name of investor	**Name of subsidiary**	**Principal activity**	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
The Company	Min Aik Technology USA Inc. (MAUS)	Researching hard disk drive components	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	Min Aik International Development Pte., Ltd. (MAS)	Investment holding, researching hard disk drive components, and providing sales and marketing support	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	Synergy Technology Industrial Co., Ltd. (Synergy) (Note 1)	Holding company	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	Min Aik Technology (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (MATH)	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	Good Master Holding Co., Ltd. (Good Master)	Holding company	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	Green Far Company Ltd. (Green Far)	Sale of electricity produced by curvature module	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	New Prestige Global Limited (NPG) (Note 1)	Holding Company	- % (Note 1)	100.00 %
"	Geminnovative Technology Co., LTD. (GIT)	Sale and retail of electricity product	100.00 %	100.00 %

(Continued)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Name of investor	Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Shareholding December 31, 2021	Shareholding December 31, 2020
MAS	Min Aik Technology(M) Sdn. Bhd. (MAM)	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	100.00 %	100.00 %
Synergy	Min Aik Technology (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. (MAY)	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	100.00 %	100.00 %
"	MATC Technology (M) Sdn. Bhd. (MATC)	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	80.00 %	80.00 %
"	Min Aik-Automation (Suzhou) Co., Ltd (MAA) (Note 1)	Manufacture and sale of automatic drive	100.00 % (Note 1)	- %
Good Master	MU-Technology Ptd. Ltd. (MUS)	Holding Company	69.41 %	69.41 %
MUS	MU Technology (M) Sdn.Bhd. (MUM)	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	100.00 %	100.00 %
NPG	Min Aik-Automation (Suzhou) Co., Ltd (MAA) (Note 1)	Manufacture and sale of automatic drive	- % (Note 1)	100.00 %

Note 1: NPG was merged into Synergy in September 2021. Synergy was the surviving company. After the merge, NPG's subsidiary MAA was transferred to Synergy.

(iii) Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statement: None.

(d) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transaction

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

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

(ii) Foreign operations

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

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

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

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

(i) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(iv) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

An entity shall classify all other assets as non-current.

An entity shall classify a liability as current when:

(i) It expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;

(ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

(iii) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

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

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(Continued)

(g) Financial instruments

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

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

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

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

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

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

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

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

(Continued)

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

4) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, notes and trade receivables, other receivables, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets).

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

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

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

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

Lifetime of ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

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

5) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2) Equity instrument

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

3) Treasury shares

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

4) Financial liabilities

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

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

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

6) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

(h) Inventories

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

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

(i) Investment in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The carrying amount of the investment in associates includes goodwill arising from the acquisition, less any accumulated impairment losses.

(Continued)

The consolidated financial statements include the Group’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those associates, after adjustments to align their accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date on which significant influence commences until the date on which significant influence ceases. The Group recognizes any changes of its proportionate share in the investee within capital surplus, when an associate’s equity changes due to reasons other than profit and loss or comprehensive income, which did not result in changes in actual significant influence.

Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and an associate are recognized only to the extent of unrelated Group’s interests in the associate.

When the Group’s share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interests in an associate, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the recognized interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method and measures the retained interest at fair value from the date when its investment ceases to be an associate. The difference between the fair value of retained interest and proceeds from disposing, and the carrying amount of the investment at the date the equity method was discontinued is recognized in profit or loss. The Group accounts for all the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that investment on the same basis as would have been required if the associates had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If a gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued. If the Group’s ownership interest in an associate is reduced while it continues to apply the equity method, the Group reclassifies the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognized in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest to profit or loss.

When the Group subscribes to additional shares in an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment will differ from the amount of the Group’s proportionate interest in the net assets of the associate. The Group records such a difference as an adjustment to investments, with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus. The aforesaid adjustment should first be adjusted under capital surplus. If the capital surplus resulting from changes in ownership interest is not sufficient, the remaining difference is debited to retained earnings. If the Group’s ownership interest is reduced due to the additional subscription to the shares of the associate by other investors, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate will be reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

(Continued)

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

(ii) Subsequent cost

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

1) Building facilities: 8 ~50 years

2) Machinery: 2 ~20 years

3) Leasehold improvement: 3 ~15 years

4) Office and other equipment: 1 ~ 10 years

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

(k) Leases

(i) Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(ii) As a leasee

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

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

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

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

— fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

— variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

— amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

— payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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

— there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or

— there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or

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

— there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a extension or termination option; or

— there is any lease modifications

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

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

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

(Continued)

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of staff dormitory that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(l) Research & development

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(m) Impairment – non-derivative financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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

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

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset’s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(Continued)

(n) Revenue

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

1) Sale of goods–electronic components

The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to 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, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

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

2) Financing components

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

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

(p) Income taxes

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

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

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;

(ii) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

(iii) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

(i) the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

(ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

1) the same taxable entity; or

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

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

(q) Earnings per share

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

(r) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group). Operating results of the operating segment are regularly reviewed by the Group’s chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance. Each operating segment consists of standalone financial information.

(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

In preparation of these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

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

Judgment regarding control of subsidiaries

Although the Group is the largest shareholder of Min Aik Precision Industrial Co., Ltd (MAP), the Group still cannot assign more than half of the total number of MAP's directors, and it also cannot obtain more than half of the voting rights at a shareholders' meeting. Therefore, it is determined that the Group has significant influence on MAP.

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Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is as follows:

(a) Valuation of inventories

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

The Group’s accounting policies include measuring financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. the Group’ s financial instrument valuation group conducts independent verification on fair value by using data sources that are independent, reliable, and representative of exercise prices. This financial instrument valuation group also periodically adjusts valuation models, conducts back-testing, renews input data for valuation models, and makes all other necessary fair value adjustments to assure the rationality of fair value. The Group strives to use market observable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities.

Different levels of the fair value hierarchy to be used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

(a) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identifiable assets or liabilities.

(b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie as prices) or indirectly (ie derived from prices).

(c) Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data.

For any transfer within the fair value hierarchy, the impact of the transfer is recognized on the reporting date. Please refer to note 6(t) for assumptions used in measuring fair value.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Cash on hand and demand deposits	$ 635,229	844,210
Time deposits	66,732	66,292
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated statement of cash flows	**$ 701,961**	**910,502**

Please refer to note 6(t) for the interest rate risk, and the fair value sensitivity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

(Continued)

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

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:			
Funds investment	$	5,745	6,762
Stocks listed on domestic markets		312,193	338,611
	$	**317,938**	**345,373**

The discourse instruments were not pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(c) Notes and accounts receivable

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Notes receivable	$	5,671	261
Accounts receivable		1,083,263	817,183
Accounts receivable due from related parties		7,569	19,034
Less: allowance for impairment		(11,420)	(1,502)
	$	**1,085,083**	**834,976**

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables on December 31, 2021. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance provision was determined as follows:

	December 31, 2021			
		Gross carrying amount	Weighted-average loss rate	Loss allowance provision
Current	$	1,038,941	0%~1%	1,146
1 to 90 days past due		42,611	0%~4%	973
91 to 180 days past due		3,439	0%~20%	120
181 to 360 days past due		3,645	0%~100%	1,314
More than 360 days past due		7,867	100%	7,867
	$	**1,096,503**		**11,420**

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	December 31, 2020		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Current	$ 765,749	0%~1%	1,035
1 to 90 days past due	46,943	0%~4%	31
91 to 180 days past due	21,722	1%~5%	358
181 to 360 days past due	2,064	3%~100%	78
	$ 836,478		**1,502**

The movement in the allowance for notes and trade receivable were as follows:

	2021	**2020**
Balance at January 1	$ 1,502	6,370
Impairment losses recognized	9,920	1,060
Amount written off	-	(5,842)
Foreign exchange gains	(2)	(86)
Balance at December 31	**$ 11,420**	**1,502**

The aforementioned notes and trade receivables of the Group were not pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(d) Inventories

	December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Raw materials	$ 689,832	284,928
Work in progress	137,677	113,103
Finished goods and products	295,372	276,796
	$ 1,122,881	**674,827**

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group recognized the following items as cost of goods sold:

	2021	**2020**
Cost of goods sold	$ 3,429,853	3,483,280
Unallocated fixed manufacturing overhead resulting from the actual production being lower than the normal capacity	46,405	136,583
Write-down (Reversal of write downs) and retirement of inventory	(3,436)	10,822
Additional losses on inventory counts or others	650	(437)
	$ 3,473,472	**3,630,248**

(Continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group didn't provide any inventories as collateral for its loans.

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

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Overseas equity investment	$ 40,669	93,775

The Group designated the investments shown above as equity securities as at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity securities represent investments that the Group intends to hold for long-term for strategic purposes.

The Group did not disposal the investment in 2021 and 2020. Gain or loss changes during the holding period were not transfer to the equity section.

For credit risk and market risk, please refer to 6(t).

The discourse instrument was not pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(f) Investments accounted for using equity method

A summary of the Group's financial information for equity-accounted investees at the reporting date is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Associates	$ 671,075	642,760

(i) The information on material associates

Name of Associates	Main business activities	Country	Ownership (%) December 31, 2021	Ownership (%) December 31, 2020
MAP	Manufacturing of electronic parts and components	Taiwan	37.31 %	36.20 %

Though the Group is the largest shareholder of affiliate MAP. However, consider that the Group can't obtain more than half of the board seats or shareholder's voting rights at a shareholders' meeting, it is determined that the Group only has significant influence on MAP.

The fair value of affiliate listed on the Stock Exchange which are material to the Group is as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
MAP	$ 841,728	839,095

(Continued)

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The following consolidated financial information of significant affiliate has been adjusted according to individually prepared IFRS financial statements of these affiliates:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current assets	$ 1,811,294	1,818,796
Non-current assets	1,265,801	1,312,153
Current liabilities	(998,692)	(894,294)
Non-current liabilities	(365,104)	(535,468)
Net assets	**$ 1,713,299**	**1,701,187**
Net assets attributable to non-controlling interests	**$ 1,705,452**	**1,693,340**

	2021	2020
Operating revenue	**$ 2,167,903**	**1,921,700**
Net income	$ 89,217	29,987
Other comprehensive loss	(34,755)	(14,258)
Total comprehensive income	**$ 54,462**	**15,729**
Comprehensive income attributable to controlling interests	**$ 54,462**	**15,729**

	2021	2020
Share of net assets of affiliate as of January 1	$ 619,253	597,258
Equities acquired due to increase in ownership of associates	18,734	5,995
Comprehensive income attributable to the Group	23,138	25,689
Dividends received from affiliate	(15,495)	(9,689)
Share of net assets of affiliate as of December 31	645,630	619,253
Add: The differences of equity attributable to owners	28,632	28,632
Less: Unrealized profit in ending inventory	(3,187)	(5,125)
The equity of associates that belongs to the Group	**$ 671,075**	**642,760**

The Group acquired interest in an associate-Min Aik Precision Industrial Co., Ltd. (MAP) for $23,138, increasing its ownership from 36.20% to 37.31%.

(ii) Collateral

The Group’s investment accounted for using equity method were not pledged as collateral as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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(g) Property, plant and equipment

		Land	Buildings and construction	Machinery and equipment	Other facilities	Prepayment for purchase of equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost:							
Balance on January 1, 2021	$	25,629	230,844	1,917,281	804,442	3,863	2,982,059
Additions		-	-	46,278	13,435	24,827	84,540
Disposal		-	(1,545)	(66,763)	(57,659)	-	(125,967)
Reclassification		-	-	15,965	3,597	(19,562)	-
Transfer from inventory		-	-	1,974	2,162	-	4,136
Other transfer		-	-	-	-	(1,039)	(1,039)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(3,242)	(16,276)	(71,422)	(26,502)	(1,135)	(118,577)
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$**	**22,387**	**213,023**	**1,843,313**	**739,475**	**6,954**	**2,825,152**
Balance on January 1, 2020	$	27,083	239,191	2,421,299	910,719	16,713	3,615,005
Additions		-	-	19,698	17,785	30,118	67,601
Disposal		-	-	(481,849)	(128,958)	(14,294)	(625,101)
Reclassification		-	-	17,204	21,695	(38,899)	-
Transfer from inventory		-	-	-	835	-	835
Other transfer		-	-	-	-	9,943	9,943
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(1,454)	(8,347)	(59,071)	(17,634)	282	(86,224)
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$**	**25,629**	**230,844**	**1,917,281**	**804,442**	**3,863**	**2,982,059**
Depreciation and impairments loss:							
Balance on January 1, 2021	$	-	85,428	1,491,105	616,816	-	2,193,349
Depreciation for the year		-	6,980	77,784	27,158	-	111,922
Impairment loss		-	-	9,157	21,720	-	30,877
Disposal		-	(1,545)	(50,523)	(52,302)	-	(104,370)
Reclassification		-	-	1,180	387	-	1,567
Effect of movements in exchange rates		-	(6,201)	(60,115)	(18,870)	-	(85,186)
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$**	**-**	**84,662**	**1,468,588**	**594,909**	**-**	**2,148,159**
Balance on January 1, 2020	$	-	73,457	1,805,035	674,535	-	2,553,027
Depreciation for the year		-	7,548	117,618	37,236	-	162,402
Impairment loss		-	6,903	78,871	25,523	-	111,297
Disposal		-	-	(464,157)	(110,202)	-	(574,359)
Reclassification		-	-	1,214	1,736	-	2,950
Effect of movements in exchange rates		-	(2,480)	(47,476)	(12,012)	-	(61,968)
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$**	**-**	**85,428**	**1,491,105**	**616,816**	**-**	**2,193,349**
Carrying amounts:							
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$**	**22,387**	**128,361**	**374,725**	**144,566**	**6,954**	**676,993**
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$**	**25,629**	**145,416**	**426,176**	**187,626**	**3,863**	**788,710**
Balance on January 1, 2020	**$**	**27,083**	**165,734**	**616,264**	**236,184**	**16,713**	**1,061,978**

(Continued)

(i) Impairment loss

Due to the fact that the utilization rate of production line was lower than expected and the expected future cash flow might not be able to recover the carrying amount of the related equipment, the impairment loss amounting to $30,877 thousand was recognized under other gains and losses in 2021.

Due to the fact that the utilization rate of production line was lower than expected and the stop of APFA production, expected future cash flow might not be able to recover the carrying amount of the related equipment. Thus, the impairment loss had been recognized in 2020 based on the following:

Based on the financial forecasts for the future periods, the carrying amount of the Group's PPE for the year ended of 2020 could not be recovered by the present value of future cash flow, therefore, an impairment loss amounting to $111,297 thousand was recognized and reported as other gains and losses.

The recoverable amounts were determined based on the expected cash flow approved by the Group management, at a PV rate of 8.88% in 2020. The ratio was based on the pretax tenyear government bonds yield using the same currency. Accelerating risk and specific systematic risk in CGU were also disclosed as adjusted for risk premium.

The Group recognized the impairment loss of the difference between carrying amount and recoverable value. However, any negative changes in the key factors of assumption could lead to an increase of impairment.

(ii) Collateral

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the property, plant and equipment of the Group had not been pledged as collateral.

(h) Right-of-use assets

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 41,049	116,170	4,035	161,254
Additions	-	111,827	521	112,348
Disposal	-	(106,370)	(2,818)	(109,188)
Effect of change in foreign exchange rates	(3,813)	(188)	(44)	(4,045)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 37,236**	**121,439**	**1,694**	**160,369**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 41,049	126,593	7,199	174,841
Additions	-	17,135	-	17,135
Disposal	-	(27,347)	(3,151)	(30,498)
Effect of change in foreign exchange rates	-	(211)	(13)	(224)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$ 41,049**	**116,170**	**4,035**	**161,254**

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		Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation:					
Balance at January 1, 2021	$	2,246	80,661	2,904	85,811
Depreciation for the year		439	43,647	657	44,743
Disposal		-	(84,551)	(2,592)	(87,143)
Other		-	2,220	120	2,340
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(1,389)	(369)	(37)	(1,795)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$**	**1,296**	**41,608**	**1,052**	**43,956**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$	485	50,088	3,958	54,531
Depreciation for the year		457	44,738	1,693	46,888
Disposal		-	(9,180)	(3,151)	(12,331)
Other		-	3,226	405	3,631
Effect of movements in exchange rates		1,304	(8,211)	(1)	(6,908)
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$**	**2,246**	**80,661**	**2,904**	**85,811**
Carrying amount:					
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$**	**35,940**	**79,831**	**642**	**116,413**
Balance at December 31, 2020	**$**	**38,803**	**35,509**	**1,131**	**75,443**
Balance at January 1, 2020	**$**	**40,564**	**76,505**	**3,241**	**120,310**

(i) Other current assets and other non-current assets

The following are other current assets and other non-current assets of the Group:

		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Tax refundable and offset against business tax payable	$	23,090	42,631
Prepayment for purchases		16,409	17,218
Refundable deposits		12,219	13,674
Others		57,090	50,151
	$	**108,808**	**123,674**

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(j) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Unsecured bank loans	$ 233,900	263,900
Secured bank loans	359,890	280,000
Payable forward letter of credit	16,194	-
	$ 609,984	**543,900**
Unused short-term credit lines	**$ 431,386**	**311,920**
Range of interest rates	**0.9%~1.25%**	**0.93%~1.35%**

Please refer to note 6(t) for the interest rate risk, and the liquidity risk of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group. For the collateral for short-term borrowings, please refer to note 8.

(k) Long-term borrowings

The details were as follows:

	December 31, 2021			
	Currency	**Interest rate**	**Maturity year**	**Amount**
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	1.7%	2027	$ 90,152
Less: current portion				(15,025)
Total				**$ 75,127**
Unused long-term credit lines				**$ -**

	December 31, 2020			
	Currency	**Interest rate**	**Maturity year**	**Amount**
Unsecured bank loans	NTD	1.7%	2027	$ 105,178
Less: current portion				(15,025)
Total				**$ 90,153**
Unused long-term credit lines				**$ -**

(l) Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current	**$ 37,521**	**10,257**
Non-current	**$ 43,017**	**26,260**

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(t).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss was as follows:

	2021	2020
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	$ 1,305	738
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 6,676	5,045

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

	2021	2020
Total cash outflow for leases	$ 76,309	66,589

(m) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the fair value of the plan assets of the Company were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 39,498	40,803
Fair value of plan assets	(44,393)	(43,067)
Net defined benefit assets	$ (4,895)	(2,264)

The Group makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits calculated based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Group allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Group’ s Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $44,393 thousand as of December 31, 2021. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

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2) Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligations of the Group were as follows:

		2021	2020
Defined benefit obligation at January 1	$	40,803	47,695
Current service costs and interest		326	601
Re-measurement loss (gain):			
- Return on plan assets excluding interest income		(63)	(7,447)
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from			
-demographic assumptions		1,641	592
-financial assumptions		(2,544)	2,962
Benefit paid		(665)	(3,600)
Defined benefit obligation at December 31	**$**	**39,498**	**40,803**

3) Movements of the defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Group were as follows:

		2021	2020
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$	43,067	43,573
Interest income		144	328
Re-measurement loss (gain)			
- Return on plan assets excluding interest income		630	1,571
Contribution paid by employer		1,217	1,195
Benefits paid		(665)	(3,600)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	**$**	**44,393**	**43,067**

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4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Group were as follows:

	2021	2020
Current service cost	$ 192	246
Net interest of net liabilities (assets) for defined benefit obligations	(10)	27
	$ 182	273

	2021	2020
Operating cost	$ 71	70
Selling expenses	13	30
Administrative expenses	72	114
Research and development expenses	26	59
	$ 182	273

5) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	2021	2020
Discount rate	0.750 %	0.350 %
Future salary increase rate	1.500 %	1.500 %

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Group to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is $1,196 thousand.

The weighted-average lifetime of the defined benefits plans is 10 years.

6) Sensitivity analysis

If the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows:

	Influences of defined obligations	
Actuarial assumptions	**Increase of 0.5%**	**Decrease of 0.5%**
2021.12.31		
Discount rate 0.75%	(1,568)	1,674
Future salary increase rate 1.5%	1,608	(1,522)

	Influences of defined obligations	
Actuarial assumptions	**Increase of 0.5%**	**Decrease of 0.5%**
2020.12.31		
Discount rate 0.35%	(1,619)	1,732
Future salary increase rate 1.5%	1,650	(1,559)

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Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligations by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

There was no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis for 2021 and 2020.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Group allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under this defined contribution plan, the Group allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligations.

The Group recognized pension costs under the defined contribution method amounting to $33,390 and $29,979 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(n) Income taxes

(i) The components of income tax for the years 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	2021	2020
Current tax	$ 38,369	17,447
Deferred tax	19,224	2,198
Income tax expense	**$ 57,593**	**19,645**

(ii) The amount of income tax recognized in other comprehensive income for 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

	2021	2020
Foreign currency translation differences from foreign operations	**$ (20,073)**	**(12,273)**

(iii) Reconciliation of income tax and profit or loss before tax for 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

	2021	2020
Profit (loss) excluding income tax	$ 239,097	(261,986)
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	81,437	(112,751)
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdiction	6,447	(14,202)
Change in permanent differences	315	1,504
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability	17,288	154,880
Change in provision in prior periods	(47,894)	(9,786)
	$ 57,593	**19,645**

(iv) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

Based on Group planning, overseas subsidiaries would continue to use its surplus on sites' expansions and working capital. Therefore, the subsidiaries would not distributed their earnings back to the Company in the foreseeable future. Previous decisions would also affect unrecognized deferred tax liabilities, which stands at $23,646 thousand for both reporting fiscal years.

2) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized for 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
The carry forward of unused tax losses	$ 130,064	376,251
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	106,823	141,566
	$ 236,887	**517,817**

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be sufficient to utilize deferred tax asset.

The Group' s unrecognized deduction of tax loss amounts in $130,064 thousand. Deduction may be higher under condition of using the tax rate in foreign jurisdiction as $558,926 thousand.

3) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	Investment income recognized under the equity method	Others	Total
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ 183,892	9,020	192,912
Recognized in profit or loss	26,564	(3,290)	23,274
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(20,073)	-	(20,073)
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$ 190,383**	**5,730**	**196,113**
Balance on January 1, 2020	$ 197,516	6,759	204,275
Recognized in profit or loss	(1,351)	2,261	910
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(12,273)	-	(12,273)
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$ 183,892**	**9,020**	**192,912**

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	Additional loss on inventory valuation	Unused tax losses carry forwards	Investment income recognized under the equity method	Others	Total
Deferred tax assets:					
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ (3,753)	(25,070)	-	(6,240)	(35,063)
Recognized in profit or loss	(1,059)	-	-	(2,991)	(4,050)
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$ (4,812)**	**(25,070)**	**-**	**(9,231)**	**(39,113)**
Balance on January 1, 2020	(4,495)	(25,070)	-	(6,786)	(36,351)
Recognized in profit or loss	742	-	-	546	1,288
Balance on December 31, 2020	**$ (3,753)**	**(25,070)**	**-**	**(6,240)**	**(35,063)**

(v) Examination and approval

The Company’s, Green Far's and GIT’s tax returns for the years through 2019 were examined and approved by the Taipei National Tax Administration.

(o) Capital and other equity

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the authorized common stock was $4,000,000 (including employee stock options for 7.5 million shares). The total common stock outstanding amounted to $1,375,632 thousand as of both December 31, 2021 and 2020. The par value of the Company’s common stock is $10 (NT dollars) per share. All of the payments of outstanding shares were received.

(i) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Additional paid-in capital	$ 1,298,993	1,384,121
Treasury share transactions	39,954	39,954
Gain on disposal of assets	7	7
Change of equity of associates accounted for using equity method	265,333	265,333
	$ 1,604,287	**1,689,415**

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

A resolution was passed during the general meeting of shareholders held on 31 August 2021 to offset a $85,128 thousand deficit in 2020's earning distribution with capital surplus.

(ii) Retained earnings

The Company's article of incorporation stipulates that Company's net earnings should first be used to offset the prior years' deficits, if any, before paying any income taxes. Of the remaining balance, 10% is to be appropriated as legal reserve, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholders' meeting for approval.

Before the distribution of dividends, the Company shall first take into consideration its operating environment, industry developments, and the long-term interests of stockholders, as well as its programs to maintain operating efficiency and meet its capital expenditure budget and financial goals in determining the stock or cash dividends to be paid. After the above appropriations, current and prior-period earnings that remain undistributed will be proposed for distribution by the Board of Directors, and a meeting of shareholders will be held to decide on this matter. The cash dividends shall not be more than 10% of total dividends. Distribution of earnings may be exempted if surplus of earnings is less than $0.5 per share.

1) Legal reserve

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

2) Special reserve

A portion of current-period earnings and undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve during earnings distribution. The amount to be reclassified should equal the current-period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. Similarly, a portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified as a special earnings reserve (and is not qualified for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the amount of reversal of special reserve are both $570,199 thousand.

3) Earnings distribution

Earnings distribution for 2020 and 2019 was decided via the general meeting of the stockholders held on August 31, 2021 and June 10, 2020, respectively. The Company decided to use legal reserve to offset accumulated deficits amounting to $163,718 and $657,323 thousand, respectively.

(iii) Treasury shares

In 2017, the Company repurchased treasury shares at $76,800 (or 1,798 thousand shares) in order to protect the Company' s integrity and shareholders' equity in accordance with the requirements under section 28(2) of the Securities and Exchange Act. A total of 1,798 thousand shares were to be cancelled via the Board of Directors held on March 25, 2020. March 26, 2020 is the date of cancellation.

(p) Earnings (loss) per share

(i) Basic earnings (loss) per share

The calculation of basic earnings (loss) per share at December 31, 2021 and 2020, was based on the profit (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company and the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding, calculated as follows:

	2021	2020
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ **186,906**	**(254,213)**
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares at December 31 (thousand shares)	**137,564**	**137,564**
Basic earnings (loss) per share (dollar)	$ **1.36**	**(1.85)**

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

	2021
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	$ **186,906**
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares shares at December 31 (thousand shares)	137,564
Impact on employee compensation	702
Weight-average number of ordinary shares (diluted) at December 31 (thousand shares)	**138,266**
Diluted earnings per share (dollar)	$ **1.35**

The results of operating of fiscal year 2020 were net loss totally. The adjusted factor of the common stock was ineffective of EPS. Thus, diluted EPS was not be disclosure for the years.

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(q) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) The details of the revenue were as follows:

		2021	2020
Primary geographical markets			
Thailand	$	2,487,436	2,514,361
Singapore		753,254	216,702
China		432,843	526,097
Taiwan		225,461	110,033
United States		127,682	418,673
Other		132,136	103,640
	$	**4,158,812**	**3,889,506**
Major products/services lines			
VCM		1,567,576	1,366,123
EHD		643,273	431,631
COVER		403,455	328,873
OPTICS		330,262	244,810
HDD		301,891	255,518
APFA		-	460,405
Other		912,355	802,146
	$	**4,158,812**	**3,889,506**

(ii) Contract balance

Trade receibables and impairment, please refer to note 6(c).

(r) Employee compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

In accordance with the articles of incorporation the Company should contribute no less than 1% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 3% as directors' and supervisors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, when there are still accumulated loss, the compensation should be reserved. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

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For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company estimated its employee remuneration amounting to $18,227 thousand, and directors' and supervisors' remuneration amounting to $4,565 thousand. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration to employees, directors, and supervisors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or operating expenses during 2021. For the year ended December 31, 2020 the Company was in a loss condition, therefore there is no estimation of employee compensation and supervisors' remuneration.

(s) Non-operating income and expenses

(i) Other income

The other income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, was as follows:

	2021	**2020**
Interest income	$ 2,159	4,372
Dividend income	21,768	2,419
Others	35,798	31,803
	$ 59,725	**38,594**

(ii) Other gains and losses

The other gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	2021	**2020**
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	$ 31,864	(40,854)
Gain on disposal property, plant and equipment	4,194	39,617
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and financial assets	(30,877)	(130,297)
Gains (Losses) on valuation of financial assets	(27,435)	108,854
Other	(6,828)	(961)
	$ (29,082)	**(23,641)**

(t) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, which arises from the Group’s accounts receivable and security investments.

(Continued)

a) Accounts receivable and other receivables

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. These limits are reviewed periodically. Customers that fail to meet the Group's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Group only on a prepayment basis.

b) Investment

The credit risk exposure in bank deposits, fixed-income investment, and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Group's finance department. As the Group deals with banks and other external parties with good credit standing and with financial institutions, corporate organizations, and government agencies which are graded above investment level, the management believes that the Group does not have any compliance issues, and therefore, there is no significant credit risk.

2) Other information about credit risk was as follows:

a) Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the carrying amount of financial assets, which represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk, was $2,027,059 thousand and $1,892,034 thousand, respectively. Furthermore, the bank deposits of the Company are made with various banks, all of which are with good credits, therefore, there is no significant credit risks.

b) The Group's credit risk is mainly affected by the credit characteristics of each creditor. This is also an impact on credit risk from the business of the customer. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, 85% and 72%, respectively, of the ending balance of accounts receivable arose from sales to individual customers constituting the top three customers.

(ii) Liquidity risk

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

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The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

1) Based on the date on which the Group may be required to make an early repayment and on the preparation of the financial liabilities' undiscounted cash flows, including interest.

2) Other non-derivative financial liabilities' maturity analysis prepared in accordance with the agreed repayment date.

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

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1 ~ 2 years	2 ~5 years	Over 5 years
December 31, 2021						
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Short-term and long-term borrowings	$ 700,136	706,131	627,757	16,186	47,024	15,164
Accounts payable	736,027	736,027	736,027	-	-	-
Accounts payable–related parties	160,309	160,309	160,309	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	80,538	82,454	38,240	34,250	3,330	6,634
Other financial liabilities	108,556	108,556	108,556	-	-	-
	$ 1,785,566	**1,793,477**	**1,670,889**	**50,436**	**50,354**	**21,798**
December 31, 2020						
Non-derivative financial liabilities:						
Short-term and long-term borrowings	$ 649,078	656,959	562,145	16,441	47,790	30,583
Accounts payable	442,067	442,067	442,067	-	-	-
Accounts payable–related parties	131,435	131,435	131,435	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	36,517	39,393	10,763	6,276	8,367	13,987
Other financial liabilities	120,287	120,287	120,287	-	-	-
	$ 1,379,384	**1,390,141**	**1,266,697**	**22,717**	**56,157**	**44,570**

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

(iii) Market risk

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

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1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

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

	December 31, 2021			December 31, 2020		
	Foreign currency	**Exchange rate**	**TWD**	**Foreign currency**	**Exchange rate**	**TWD**
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 67,017	27.68	1,856,476	71,252	28.48	2,029,257
SGD	5,893	20.46	121,449	5,673	21.56	122,310
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	58,356	27.68	1,615,284	35,171	28.48	1,001,670
SGD	79	20.46	1,616	34	21.56	733

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A weakening (strengthening) of 1% of the TWD against the foreign currency as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, would have increased or decreased the net profit before tax by $3,610 thousand and $11,492 thousand, respectively. The analysis is performed on the same basis for both periods.

As the Group deals in diverse foreign currencies, gains or losses on foreign exchange were summarized as a single amount. In 2021 and 2020, the foreign exchange gain (loss), including both realized and unrealized, amounted to $31,864 thousand and $(40,854) thousand, respectively.

2) Interest rate analysis

The details of financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate risk were as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Fixed-rate instruments:		
Financial assets	$ 213,174	140,624
Financial liabilities	(273,900)	(243,900)
	$ (60,726)	**(103,276)**
Variable-rate instruments:		
Financial assets	$ 675,693	725,889
Financial liabilities	(410,042)	(405,178)
	$ 265,651	**320,711**

(Continued)

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The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to interest rate risk of the derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. If the interest rate had increased or decreased by 0.25%, the net profit before tax would have decreased or increased by $664 thousand and $802 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, assuming all other variable factors were constant. This mainly resulted from borrowings at variable interest rates.

The Group's financial liabilities at fixed interest rates are measured using the amortized cost method. Since the change in market interest rate at the end of each reporting period had no impact on profit and loss, disclosure of the sensitivity to changes in fair value is not necessary.

3) Other market price risk

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the sensitivity analyses for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed using the same basis for the profit and loss as illustrated below:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2021		2020	
Prices of securities at the reporting date	Other comprehensive income after tax	Net income	Other comprehensive income after tax	Net income
Increasing 5%	$ 2,033	15,610	4,689	17,269
Decreasing 5%	$ (2,033)	(15,610)	(4,689)	(17,269)

(iv) Fair value of financial instrument

1) Fair value and carrying amount

The carrying amount and fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, and lease liabilities, disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2021				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	$ 317,938	5,745	-	312,193	317,938
Fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 40,669	-	-	40,669	40,669
Financial assets carried at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 701,961				
Accounts receivable, net	1,077,514				
Accounts receivable－related parties, net	7,569				
Other receivables	240,015				
	$ 2,027,059				

(Continued)

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	December 31, 2021				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost					
Borrowings	700,136				
Accounts payable	736,027				
Accounts payable-related parties	160,309				
Lease liabilities	80,538				
Other financial liabilities	230,863				
	$ 1,907,873				

	December 31, 2020				
		Fair value			
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Fair value through profit or loss	$ 345,373	6,762	-	338,611	345,373
Fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 93,775	-	-	93,775	93,775
Financial assets carried at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 910,502				
Accounts receivable, net	815,942				
Accounts receivable－related parties, net	19,034				
Other receivables	146,556				
	$ 1,892,034				
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost					
Borrowings	$ 649,078				
Accounts payable	442,067				
Accounts payable－related parties	131,435				
Lease liabilities	36,517				
Other financial liabilities	217,410				
	$ 1,476,507				

2) Valuation techniques for financial instruments not measured at fair value

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

If the quoted prices in active markets are available, the market price is established as the fair value.

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

Quoted market prices may not be indicative of the fair value of an instrument if the activity in the market is infrequent, the market is not well-established, only small volumes are traded, or bid-ask spreads are very wide. Determining whether a market is active involves judgment.

Measurements of fair value of financial instruments held by the Company are based on a valuation technique or quoted price from a competitor. Fair value measured by a valuation technique can be extrapolated from similar financial instruments, the discounted cash flow method, or other valuation technique including a model using observable market data at the reporting date.

Financial instruments without an active market are classified according to their fair value categories and attributes: equity instruments without public quoted prices, which uses the market comparable company method, estimation basis being the earnings before tax, depreciation, amortization and interest, comparable to other listed company's multiplier. The estimation has been adjusted for the discounting effect due to the lack of market liquidity of the security.

b) Derivative financial instruments

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

3) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Opening balance, January 1, 2021	$ 338,611	93,775
Recognized in profit or loss	(26,418)	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(53,106)
Ending Balance, December 31, 2021	**$ 312,193**	**40,669**
Opening balance, January 1, 2020	$ 229,969	102,113
Disposal	108,642	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	(8,338)
Ending Balance, December 31, 2020	**$ 338,611**	**93,775**

The above total gains and losses for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were listed under "other gains and losses" and "unrealized gains and losses from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income".

(Continued)

4) Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement.

The Group' s financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value including " fair value through profit or loss-equity investments and fair value through other comprehensive income – equity investments".

Quantified information of significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – equity investments without an active market	Comparable Listed Company Method	· Enterprise Value to Revenue (2020:1.85~2.37) · Enterprise Value to EBITDA margin(2021:21.91; 2020:16.63~21.47) · Enterprise Value to EBIT margin(2021:23.77; 2020:20.66~25.62) · Price-to-Earning Ratio(2021:38.9;2020:24.99~30.46) · Price-Book Ratio(2021:2.9; 2020:1.74~1.9) · Lack of discount on market liquidity (2021 and 2020: 21%)	· The higher the discount on market liquidity, the lower the fair value · The higher the multiplier, the higher the fair value.
	Comparable Transaction Method	· Enterprise Value to Revenue (2020:1.56~1.9) · Enterprise Value to EBITDA margin(2021:19.03; 2020:14.63~19.3) · Enterprise Value to EBIT margin(2021:36.26; 2020:15.13~18.45) · Price-to-Earning Ratio(2021:36.26;2020:18.38~23.78) · Price-Book Ratio(2021:2.47;2020:1.88~2.48) · Lack of discount on market liquidity (2021 and 2020: 21%)	· The higher the discount on market liquidity, the lower the fair value · The higher the multiplier, the higher the fair value.

(Continued)

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity investments without an active market	Comparable Company Method	· Enterprise Value to Revenue(2021:3.58; 2020:4.75) · Price-Book(2021:0.98;2020:1.07) · Lack of discount on market liquidity (2021:32%; 2020: 29%)	· The higher the discount on market liquidity, the lower the fair value · The higher the multiplier, the higher the fair value.
	Comparable Transaction Method	· Enterprise Value to Revenue (2021: 2.62; 2020:2.49) · Price-Book(2021:3.44;2020:2.38) · Lack of discount on market liquidity (2021:32%; 2020: 29%)	· The higher the discount on market liquidity, the lower the fair value · The higher the multiplier, the higher the fair value.

5) Fair value measurements in Level 3 – sensitivity analysis of reasonably possible alternative assumptions

The method to derive at the fair value of financial instruments is reasonable but could yield different outcomes when using different multipliers. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions to reflect reasonably possibilities of alternative assumptions would have the following effects:

			Other comprehensive income	
	Data	**Change upper or lower**	**Favour-able**	**Unfavour-able**
December 31, 2021				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity investments without an active market	multiplier	lower 0.5	-	(2,205)
	multiplier	upper 0.5	3,438	-
December 31, 2020				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity investments without an active market	multiplier	lower 0.5	-	(1,602)
	multiplier	upper 0.5	2,589	-

The favorable and unfavorable effects represent the changes in fair value, and fair value is based on a variety of unobservable inputs calculated using a valuation technique. The analysis above only reflects the effects of changes in a single input, and it does not include the interrelationships with another input.

(Continued)

(u) Financial risk management

(i) Structure of risk management

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group' s Board of Directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group' s risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group' s Board of Directors is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to The Group's Board of Directors.

(ii) The Group is exposed to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

1) Credit risk

2) Liquidity risk

3) Market risk

This note presents information on exposure to each of the above risks and on the objectives, policies, and processes as for measuring and managing risk. For detailed information, please refer to 6(t).

(v) Capital management

The Group manages capital to safeguard the capacity to continue to operate. The management uses the asset-liability ratio to manage capital. This ratio is debt divided by assets. Debt is derived from the loans, accounts payable, expense payable and other liabilities.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Group' s asset-liability ratios were 43% and 38%, respectively. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management.

(w) Investing and financing activities affecting non-current cash flow

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

(i) For acquisition of right-of-use assets, please refer to notes 6(h).

(ii) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities were as follows:

	January 1, 2021	Cash flows	Non-cash changes: Changes in lease payments	Non-cash changes: Others	December 31, 2021
Long-term borrowings	$ 90,153	(15,026)	-	-	75,127
Short-term borrowings (including current portion of long-term borrowings)	558,925	66,084	-	-	625,009
Lease liabilities	36,516	(68,328)	112,348	2	80,538
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 685,594**	**(17,270)**	**112,348**	**2**	**780,674**

	January 1, 2020	Cash flows	Foreign exchange movement and others	December 31, 2020
Long-term borrowings	$ 105,179	(15,026)	-	90,153
Short-term borrowings (including current portion of long-term borrowings)	605,498	(46,573)	-	558,925
Lease liabilities	80,187	(60,806)	17,135	36,516
Total liabilities from financing activities	**$ 790,864**	**(122,405)**	**17,135**	**685,594**

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Parent company and ultimate controlling company

The Company is the ultimate controlling party of the Group and its subsidiaries.

(b) Name of related parties and relationships

The related parties who have transactions with the Group during the period covered by the the Consolidated Financial Statements are as follows:

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Group
Min Aik Precision Industrial Co., Ltd (MAP)	An associate
MAP Plastics Ptd Ltd. (MAPP)	An associate
Ablytek Co., Ltd (Ablytek)	An associate
Amould Plastic Technologies (Suzhou) Co., Ltd (AMO)	An associate
Key management personnel	Key management personnel of the Group

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(c) Significant related-party transactions

(i) Sales

The amounts of significant sales by the Group to related parties and the resulting accounts receivable were as follows:

	Sales		Accounts receivable – related party	
	2021	**2020**	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
Associates				
MAPP	$ 40,132	68,676	7,376	18,749
Others related parties	2,316	655	193	285
	$ 42,448	**69,331**	**7,569**	**19,034**

The credit terms were 30 to 120 days for related parties, but may be adjusted depending on the demand for funds of the related party. The general credit terms for counterparties other than related parties are about 2 to 3 months after delivery. The sales prices were not significantly different from those for third-party customers.

(ii) Purchases

The amounts of purchases by the Group from related parties were as follows:

	Purchase		Accounts payable – related party	
	2021	**2020**	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
Associates				
MAP	$ 454,735	463,303	160,309	131,435
Other related parties	267	324	-	-
	$ 455,002	**463,627**	**160,309**	**131,435**

The credit terms were 90 to 120 days for related parties, but they may be adjusted depending on the demand for funds of the related party. The general credit terms for counterparties other than related parties are L/C, T/T, or 60~120 days after goods are received. The purchase price is negotiated by the parties.

(Continued)

(iii) Service revenue

1) Inspection revenue

	Amounts		Other accounts receivable – related party	
	2021	2020	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Associates				
MAP	$ 5,363	3,852	2,571	2,374

2) Management service revenue

	Amounts		Accounts receivable – related party	
	2021	2020	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Associates				
MAP	$ 3,325	2,752	874	627
MAPP	1,622	543	1,580	-
	$ 4,947	3,295	2,454	627

Service revenue, as operating revenue or other revenue, shown amounts in deduction of related expense.

(iv) Property transactions

As of December 31, 2021, the property transaction amount between the Group and associates was $1,331 thousand and the relevnat amount has been paid. There were no transactions in 2020.

(v) Loans to related parties

The loans to related parties were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Associates	$ 19,000	19,000
Less: impairment loss	(19,000)	(19,000)
	$ -	-

The Group continually to evaluates the financial and operational conditions of its investees, and decided to recognize impairment losses $19,000 thousand. The Group will continuously pay close attention to the operation of associates.

(Continued)

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, other receivables (excluding withholding tax and impairment loss) from related parties were $1,207 thousand and $717 thousand, respectively.

The interest rate of the aforementioned loans was 3% with pledged commercial checks and plant of the associates, which totalled $60,000, as collaterals.

(d) Key management personnel compensation

	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	$ 31,000	31,740
Post-employment benefits	294	1,700
	$ 31,294	**33,440**

(8) Pledged assets:

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Object	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Time deposit (classified under other receivable)	Bank loans and guarantee for credit line	**$ 216,116**	**142,365**

(9) Significant commitments and contingencies:

(a) Unrecognized commitments of the Group were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**$ 17,319**	**763**

(b) Guarantee notes issued as collateral for applying for a credit line were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Guarantee notes issued	**$ 1,061,080**	**995,880**
Endorsement guarantee	**$ 153,294**	**153,294**

(c) Green Far has entered into a contract with Taiwan Power Company since 2012 for the purchase and sale of electricity generated by solar power. The duration of the agreement is 20 years and shall commence on the agreed date. In addition, the contract stipulates that the electricity can only be used by power plants with equipment registered under the Energy Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in a single region, violation of this term would release Taiwan Power Company of its liability of the purchase fees of the period and grant Taiwan Power Company of the right to terminate the contract immediately.

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(10) Losses Due to Major Disasters:None

(11) Subsequent Events:None

(12) Other:

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

By function / By item	2021			2020		
	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total	Cost of sales	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	426,771	188,783	615,554	453,967	219,812	673,779
Labor and health insurance	21,448	13,331	34,779	17,058	12,987	30,045
Pension	23,454	10,118	33,572	20,603	9,649	30,252
Remuneration of directors	-	10,325	10,325	-	-	-
Others	78,606	10,438	89,044	66,407	9,855	76,262
Depreciation	117,159	39,506	156,665	160,776	48,514	209,290
Amortization	7,174	2,201	9,375	3,321	2,362	5,683

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Group:

(i) Loans to other parties:

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balanceof financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Allowance for bad debt	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
													Item	Value		
0	The Company	MAA	Other receivable due from related parties	Yes	55,360	-	-	3%	Short-term financing	-	Working turnover	-	-	-	573,918	1,147,835
0	The Company	Ablytek	Other receivable due from related parties	Yes	19,000	19,000	19,000	3%	Short-term financing	-	Working turnover	19,000	Note 4	60,000	573,918	1,147,835
1	MUS	MUM	Other receivables due from related parties	Yes	14,947	13,563	13,563	1%	Short-term financing	-	Working turnover	-	-	-	573,918	1,147,835

(Continued)

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
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Note 1: The highest amounts were approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 2: The short term financing available for purposes shall not exceed 20% of the lending company’s net worth in the latest financial statements.

Note 3: The total amount available for lending purposes shall not exceed 40% of the lending company’s net worth in the latest financial statements.

Note 4: Ablytek used its commercial checks and plant as collaterals for the loans.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and/ endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company										
0	The Company	Green Far	Subsidiary of the Company	Note 1	153,294	153,294	90,153	-	5.34 %	5,739,176	Y	N	N

Note 1: Except for the Company’s subsidiaries, in which the Company directly or indirectly holds 100% of their shares, the guarantee amounts given to them shall not exceed 10% of the Company’s net worth in the latest financial statements.

Note 2: The highest balance for guarantees can not exceed 2 time the Compnay's net worth in the latest financial statement.

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2021 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance				Highest	Note
				Shares/Units (thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value	Percentage of ownership (%)	
The Company	United 3 to 5 years trigger EMD term fund trust	NO	Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	20	5,745	- %	5,745	- %	
〃	Archers Inc.	〃	〃	4,500	-	13.89 %		13.89 %	
〃	LBO	〃	〃	165	-	0.72 %	-	0.72 %	
〃	HDDisk	〃	〃	833	-	12.50 %	-	12.50 %	
〃	DAS	〃	〃	5,079	312,193	16.13 %	312,193	18.13 %	
					$ 317,938				
〃	Tascent, Inc.	〃	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,500	$ 40,669	5.15 %	40,669	5.15 %	

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

(vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT$300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
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(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

			Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		
Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Note
The Company	MAM	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by MAS	Purchase	1,494,682	47 %	Note 1	-	The general credit terms are about 2 to 4 months	(1,092,301)	(73)%	Note 2
MAM	The Company	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by MAS	(Sale)	(1,494,682)	(97) %	〃	-	〃	1,092,301	100%	〃
The Company	MATC	The subsidiary held 80 percentage shares by Synergy	Purchase	381,995	12 %	〃	-	〃	(12,193)	(1)%	〃
MATC	The Company	The subsidiary held 80 percentage shares by Synergy	(Sale)	(381,995)	(95) %	〃	-	〃	12,193	73%	〃
The Company	MAY	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by Synergy	Purchase	523,218	17 %	〃	-	〃	(139,302)	(9)%	〃
MAY	The Company	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by Synergy	(Sale)	(523,218)	(74) %	〃	-	〃	139,302	56%	〃
The Company	MAP	The Company held 37.31 percentage shares of the invested company	Purchase	187,134	6 %	〃	-	-	(80,164)	(5)%	-
MAM	MAP	The Company held 37.31 percentage shares of the invested company	Purchase	267,601	24 %	〃	-	〃	(79,704)	(25)%	-
GIT	MAY	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by Synergy	Purchase	211,385	85 %	〃	-	〃	(94,993)	(98)%	Note 2
MAY	GIT	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by MAT	(Sale)	(211,385)	(25) %	〃	-	〃	94,993	42%	〃

Note 1: Payment term given to related parties is 120 days; any further adjustment on the term will have to be agreed by both parties.

Note 2: Transactions within the Group were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
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(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of NT$100 million or 20% of the capital stock:

Name of company	Counter-party	Nature of relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue Amount	Overdue Action taken	Amounts received in subsequent period (Note 1)	Allowance for bad debts
MAM	The Company	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares by MAS	1,092,301	1.54	352,310	Receipt according to fund status	248,653	-
MAY	The Company	The subsidiary held 100 percentage shares of Synergy	139,302	3.66	-	-	157,196	-

Note 1: Until Feburary 28, 2022.

Note 2: Transactions within the Group were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments:None

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions:

Disclosure of the amounts exceeding the $10,000.

No.	Name of company	Name of counter-party	Nature of relationship	Intercompany transactions: Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
0	The Company	MAM	1	Purchase	1,494,682	Note 3	35.72%
				Accounts payable	1,092,301	〃	21.33%
0	〃	GIT		Service revenue	22,621	〃	0.54%
0	〃	MAY	1	Purchase	523,218	〃	12.50%
				Accounts payable	139,302	〃	2.72%
0	〃	MATC	1	Purchase	381,995	〃	9.13%
				Accounts payable	12,193	〃	0.24%
1	MUS	MUM	3	Other Receivables	13,563	Loans	0.26%
2	GIT	MAY	3	Purchase	211,385	Note 3	5.05%
			3	Accounts payable	94,993	〃	1.85%
2	GIT	MAA	3	Prepaid expense	57,520	〃	1.12%
3	MAS	MAM	3	Service revenue	20,151	〃	0.48%
4	MATC	MAM	3	Processing revenue	12,827	〃	0.31%
5	MAY	MAA	3	Prepaid expense	42,068	〃	0.82%

Note 1: "0" represents the parent company, and the others represent the subsidiaries.

Note 2: "1" represents the transactions from parent company to subsidiary.

"2" represents the transactions from subsidiary to parent company.

"3" represents the transactions between subsidiaries.

Note 3: The purchase price paid to related parties is negotiated after considering the cost incurred. In addition, capital allocation of these related parties is decided by the Company. The netting off on accounts receivable and accounts payables concerning purchase transactions, advance payment on behalf of the associated company, and the provision of labor income is agreed upon by both parties. Payment term given to related parties is 120 days; any further adjustment on the term will have to be agreed upon by both parties.

Note 4: Payment term given to related parties is INV 60 days; any further adjustment on the term will have to be agreed by both parties.

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(b) Information on investees:

The following is the information on investees for the year ended December 31, 2021 (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount December 31, 2021	Original investment amount December 31, 2020	Balance as of December 31, 2021 Shares (thousands)	Balance as of December 31, 2021 Percentage of wnership	Balance as of December 31, 2021 Carrying value	Highest Percentage of ownership	Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
The Company	MAS	Singapore	Market development and customer service	353,522	353,522	18,564	100.00 %	1,503,238	100.00 %	136,708	136,708	Note 1
The Company	Synergy (Note 2)	Samoa	Holding company	883,384	791,816	27,322	100.00 %	464,626	100.00 %	44,994	49,190	〃
The Company	MATH	Thailand	Manufacturing and sale of machinery components	433,606	433,606	262	100.00 %	58,338	100.00 %	(3,191)	(3,191)	〃
The Company	MAUS	USA	Information collection on hardware	968	968	30	100.00 %	3,482	100.00 %	(697)	(697)	〃
The Company	Good Master	Caymen	Holding company	239,894	239,894	7,490	100.00 %	21,707	100.00 %	(52)	2,474	〃
The Company	Green far	Taiwan	Energy	12,000	12,000	1,200	100.00 %	19,066	100.00 %	3,568	3,568	〃
The Company	MAP Tech.	Singapore	Holding company	260,791	260,791	66,913	46.60 %	-	46.60 %	(784)	-	-
The Company	MAP	Taiwan	Manufacturing of electronic parts and components	535,942	512,804	28,728	37.31 %	671,075	37.31 %	89,217	34,940	-
The Company	Ablytek	Taiwan	Manufacturing and sales solar mold	209,885	209,885	16,229	27.05 %	-	27.05 %	-	-	-
The Company	NPG (Note 2)	Samoa	Holding company	-	91,568	-	- %	-	100.00 %	(52,578)	(54,943)	Note 1
The Company	GIT	Taiwan	Sale and retail of electronic materials	5,000	5,000	500	100.00 %	46,116	100.00 %	37,706	37,706	〃
MAS	MAM	Malaysia	Sale and retail of electronic materials	333,937	333,937	60,000	100.00 %	1,470,925	100.00 %	136,285	136,285	〃
Synergy	MATC	Malaysia	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	406,648	406,648	42,107	80.00 %	117,291	80.00 %	(26,895)	(21,516)	〃
Good Master	MUS	Singapore	Holding company	239,201	239,201	11,800	69.41 %	21,705	69.41 %	(74)	2,474	〃
MUS	MUM	Malaysia	Manufacture and sale of hard disk drive components	347,134	347,134	35,996	100.00 %	(6,824)	100.00 %	(348)	(241)	〃

Note 1: Transactions within the Group were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2: NPG was merged into Synergy in September 2021. Synergy was the surviving company.

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MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) Information on investment in mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information:

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020	Investment flows: Outflow	Investment flows: Inflow	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2021	Net income (losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses) (Note 1)	Book value (Note 1)	Highest Percentage of ownership	Accumu-lated remittance of earnings in current period
MAY	Manufacturing sale of machinery components and customer service	400,857 (USD12,000 thousands)	Remittance from third-region company Synergy to invest in Mainland China	385,168 (USD11,512 thousands)	-	-	385,168 (USD11,512 thousands)	80,762	100%	80,762	442,027	100%	-
MAA	Manufacture and sale of automatic devices	91,270 (USD3,000 thousands)	Remittance from third-region company Synergy to invest in Mainland China	91,270 (USD3,000 thousands)	-	-	91,270 (USD3,000 thousands)	(14,110)	100%	(14,110)	(92,685)	100%	-
MAA	〃	〃	Remittance from third-region company NPG to invest in Mainland China (Note 3)	-	-	-	-	(52,423)	-%	(52,423)	-	100%	-

Note 1: The investment income (loss) were based on financial statements audited by the auditor of the Company.

Note 2: Transactions within the Group were eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Note 3: NPG was merged into Synergy in September 2021. Synergy was the surviving company. After the merge, NPG's subsidiary MAA was transferred to Synergy.

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2021	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
479,610	520,548	1,721,753

(iii) Significant transactions:

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

(d) Major shareholders:

The major shareholders information is based on the last business day of the end of each quarter by TDCC (Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation), which calculated that the total number of ordinary shares and special shares registration of non-physical securities (including treasury shares) that have been reached more than 5%. The Consolidated Company does not disclose the information of major shareholders, because there are no shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares.

MIN AIK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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(14) Segment information:

(a) General information

The Group identifies its operating segments based on the decision of the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Group's operating segments are EMS (Electronics Manufacturing Service), Automatic Equipment Service, and Commerce Service. Except for EMS, the operating segments did not meet the quantitative threshold for individually reportable segments nor are they aggregated with other operating segments.

EMS' s main operating activities are designing and manufacturing consumer electronics end products. Those of Automatic Equipment Service are designing and manufacturing automatic machinery for industrial use. The main operating activity of Commerce Service is trading business. Since the strategy of each segment is different, it is necessary to separate them for management.

(b) Information about reportable segments and their measurement and reconciliations

The Group uses the internal management report that the chief operating decision maker reviews as the basis to determine resource allocation and make a performance evaluation. The internal management report includes profit before taxation, but not including any extraordinary activity and foreign exchange gain or losses because taxation, extraordinary activity, and foreign exchange gain or losses are managed on a group basis, and hence they are not able to be allocated to each reportable segment. In addition, not all reportable segments include depreciation and amortization of significant non-cash items. The reportable amount is similar to that in the report used by the chief operating decision maker.

The operating segment accounting policies are similar to those described in note 4 "significant accounting policies" except for the recognition and measurement of pension cost, which is on a cash basis.

The Group treated intersegment sales and transfers as third-party transactions. They are measured at market price.

The Group's segment financial information was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31, 2021			
	EMS	Others	Adjustments and eliminations	Total
Revenue				
External revenue	$ 3,669,612	489,200	-	4,158,812
Intra-group revenue	-	-	-	-
Total segment revenue	$ 3,669,612	489,200	-	4,158,812
Segment profit (loss)	$ 185,041	(2,389)	-	182,652
Segment total assets				$ 5,120,949

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	For the years ended December 31, 2020			
	EMS	**Others**	**Adjustments and eliminations**	**Total**
Revenue				
External revenue	$ 3,509,661	379,845	-	3,889,506
Intra-group revenue	-	-	-	-
Total segment revenue	**$ 3,509,661**	**379,845**	**-**	**3,889,506**
Segment loss	**$ (200,414)**	**(78,408)**	**-**	**(278,822)**
Segment total assets				**$ 4,671,659**

(c) Product and service information

The Group’s product revenues from exterior clients were as follows:

Product	**2021**	**2020**
VCM	$ 1,567,576	1,366,123
EHD	643,273	431,631
COVER	403,455	328,873
OPTICS	330,262	244,810
HDD	301,891	255,518
APFA	-	460,405
Others	912,355	802,146
	$ 4,158,812	**3,889,506**

(d) Geographic information

The Group's non-current assets are located in Asia, and its revenue from external clients by geographical location was as follows:

Geographic area	**2021**	**2020**
Thiland	$ 2,487,436	2,514,361
Singapore	753,254	216,702
Mainland China	432,843	526,097
Taiwan	225,461	110,033
USA	127,682	418,673
Others	132,136	103,640
	$ 4,158,812	**3,889,506**

(e) Major customers

Sales to individual clients constituting over 10% of total revenue in 2021 and 2020 are summarized as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Revenue	Percentage of net sales	Revenue	Percentage of net sales
Western Digital Storage	$ 2,419,960	58	2,385,764	61
Western Digital (Singapore)	637,793	15	401,342	10
	$ 3,057,753	**73**	**2,787,106**	**71**